

HISTORY
OF THE
GEORGE WASHINGTON
BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION



FOREIGN PARTICIPATION

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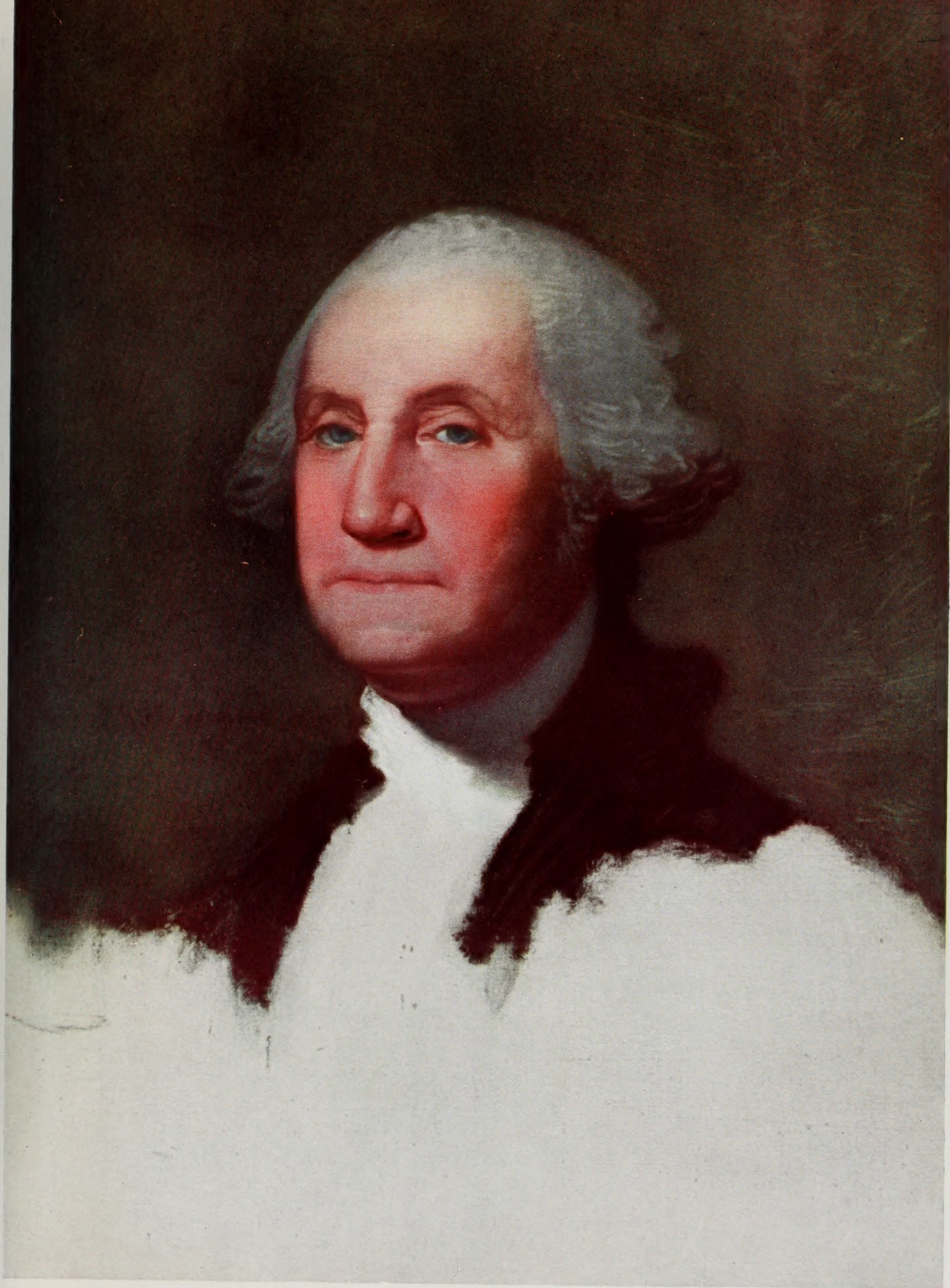
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The "Athenaeum" Portrait of GEORGE WASHINGTON

By GILBERT STUART

(Reproduced on opposite page)

This was the last of three original portraits of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart, and was painted in 1796. It was not finished and Stuart refused to dispose of it, using it for making many copies. It is generally accepted as the standard portrait, and a reproduction of this portrait in poster size was placed in every school room in the United States and in many schools and libraries abroad by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. This portrait of George Washington and the companion portrait of Martha Washington are owned by the Boston Athenaeum, and are exhibited in the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston.



THE "ATHENAEUM" PORTRAIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON
By Gilbert Stuart

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GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 1, 1933

My dear Mr. Bloom:

It is most gratifying to learn that the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington was observed during 1932 in 259 cities in 81 countries outside the boundaries of the United States. This event was without precedent as a spontaneous expression of international courtesy and good will.

I have been impressed by the significance of this unusual tribute. People of other nations have learned much of the philosophy of our government in a way that was clear and effective. It was, I believe, probably the greatest lesson in history and political development ever given the peoples of the world by any one government.

We are deeply indebted to our neighbors for this gracious and magnanimous foreign participation in our Bicentennial Celebration.

Very sincerely yours,



Hon. Sol Bloom, Director,
United States George Washington
Bicentennial Commission,
Washington, D. C.

PREFACE

THIS volume of the general report of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, which contains the accounts of Foreign Participation in the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, is in some respects the most interesting and important publication ever issued by this Commission. In it are found references to Bicentennial observances and events taking place in 81 countries and 259 cities outside the boundaries of the United States during the Bicentennial Year of 1932. As stated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his letter, reproduced on another page, "This event was without precedent as a spontaneous expression of international courtesy and good will," and, "People of other nations have learned much of the philosophy of our government in a way that was clear and effective."

It must be understood that neither the Congress nor the Commission asked or directly invited foreign participation in the great Celebration. All that was intended was to call attention to the event and give other nations and peoples of other lands the opportunity to join with us in such manner and to the extent they desired. This accounts for the interesting variety of celebrations abroad.

Rulers, parliaments, heads of government, statesmen and leaders of thought and culture in all parts of the world, joined with generous enthusiasm in honoring the memory of the Father of our Country. As George Washington was the chief exponent of the theory of political liberty in a world then filled with tyranny and oppression, it seemed appropriate in 1932, after a century and a half of the operation of George Washington's plan of government, that an account should be taken of his influence upon the world of today. This was the keynote of the scholarly and dignified addresses of statesmen and students of history in other nations. And the greatness of George Washington as it now shines upon mankind, finds reflection in the liberty and political enlightenment that encircle the earth.

Included in this volume are certain selections from the general literary material published by the Commission, in order that added value be given it in its use by statesmen and students of foreign countries. Indeed, the number of inquiries from abroad that have come to the Commission for more historical material on George Washington and his time, has been greatly appreciated, and it was largely in response to these many requests from other countries that the additional material already in print was given a place in the book.

On behalf of this Commission I want to express our sincere gratitude to all who have so unselfishly joined in this inspiring world tribute. We are especially appreciative of the generous help we have received from Foreign Diplomatic representatives in the United States, our own State Department and Diplomatic representatives abroad, as well as many other officials of our government, foreign governments and citizens of this and other lands.

The effect of our happy mutual cooperation, leading to a clearer understanding among nations of the principles of human relationship laid down by the founders of our own Republic, will continue through succeeding centuries to encourage peace and good will among men.

SOL BLOOM,
Director,
UNITED STATES GEORGE WASHINGTON
BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

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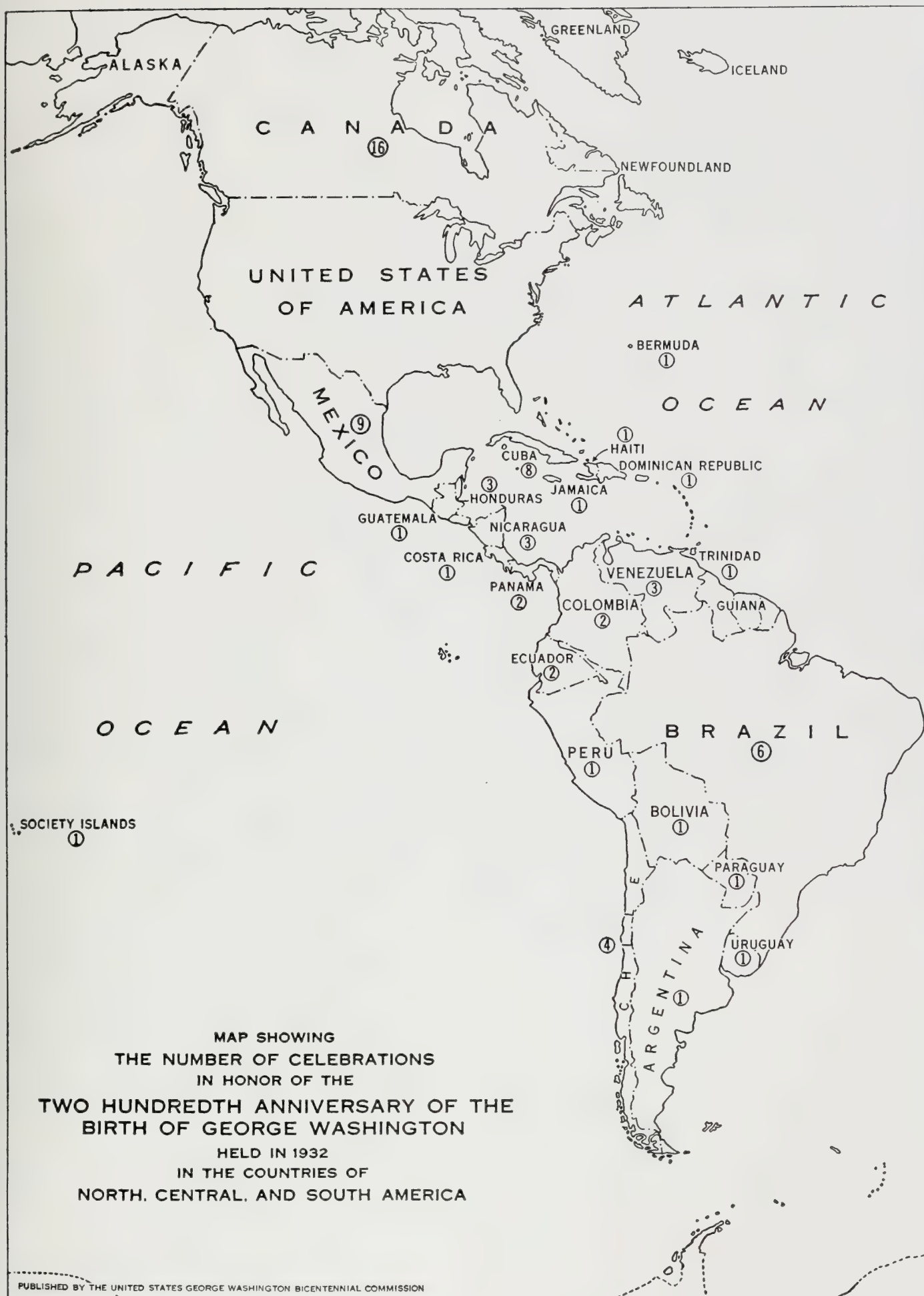
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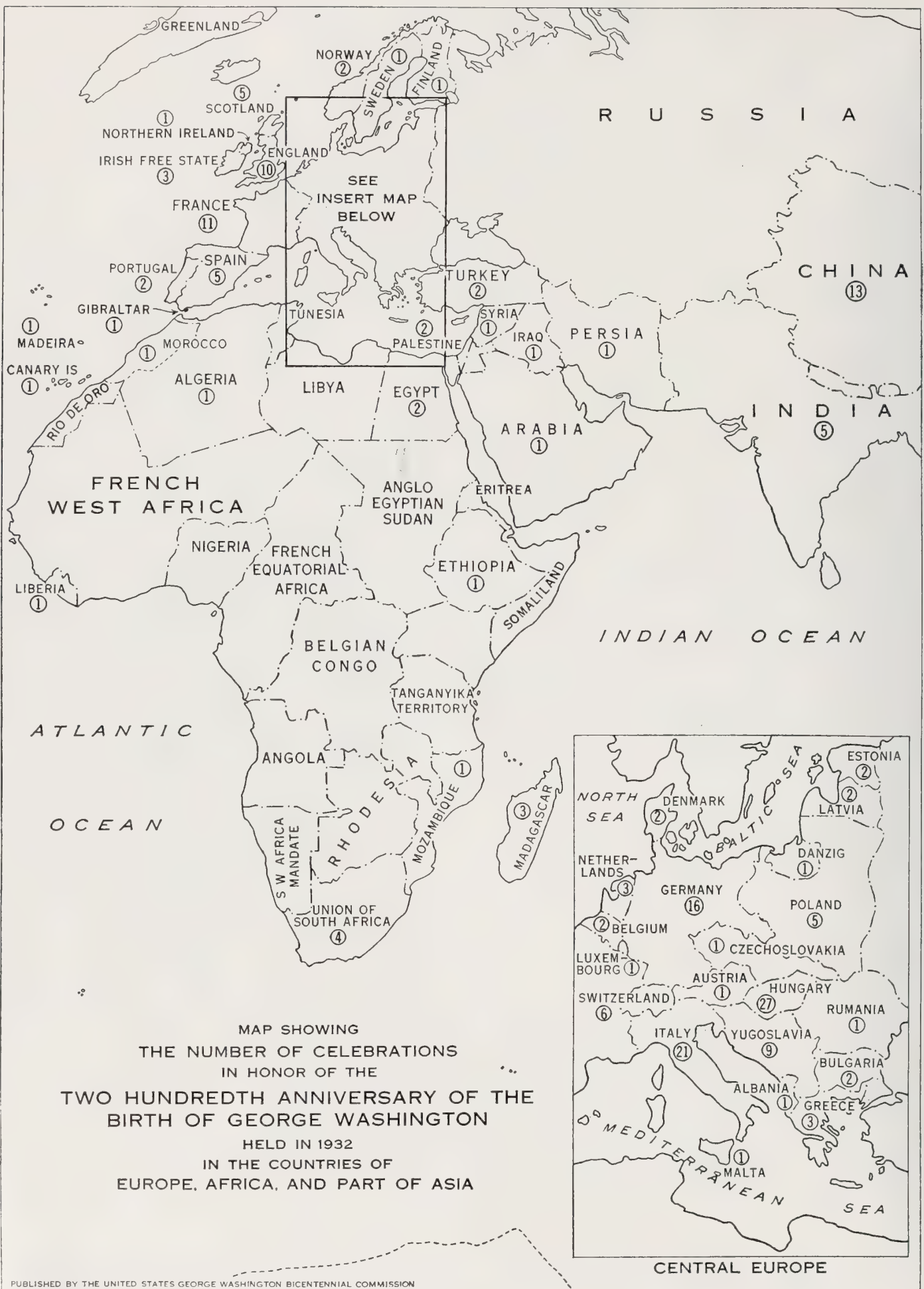
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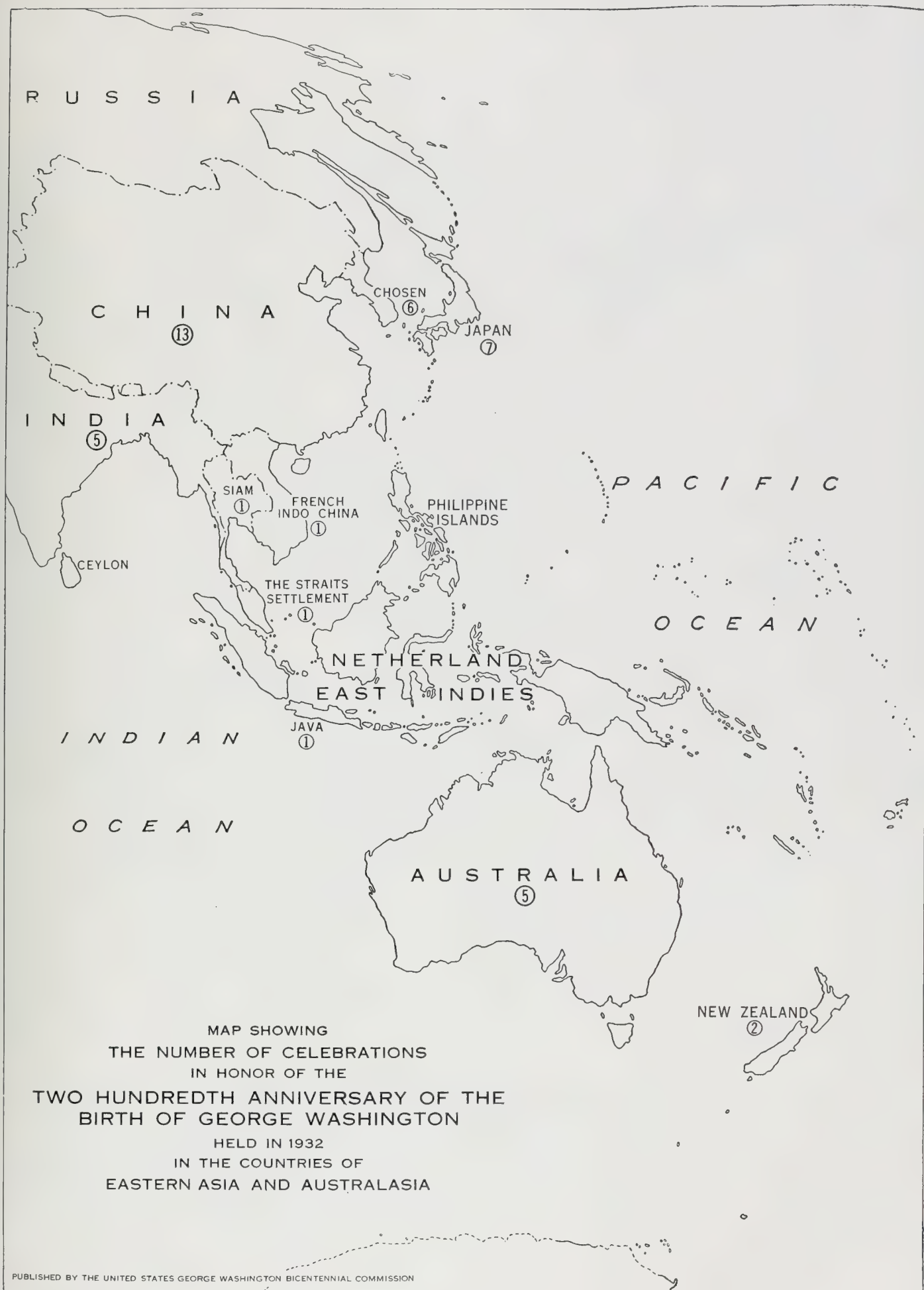
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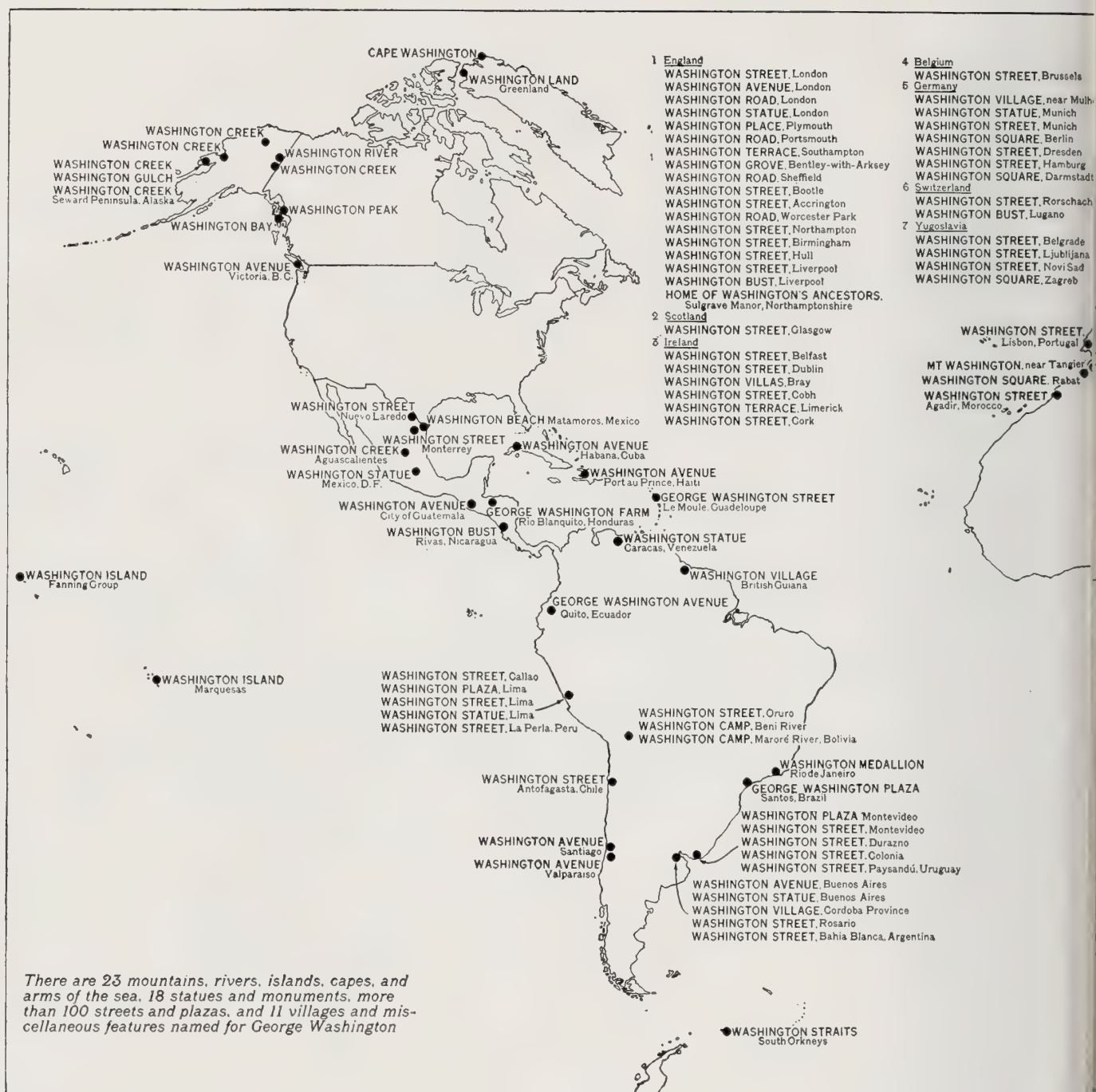


Plate No. 4

The name of Washington is familiar to people living in the far places of the earth. Monuments, streets, squares, buildings and geographical features bear the patriot's name. From Cape Washington on the bleak coast of Greenland within the Arctic Circle, to Washington Straits of the South Orkneys almost within the Antarctic Circle, on the Western Hemisphere, the name of Washington dots the maps of two continents. From Bergen, Norway, to Nelson, New Zealand, are scores of similar

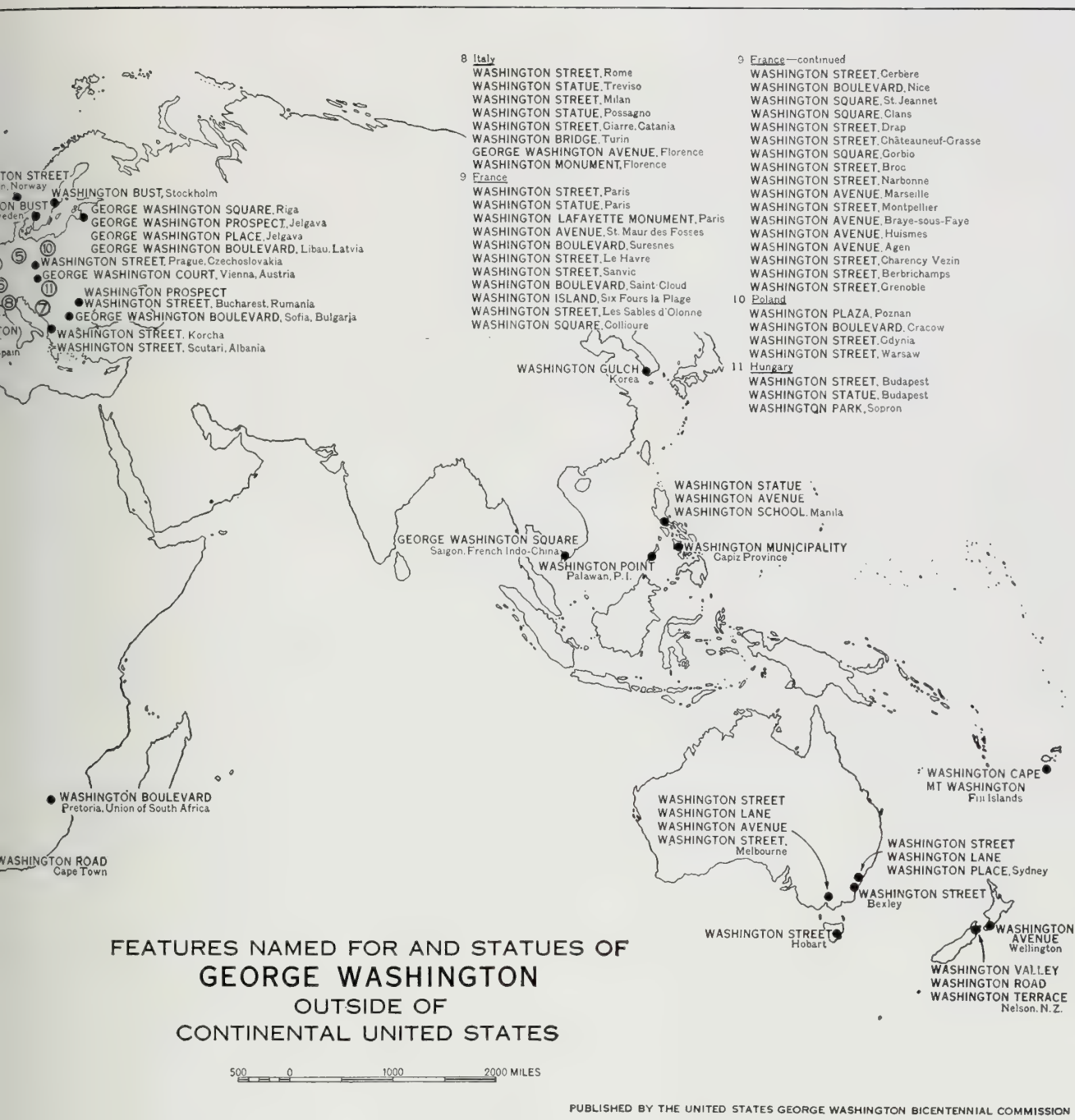



Plate No. 5

reminders of the love which all humanity bears our First President. Some of these memorials are old, but many are new. The hundreds of George Washington Bicentennial Celebrations in foreign countries reawakened interest in the great American and as the years pass no doubt many additional memorials will be established to show world tribute to the man his countrymen have so signally honored during the Two Hundredth Anniversary year of his birth.

FOREIGN PARTICIPATION IN THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

 A RECORD of universal acclaim for one man two hundred years after his birth this book is unique. It stands alone and unparalleled.

The Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington was world-wide. Never before have so many nations, so many millions of people everywhere, joined with spontaneous enthusiasm in paying honor to the memory of one man.

In every part of the world it was evident that the people of other lands and American residents abroad welcomed the opportunity to give public expression to the sentiments inspired by the name of Washington.

Interest was sustained in an unprecedented manner from February 22 until Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1932. Bicentennial ceremonies were continued at intervals throughout the entire period, breaking all records for such observances.

Congress in the Act of December 2, 1924, creating the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, authorized the Commission, "if the participation of other nations in the commemoration be deemed advisable, to communicate with Governments of such nations." Foreign participation in the celebration became the subject of conferences between representatives of the Commission and the Department of State early in 1931, and it was decided that the Government of the United States would issue no invitations to any other government to join in the observance, but would supply informally to all governments and all peoples information concerning the plans of the United States Government and people to observe this anniversary in 1932. In supplying this information the Department of State and other branches of the Federal Government cooperated with the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

Many channels were employed to transmit

information concerning the plans for the celebration to foreign governments and peoples and to Americans residing abroad. Printed material issued by the Commission—historical articles relating to George Washington and his contemporaries, suggested programs for local bicentennial ceremonies in the cities and towns of the United States, pictures and similar material—was sent, through the State Department and directly by the Commission, to all diplomatic representatives of foreign governments in Washington, to all American diplomatic and consular officers abroad, to American clubs, chambers of commerce and other groups in foreign countries, to American missionaries and educational institutions abroad, to American business concerns maintaining foreign branches, to individuals in many parts of the world, and, in fact, to any person or organization—American or foreign—showing interest in the plans for the celebration. The Department of Commerce gave valuable assistance by sending information and printed material, furnished by the Commission, to its representatives in foreign countries, who in turn distributed it to foreigners and Americans residing abroad.

Long before his death George Washington was recognized as a man whose fame would extend beyond his own country. In other countries in 1932 he was hailed as a citizen of the world, whose fame had increased with the passing years. All peoples recognized in him their own ideals of unselfish patriotism, love of freedom and nobility of character.

The honor paid to the memory of George Washington in 1932 reflected honor upon the country which produced him. American diplomats in their official reports to the Department of State and to the Commission repeatedly declared that the bonds of international friendship had been greatly strengthened by the Bicentennial Celebrations in the countries to which they were accredited.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL REPORTS

The accounts in this volume of George Washington Bicentennial Celebrations in foreign countries have been compiled from official reports received by the Department of State and the Commission from American Ambassadors, Ministers and Consuls, from foreign diplomatic missions in Washington, from American and foreign organizations and individuals in other lands, and from currently published accounts in foreign newspapers and magazines.

The order in which the reports are arranged in this volume is in accordance with the order in which the diplomatic representatives accredited to the United States were officially received as published in the official Diplomatic List of February 22, 1932. Reports from countries and political divisions in the category of colonies or dependencies follow the reports from the nations with which they are associated. Reports from independent countries, or political divisions which do not fall into either of the above classifications, are printed next in order.

Although the Commission has made every possible effort to see that these reports are complete, in some instances they represent inadequately the extent of the Bicentennial observances abroad. It is known that celebrations of various kinds have been held by schools, churches, fraternal organizations and other groups in some countries without being reported. If more space is given to activities in some countries than in others, it is because the reports received by the Commission have been more extensive in some instances than in others. In every case all material that the Commission has been able to obtain relating to foreign participation, including written matter and illustrations, has been consulted to the fullest extent in preparing this book.

One of the most remarkable things about the part taken by other countries in this celebration is the knowledge of George Washington and his times displayed by foreign writers and speakers who are quoted in this volume. No attempt has been made to correct errors of fact in such quotations. Considered as a whole, they are striking evidence of the deep impression made upon the minds of intelligent persons the world over by the character and achievements of George Washington.

He is probably better known today than any other world figure.

The interest aroused by the literature published by the Commission and distributed throughout the world, and by the world-wide Bicentennial observances, has gone a long way toward bringing about this situation. It was a primary purpose of the celebration, as planned by the Commission, to inculcate in the hearts of all peoples a knowledge of the life and ideals of George Washington. This volume is overwhelming proof of success in this respect among the peoples of foreign lands.

GREAT INTEREST DISPLAYED ABROAD

To comply with requests for information and assistance from foreign governments, from foreign societies and groups of all kinds, as well as from individual citizens of other lands and Americans residing abroad, the Commission found it necessary to set up a special section, which became known as the Division of Foreign Participation. The work of this division expanded during the years 1931 and 1932 until it was mailing to foreign countries, at the peak of its activity, several hundred letters a day and thousands of printed pamphlets and pictures.

In no instance did the United States Government spend any money for foreign celebrations, nor was any money requested for that purpose. Foreign governments and peoples, and Americans residing abroad, provided everything themselves, except the printed matter sent without charge by this Commission.

George Washington Bicentennial Celebrations were held in eighty-one foreign countries and more than two hundred and seventy-five foreign cities.

Foreign participation took many forms. Kings, queens, presidents, premiers and cabinet ministers of foreign governments took an active part, addressing their parliaments and public meetings and broadcasting speeches over international radio hookups. Many heads of foreign governments sent Bicentennial messages to the President of the United States both at the beginning of the celebration on February 22, and at the close on Thanksgiving day, November 24, 1932.

Thirty-three cities in seventeen countries named streets, boulevards, parks and squares for George Washington during 1932. In addition Turin, Italy, named a new bridge for him; Vienna, a municipal

apartment house. In Saigon, French Indo-China, and in Florence, Italy, beautiful monuments were erected to Washington. A medal in honor of George Washington was struck by the French Mint. School children of the Village of Washington, in Durham County, England, exchanged flags with school children of Washington, D. C. The American colony in Stuttgart, Germany, raised more than \$11,000 to endow a library of American books in that city to be known as the George Washington Memorial Library. Haiti declared February 22 a national holiday. The municipal authorities of Budapest, Warsaw, Johannesburg, and a number of other cities planted commemorative trees. Poland issued a new postage stamp bearing the likenesses of Washington, Kosciuszko and Pulaski to commemorate the Bicentennial. In Italy, Germany, France, England, and other countries public lectures were held; and in practically every country in the world there were special observances in the schools. In Japan, Canada, several Latin American countries, Madagascar, and elsewhere George Washington essay contests were held in the schools.

EIGHTY-ONE COUNTRIES REPRESENTED

The eighty-one countries or political divisions, from which reports of Bicentennial Celebrations have been received are listed in the order of their appearance in this volume, as follows:

ITALY	JAMAICA
CUBA	TRINIDAD
FRANCE	GIBRALTAR
ALGERIA	MALTA
FRENCH INDO-CHINA	PERU
MADAGASCAR	BELGIUM
SOCIETY ISLANDS	BRAZIL
TURKEY	SPAIN
GERMANY	CANARY ISLANDS
JAPAN	ARGENTINA
CHOSEN	CHILE
POLAND	MEXICO
ENGLAND	PORTUGAL
SCOTLAND	MADEIRA
NORTHERN IRELAND	MOZAMBIQUE
AUSTRALIA	URUGUAY
NEW ZEALAND	SWITZERLAND
INDIA	HUNGARY
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	FINLAND
BERMUDA	GREECE

AUSTRIA	HONDURAS
BULGARIA	EGYPT
SWEDEN	BOLIVIA
ALBANIA	ECUADOR
NETHERLANDS	SIAM
JAVA	PANAMA
NORWAY	CHINA
GUATEMALA	LUXEMBOURG
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	PERSIA
IRISH FREE STATE	PARAGUAY
NICARAGUA	COSTA RICA
YUGOSLAVIA	LATVIA
RUMANIA	ESTONIA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	ETHIOPIA
VENEZUELA	IRAQ
DENMARK	ARABIA
HAITI	LIBERIA
COLOMBIA	DANZIG, FREE CITY OF
CANADA	MOROCCO
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	PALESTINE
	SYRIA

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS ASSIST

By sending to their governments literature and information relating to the celebration, furnished by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, the diplomatic representatives of other nations, accredited to the United States in 1931 and 1932, contributed largely to the worldwide success of the observance. The Chiefs of Mission in the United States when the celebration opened on February 22, 1932, were:

H. E. The Ambassador of Italy, Nobile Giacomo de Martino.

H. E. The Ambassador of Cuba, Señor Don Orestes Ferrara.

H. E. The Ambassador of France, Mr. Paul Claudel.

H. E. The Ambassador of Turkey, Mr. Ahmet Muhtar.

H. E. The Ambassador of Germany, Herr Friedrich W. von Prittwitz und Gaffron.

H. E. The Ambassador of Japan, Mr. Katsuji Debuchi.

H. E. The Ambassador of Poland, Mr. Tytus Filipowicz.

H. E. The Ambassador of Great Britain, The Honorable Sir Ronald Lindsay.

H. E. The Ambassador of Peru, Señor Don Manuel de Freyre y Santander.

H. E. The Ambassador of Belgium, Mr. Paul May.

H. E. The Ambassador of Brazil, Mr. R. de Lima e Silva.

H. E. The Ambassador of Argentina, Señor Dr. Felipe A. Espil.

H. E. The Ambassador of Chile, Señor Don Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal.

H. E. The Ambassador of Mexico, Señor Dr. Don José Manuel Puig Casauranc.

The Minister of Portugal, Viscount d'Alte.

The Minister of Switzerland, Mr. Marc Peter.

The Minister of Hungary, Count László Széchenyi.

The Minister of Finland, Mr. L. Aström.

The Minister of Greece, Mr. Charalambos Simopoulos.

The Minister of Austria, Mr. Edgar L. G. Prochnik.

The Minister of Bulgaria, Mr. Simeon Radeff.

The Minister of Sweden, Mr. W. Boström.

The Minister of Albania, Mr. Faik Konitza.

The Minister of The Netherlands, Mr. J. H. van Roijen.

The Minister of Norway, Mr. Halvard H. Bachke.

The Minister of Guatemala, Señor Dr. Don Adrian Recinos.

The Minister of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Ferdinand Veverka.

The Minister of the Irish Free State, Mr. Michael MacWhite.

The Minister of Yugoslavia, Dr. Leonide Pitamic.

The Minister of Rumania, Mr. Charles A. Davila.

The Minister of the Union of South Africa, Mr. Eric Hendrik Louw.

The Minister of Venezuela, Señor Dr. Don Pedro Manuel Arcaya.

The Minister of Denmark, Mr. Otto Wadsted.

The Minister of Haiti, Mr. Dantès Bellegarde.

The Minister of Colombia, Señor Dr. Don Fabio Lozano.

The Minister of Canada, The Honorable William Duncan Herridge.

The Minister of the Dominican Republic, Señor Don Roberto Despradel.

The Minister of Honduras, Señor Dr. Don Céleo Dávila.

The Minister of Egypt, Sesostris Sidarouss Pasha.

The Minister of Bolivia, Señor Don Luis O. Abelli.

The Minister of Ecuador, Señor Don Gonzalo Zaldumbide.

The Minister of Siam, Phya Subarn Sompatti.

The Minister of Panama, Señor Dr. Horacio F. Alfaro.

The Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Spain, Señor Don Luis M. de Irujo.

The Chargé d'Affaires of Persia, Mr. Yadollah Azodi.

The Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Uruguay, Mr. J. Richling.

The Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Nicaragua, Señor Dr. Don Louis Manuel Debayle.

The Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of China, Dr. Hawking Yen.

The Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Paraguay, Señor Don Pablo M. Ynsfran.

The Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Costa Rica, Señor Don Guillermo E. González.

The Consul General of Latvia in New York, in Charge of Legation, Hon. Arthur B. Lule.

The Consul General of Estonia in New York in Charge of Legation, Colonel Victor Mutt.

The Consul of Luxembourg, Hon. Cornelius Jacoby.

AMERICAN DIPLOMATS COOPERATED

The following is a list of American Chiefs of Mission in foreign countries in February, 1932, who rendered valuable assistance in organizing celebrations by American residents abroad and in furnishing information and literature relating to the Bicentennial Celebration to foreign governments and peoples:

Hon. Herman Bernstein, Minister to Albania.

Hon. Robert Woods Bliss, Ambassador to Argentina.

Hon. Gilchrist Baker Stockton, Minister to Austria.

Hon. Hugh S. Gibson, Ambassador to Belgium.

Hon. Edward F. Feely, Minister to Bolivia.
 Hon. Edwin V. Morgan, Ambassador to Brazil.
 Hon. Henry W. Shoemaker, Minister to Bulgaria.
 Hon. Hanford MacNider, Minister to Canada.
 Hon. W. S. Culbertson, Ambassador to Chile.
 Hon. Nelson T. Johnson, Minister to China.
 Hon. Jefferson Caffery, Minister to Colombia.
 Hon. Charles C. Eberhardt, Minister to Costa Rica.

Hon. Harry F. Guggenheim, Ambassador to Cuba.

Hon. Frederick P. Hibbard, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Hon. F. W. B. Coleman, Minister to Denmark.

Hon. H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, Minister to the Dominican Republic.

Hon. William Dawson, Minister to Ecuador.

Hon. William M. Jardine, Minister to Egypt.

Hon. Harry E. Carlson, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, Tallinn, Estonia.

Hon. Edward E. Brodie, Minister to Finland.

Hon. Walter E. Edge, Ambassador to France.

Hon. Frederic M. Sackett, Ambassador to Germany.

Hon. Andrew W. Mellon, Ambassador to Great Britain.

Hon. Leland B. Morris, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, Athens, Greece.

Hon. Sheldon Whitehouse, Minister to Guatemala.

Hon. Dana G. Munro, Minister to Haiti.

Hon. Julius G. Lay, Minister to Honduras.

Hon. Nicholas Roosevelt, Minister to Hungary.

Hon. Frederick A. Sterling, Minister to the Irish Free State.

Hon. John W. Garrett, Ambassador to Italy.

Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, Ambassador to Japan.

Hon. Robert P. Skinner, Minister to Latvia.

Hon. George Platt Waller, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, Luxembourg.

Hon. J. Reuben Clark, Jr., Ambassador to Mexico.

Hon. Laurits S. Swenson, Minister to the Netherlands.

Hon. Matthew E. Hanna, Minister to Nicaragua.

Hon. Hoffman Philip, Minister to Norway.

Hon. Roy T. Davis, Minister to Panama.

Hon. Post Wheeler, Minister to Paraguay.

Hon. Charles C. Hart, Minister to Persia.

Hon. Fred Morris Dearing, Ambassador to Peru.

Hon. John N. Willys, Ambassador to Poland.

Hon. John G. South, Minister to Portugal.

Hon. Charles S. Wilson, Minister to Rumania.

Hon. David E. Kaufman, Minister to Siam.

Hon. Irwin B. Laughlin, Ambassador to Spain.

Hon. John M. Morehead, Minister to Sweden.

Hon. Hugh R. Wilson, Minister to Switzerland.

Hon. Joseph C. Grew, Ambassador to Turkey.

Hon. Ralph J. Totten, Minister to the Union of South Africa.

Hon. J. Butler Wright, Minister to Uruguay.

Hon. George T. Summerlin, Minister to Venezuela.

Hon. John Dyneley Prince, Minister to Yugoslavia.

Hon. Addison E. Southard, Minister to Ethiopia.

Hon. Charles E. Mitchell, Minister to Liberia.

STREETS AND SQUARES DEDICATED

The twenty-eight cities in sixteen different countries which named streets, squares, and parks for George Washington, or erected monuments or public structures in his honor, during 1932 are:

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA—STREET.

BERGEN, NORWAY—STREET.

BERLIN, GERMANY—PUBLIC SQUARE.

BUCHAREST, RUMANIA—AVENUE.

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY—STREET.

CRACOW, POLAND—BOULEVARD.

DARMSTADT, GERMANY—PUBLIC SQUARE.

DRESDEN, GERMANY—STREET.

FLORENCE, ITALY—BOULEVARD AND MONUMENT.

GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA—AVENUE.

GDYNIA, POLAND—STREET.

HAMBURG, GERMANY—STREET.

JELGAVA, LATVIA—PUBLIC SQUARE AND STREET.

KORCHA, ALBANIA—STREET.

LJUBLJANA, YUGOSLAVIA—STREET.

MUNICH, GERMANY—STREET.

PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA—STREET.

PRETORIA, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—BOULEVARD.
 QUITO, ECUADOR—AVENUE.
 RIGA, LATVIA—PUBLIC SQUARE.
 ROME, ITALY—BOULEVARD.
 SAIGON, FRENCH-INDO CHINA—PUBLIC SQUARE
 AND MONUMENT.
 SCUTARI, ALBANIA—STREET.
 SOFIA, BULGARIA—BOULEVARD.
 TURIN, ITALY—BRIDGE.
 VIENNA, AUSTRIA—MUNICIPAL BUILDING.
 WARSAW, POLAND—AVENUE.
 ZAGREB, YUGOSLAVIA—PUBLIC SQUARE.

Copies of the Athenaeum portrait of George Washington, painted by Gilbert Stuart, were sent by the Commission through the State Department to every American embassy, legation and consulate. That these fine portraits, lithographed in colors, supplied a long-felt need was evident from the letters received by the Commission. One American Minister wrote:

I cannot close this letter without congratulating you . . . Thanks especially to the Commission, excellent portraits of Washington may now be seen, appropriately framed, in practically every Government establishment in the world. . . .

Many of these portraits were also presented to educational and other public institutions abroad. Similarly, a chart published by the Commission, portraying in colors the development of the American flag, was distributed to all of our diplomatic and consular offices, and to many foreign educational institutions and libraries.

Walnut seedlings and seeds from walnut trees at Mount Vernon were furnished by the National Nut Tree Planting Project, in cooperation with the Commission, to every American-owned diplomatic and consular office located where climatic and soil conditions were favorable to their growth. As a result, there are now more than forty of these trees growing in the grounds of American official residences and offices abroad.

CEREMONIES ORGANIZED LOCALLY

The Commission did not have foreign representatives, nor did it name bicentennial committees abroad. In most cases American diplomatic or consular representatives were associated with committees of foreigners and resident Americans who

organized the ceremonies. In capital cities, where Americans were numerous and in many cases already organized, American ambassadors, ministers and consular officers joined American groups in cooperating actively with foreign governments and societies. In numerous smaller places American consuls themselves organized ceremonies among members of the American colonies.

Besides communicating with every American diplomatic and consular representative, the Commission sent information to practically every American chamber of commerce, trade organization, club and educational institution abroad. Responses were immediate and requests came from every corner of the globe for assistance in celebrating the anniversary. The Commission sent historical data for speeches, information, photographs, and matrices for use by the press; plays, pageants, music and costume designs; cuts and photographs for use on printed programs, and other material.

A record of the splendid results of the Bicentennial activities abroad may be found in the files of the Commission. There are newspaper clippings—bundles of them in some instances—from almost all of the eighty-one countries where Bicentennial Celebrations were held, one of the most unusual being a special children's page in a Japanese newspaper featuring stories and pictures of Washington. There are copies of invitations and programs, originally and beautifully commemorating foreign celebrations of this great anniversary. There are unique posters announcing Bicentennial events in English and in foreign languages. There are translations of biographies of Washington published in honor of the Bicentennial, special editions of magazines and issues of government organs honoring the First President of the United States. There are hundreds of photographs from every corner of the globe recording commemorative assemblies, dedications of statues, streets, parks, and buildings to George Washington, tree planting, balls, receptions, plays and pageants. All these are striking evidence of the way foreign governments and rulers, municipalities, organizations and citizens joined in the Bicentennial Celebrations in foreign countries.

One of the most gratifying results of the Bicentennial Celebration was the increase in mutual understanding and friendship which it brought about between the United States and other nations. The character of George Washington has a power-

ful appeal to all peoples without regard to nationality. In the honor paid to this world-citizen esteem for the man naturally encompassed the nation that gave him birth; and, in becoming better acquainted with its First President and its early history, foreign peoples gained a better understanding of the United States of America. Formal political and diplomatic ties found new and deeper roots in a stronger friendship of people for people. . . .

The Commemoration of the Washington Bicentennial . . . has broken the chain of traditional hostility . . . It is certain that a new appreciation has been created of the friendliness now existing between our two peoples. . . .

This is the statement of an American Consul in an official report to the Department of State.

CELEBRATION IN THE UNITED STATES

It will be of interest to readers of this volume to have a brief summary of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration within the boundaries of the United States.

Essentially this was an American celebration and the major efforts of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission were directed to organizing the celebration in the homes and communities of the United States. How this was accomplished, and the tremendous amount of work required in the process, will not be touched upon here. The results, however, are important.

Active promotion of the celebration was begun in the spring of 1930 and the work was so correlated that it included contact with every city and town; every church, school, patriotic, civic and agricultural group; every boy and girl unit; all libraries, memorial tree-planting committees and thousands of miscellaneous organizations.

In the 123,153 cities, towns and villages in the United States, 126,870 municipal and community programs were given. In the 212,159 churches, there were 210,320 programs. Of the 98,356 fraternal, patriotic and civic organizations 85,344 carried out 156,435 programs. There are 887,073 school units in the United States and these units presented 3,548,292 school programs. The 77,680 women's organizations, held 316,221 Bicentennial Celebrations. In addition to women's organizations there were 148,560 committees composed entirely of women who presented 435,247 programs.

By agricultural organizations, totalling 108,439, programs were given to the number of 240,167. There are 44,669 boy and girl scout units which gave bicentennial programs during the year to the number of 153,478. More than 73,000 schools entered the Declamatory and Essay Contests conducted by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and the reports of these schools filed with this Commission indicate that approximately 30,000,000 school children in public, private and parochial schools and institutions of higher learning, participated in some form of observance in honor of George Washington.

A poster-picture, in colors, of George Washington was placed in every school room in the United States, numbering 901,164 and a similar poster representing Wakefield, the birthplace of George Washington, was placed in 96,438 post offices and other public buildings. More than 30,000,000 trees were planted as memorials to George Washington. To summarize the activities of this Commission, 1,555,755 municipalities and organizations were contacted. Committees were appointed to the number of 894,224 and the total number of programs presented, as reported to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, was 4,760,345. In addition to these activities, there were a number of outstanding events of an impressive character—national, state and municipal. Memorial coins and a series of Commemorative Postage Stamps were contributed by the Federal Government. Wakefield, the birthplace of George Washington, was restored as a national monument.

The Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, which is one of the most beautiful boulevards in the world, was completed by the Federal Government in the year 1932 as a bicentennial feature. This boulevard is about fifteen miles long and connects Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, with the City of Washington. It skirts the Potomac River and is not only beautiful, but is one of the most interesting and historic drives in America. The highway enters the National Capital over the great Arlington Memorial Bridge spanning the Potomac River, which also was completed in 1932.

Another project of the Federal Government is the establishment of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, an extension of the National Capital's beautiful park system, to the Great Falls

of the Potomac River with elaborate park areas on both sides of the river.

These are only the barest outlines, but they will serve to impress the reader with the amazing results achieved by this Commission in carrying out the mandate of the Congress, and will indicate to participants abroad the character and scope of the celebration in the homeland.

AMERICANS PRESENT IN SPIRIT

Americans at home and abroad have been warmly appreciative of the honor paid to George Washington by foreign governments in 1932 and have been

deeply impressed by the friendly attitude of foreign peoples toward the United States, as expressed in the Bicentennial Celebrations. An American foreign officer expressed it in these words:

The American nation has been present in spirit at each of the innumerable gatherings which have been arranged spontaneously in foreign countries to do honor to the memory of George Washington. American citizens travelling in foreign lands will point with pride to the public squares, boulevards, avenues and streets which, during this Bicentennial Year, have been named in honor of their illustrious leader. Their children will stand reverently with uncovered heads in the shade of the noble trees which have this year been planted in foreign lands; in spots already rich in local tradition and in historic interest, to commemorate the George Washington Bicentennial.



GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BOOKPLATE

This bookplate George Washington had engraved for his personal use, and copies of it are found in the surviving books. In his letter of November 22, 1771, to Robert Adam, a friend who was going to England, he requested him to get "a Plate with my Arms engravd and 4 or 500 Copies struck." The copperplate was made by S. Valliscure, and 500 prints were sent over. The original plate has been recently found. The coat of arms is that which through many generations was borne by the Washington family, there being slight variations from branch to branch and from generation to generation, especially in the crest. It is probable that the coat as George Washington used it was brought over by a great-grandfather on a signet ring inherited from an uncle. The history of the motto is obscure. The coat was of silver or white with the bars and stars red; the raven of the crest, black; or, in heraldic terms: Argent, two bars gules, in chief three mullets of the second; crest, a raven proper, wings endorsed, issuing out of a ducal coronet or.

ITALY

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT and people joined in the world-wide tribute to the memory of George Washington during 1932 with a series of celebrations unequalled in magnitude and importance by any tribute to a foreign hero in the history of modern Italy.

King Victor Emmanuel committed himself and his country to the Bicentennial in the following cablegram on the occasion of the official opening of the celebration:

ROME, FEBRUARY 22, 1932.

HIS EXCELLENCY
PRESIDENT HOOVER,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ITALY, WHICH ADMIRES THE GREAT MERITS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, CELEBRATES TODAY WITH CORDIAL ENTHUSIASM THE TUTELARY GENIUS OF THE GREAT FRIENDLY NATION. BE GOOD ENOUGH, MR. PRESIDENT, TO ACCEPT THE EXPRESSION OF THESE SENTIMENTS ON THIS GLORIOUS BICENTENNIAL.

VITTORIO EMANUELE.

The admiration of the Italian people for the First President of the United States was again officially expressed, months later, in the following message:

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24, 1932.

HONORABLE HENRY L. STIMSON,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Chargé d'Affaires of Italy has the honor to communicate to His Excellency, the Secretary of State, the following message just received from the head of the Italian Government with the request that the Secretary kindly convey it to the President of the United States:

ON THE OCCASION WHEN THE CELEBRATIONS OF THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON COME TO AN END, THE FASCIST GOVERNMENT WISHES TO ASSURE THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE CORDIAL SENTIMENTS WITH WHICH THE ITALIAN NATION HAS JOINED WITH THE UNITED STATES IN HONORING THE GREAT PATRIOT, SOLDIER AND STATESMAN. THESE CELEBRATIONS DURING 1932 HAVE MADE STRONGER THE BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP WHICH EVER UNITED THE AMERICAN AND ITALIAN PEOPLES.

MUSSOLINI.

The Bicentennial Year coincided with a revival of hero worship in Italy and the Italian people recognized in the character of George Washington the qualities of their own immortals. Amedeo Fani, Italian Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stressed this feature of the George Wash-

ington Bicentennial Celebration in Italy, when he said in a notable public address at Milan:

In the second centenary of the birth of George Washington, Fascist Italy, which, reconsecrating every spiritual value against invading materialism, has re-established hero worship because it feels and comprehends that the invisible power of God avails itself of these champions of the ideal to reveal to the ignorant the eternal laws of truth and justice, has willed solemnly to celebrate the memory of the American hero, who as warrior, as statesman and as man, was the noblest, the purest and the least selfish among the creators of the independence of his country.

The national importance of the anniversary in Italy was evinced by the creation of a committee to supervise its observance throughout the kingdom. Prince Ludovico Spada Potenziani, Senator of the Kingdom and former Governor of Rome, was made chairman, and the other members were the following eminent Italians and Americans in Rome: Professor Franco Bruno Averardi; Professor Federico Chabod; Agostino Depretis, Minister Plenipotentiary; Nelson Gay, director of the American Library in Rome; Astorre Lupattelli, president of the Royal University for Foreigners, Perugia; Professor Arturo Marpicati, Vice Secretary, National Fascist Party; Count Francesco Pellati, Supervising Inspector of Fine Arts; Sig. Gaetano Polverelli, Chief of the Press Office of the Chief of Government; Sig. Omero Ranelletti, counselor of the Italo-American Association; Professor Gorham P. Stevens, director of the American Academy in Rome; and Sig. Fulvio Suvich, Commissioner of Tourism.

Under the direction of this committee and with the sanction and encouragement of the Government the Bicentennial observance occurred on a nation-wide scale. Rome and Florence named streets in honor of George Washington; in Florence a monument also was erected to him and in Turin a new bridge was given his name—the first of eight Turin bridges to be named for anyone not an Italian.

A distinctive feature of the Bicentennial celebration in Italy was its cultural aspect. Many public lectures were delivered under the auspices of Italian and Italo-American organizations, while lecture and study courses were conducted in the

high schools and colleges by the Ministry of National Education. The purpose underlying this feature of the celebration was twofold: to honor the First President of the United States and at the same time to give to the Italian people a better understanding of the nation he founded.

OPENING CELEBRATION IN ROME

The Bicentennial Celebration in Italy opened with a notable reception on February 21, 1932, at the Palazzo Salviati in Rome, under the auspices of the Italo-American Society, when addresses were delivered by Signor Amedeo Fani, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Count Giuseppe Volpi di Misurata, President of the Italo-American Society and former Minister of Finance, and Hon. John W. Garrett, the Ambassador of the United States.

The names of those in attendance were "indicative of the importance attributed to this reception," said Ambassador Garrett in his report to the

Department of State. The list also included: Grand Admiral Thaon di Revel, Duca del Mare; Signor Federzoni, President of the Senate; General de Bono, Minister of the Colonies; Prince Boncompagni Ludovisi, the Governor of Rome, and Prince Spada Potenziani, President of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission of Italy.

To a large and distinguished audience of Italians and Americans Signor Fani, in an impressive address of welcome, outlined the purposes of the celebration. He declared that it was the intention of his country to join the American people in honoring the memory of "the noblest among the founders of the United States," in a series of manifestations throughout Italy during the same period set aside in the United States for the commemoration. Paying tribute to Washington's virtues in public and private life, Signor Fani said that history presents him as one of those rare examples of manhood which all humanity seeks



Acme Photo.

IL DUCE AND AMERICAN AMBASSADOR ATTEND GEORGE WASHINGTON CELEBRATION IN ROME. ACCOMPANIED BY JOHN W. GARRETT, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO ITALY, PREMIER BENITO MUSSOLINI IS SEEN AS HE ARRIVED AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY TO ATTEND A CEREMONY IN HONOR OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

to emulate. The celebration, he said, would solidify the bonds existing between Italy and the United States.

Signor Fani concluded his remarks as follows:

In the name of Washington, which through the initiative of the Italo-American Society has been re-invoked here this evening, I express the hope that in a fusion of aspirations and ideals, America and Italy, standard-bearers of civilized progress, may mark out for humanity the world's upward path.

Count Volpi was then introduced and in an eloquent, forceful address pictured the many qualities of George Washington's character which made him chief among the builders of the United States. He spoke of the resemblance of Garibaldi and Cavour to Washington, stating that these two famous Italians appeared to have assumed many of the great American's virtues. George Washington's most impressive characteristic, according to Count Volpi, was his sense of proportion. This quality, he said, was especially needed today by all world leaders, and he expressed the hope that Washington's memory would be celebrated every-

where by a return to "the eternal safeguard of men—the sense of proportion."

Count Volpi continued:

(Translation from the report of the American Embassy.)

The earliest struggles between the English and French in America in the middle of the eighteenth century seemed unnecessary in those days; so much so that Voltaire wrote in "Candide" that the two nations were warring "for a few snow-covered slopes along the Canadian side" and that they were spending more in this war than all Canada could possibly be worth. A fallacious prophecy it was, as often happens in history. These first uncertain movements, in fact, were thirty years later to transform through the course of two long wars, the thirteen modest English colonies into the United States of America; and, slightly less than two hundred years later, into the great Republic of forty-eight states and 130 millions of inhabitants—a republic so large and powerful as to be recognized and called throughout the world by the name of an entire continent: America. And we are here to pay homage to America in the majestic and immortal figure of her greatest builder, the second centennial of whose birth occurs tomorrow.

Not to me should the honor fall of being the first to speak of George Washington in the celebration which Fascist Italy has arranged in his honor, for I can boast of no virtue as a biographer and historian. The honor is mine solely by reason of my presidency of this Italo-American Association, which position I hold through the kindly designation of its members and through the desire of the Chief of Government.



Photograph by courtesy of the European Edition of the New York Herald Tribune.
ROME HONORS GEORGE WASHINGTON. ONE OF THE STREETS OF THE VILLA UMBERTO WAS NAMED FOR THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AT A SOLEMN BICENTENNIAL CEREMONY IN 1932.

In history George Washington, like few men and few leaders, stands as the very expression of his country, and his activity identified itself harmoniously whether it was merely because of the greatness of his character that this man so powerfully influenced the destinies of his country, or whether it was not rather that he was the complete man fitted to answer the needs of his country, such as Providence at rare times sends to peoples in their critical historic moments in order to insure their destinies.

To me, a Latin and an Italian, George Washington, who never set foot upon European soil, seems a Latin hero and an Italian spirit of the *Risorgimento*. He was profoundly devoted to the memories of Rome. His work as statesman and general has been often and correctly compared, even during his lifetime, to the work of Fabius Quintus Maximus "cunctator." His three returns to the land—after his first command of the Virginian troops, after the dictatorship which created the United States, and after his second presidency—have justly made him comparable to Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus.

Washington also seems close to two of the great men of our national *Risorgimento*, and it seems that, in turn, these two Latins assumed some of his qualities: Garibaldi and Cavour.

These men and their works unite us in respect and gratitude, unite our faith in the immortal virtues which the voices of one's own soil express and renew throughout the centuries.

Count Volpi then referred to Washington's life in its various phases, from his youth and early activity in agriculture to the first hard military trials which began in his twenty-first year; from the chief command of the Virginian troops to his return to Mount Vernon in 1758. He went on to examine the causes of the Revolutionary War and the fatal process of the separation of the colonies from the mother country, over which process presided the determination and courage of the American hero.

Count Volpi dwelt upon the fifteen years of private and family life of the gentleman of Mount Vernon which preceded the Revolution, and upon the decisive cycle of the war, continuing:

(Translation from the report of the American Embassy.)

The Declaration of Rights of the Philadelphia Congress proclaimed to the world the problem of American independence. To the ensuing war, France lent her support, first with Lafayette's volunteers and later with the dispatch of regular troops. With the Yorktown victory and the surrender of the English general, Cornwallis, in October, 1781, the war ended. There followed the Peace of Paris (September 3, 1783) which recognized American independence. Thus arose the United States of America.

But the fruits of victory threatened to be lost in the discord which followed. Demagoguery was rampant and Washington, the champion of liberty and democracy, but a man accustomed to command, wrote: "Experience has taught us, that men will not adopt and carry into execution measures the best calculated for their own good, without the intervention of a coercive power."

The National Convention in Philadelphia, which deliber-

ated in secret sessions from May 25 to September 17, 1787, drew up the constitution which still governs the United States today. In April, 1789, while the French Revolutionary Assembly was being opened in Paris, George Washington was unanimously elected President of the United States. On April 30, Washington, who had arrived at New York in triumph from his Mount Vernon retreat, accompanied all during the journey by frenzied demonstrations, pronounced his oath before the people, who enthusiastically acclaimed him President of the United States.

During the first period of his presidency, Washington was faced, assisted by his Finance Minister, Hamilton, with the grave financial questions resulting from the war, which weighed down heavily upon a nation still small and weak; and he had to quell the revolts provoked by this same question, as well as a serious Indian uprising. These tests served to prove the robust solidity of the Federal Government.

The second period of his presidency was marked by serious events in foreign politics and his ability as a statesman was tested by a series of extremely delicate developments.

First there was the repercussion of the French Revolution. Caught between the "British party" of Hamilton's followers and the "French party" of Jefferson's followers, Washington induced his government to adopt a neutral attitude, which he himself defended against violent attacks at the sacrifice of his own popularity. New difficulties also were created for Washington by England; and he succeeded, not without difficulty, in concluding a treaty which, even though it was in the nature of a bargain, safeguarded American rights and eliminated danger of another war.

He could thus with tranquil conscience reject, out of respect to the constitution, a further reconfirmation in office and once more return to his land, relinquishing the powers of government to his direct collaborator, Vice President John Adams, elected as Washington's successor to the Presidency of the United States.

Immediate subsequent developments marked another critical moment for the United States. This time it was France, who adduced from her disappointment over the Anglo-American Treaty of 1794-95 a motive for a violent break with her ex-ally. Washington was designated Lieutenant General of the army which was mobilized as a consequence of developments, and it seemed as though he was once more destined to abandon his agricultural occupations to take up arms for his country.

This period, which was among the most bitter of Washington's life, finally gave him two consolations which must have been inexpressibly dear to his heart: Before death overtook him, in fact, he was assured that the resistance of the Union was stronger than any external or internal menace; and the maintenance of peace, which he had obtained through the utmost hardships, still triumphed, thanks to the tenacity and ability of his successor.

George Washington could now continue his simple life at Mount Vernon, looking after the extensive property which made him one of the wealthiest men of America. Unexpectedly a rapid disease seized him while he was occupied at his daily tasks, and he expired on December 14, 1799, at the age of 67.

The nation's sorrow was profound, and all the people wore mourning for one month; Congress consigned his fame to history, and voices of condolence were heard throughout Europe.

Abraham Lincoln, in one of the most beautiful tributes to Washington ever uttered, said:

"Washington is the mightiest name of earth—long since mightiest in the cause of civil liberty, still mightiest in moral reformation. On that name no eulogy is expected. It cannot be. To add brightness to the sun, or glory to the name of Washington is alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In

solemn awe we pronounce the name, and in its naked deathless splendor leave it shining on."

This praise, which would seem to be the highest that could be spoken, is surpassed by that of Napoleon: "He is the greatest of men and he will be venerated by mankind when my fame shall be lost in the vortex of revolutions."

Now, after the lapse of two centuries, Washington's figure stands out in its luminous and kindly beauty, untouched by time and undeformed by legend. Even today his memory is exalted in the United States and in Europe, and even today citizens and foreigners wend their way to Mount Vernon to pay him homage.

I, too, have had the privilege of visiting the verdant retreat of the founder of the world's greatest nation, which has now become a temple of sacred memories. This homage I paid the first time I visited the United States, in 1925, whither I was sent by the Chief of Government to settle the accounts of the last war; I repeated it on the occasion of my last visit across the ocean.

Let us leave it to superficial persons to say that America is a nation without a history. The life and works of its founder alone would suffice to disprove it. This is a people which has marched forward with giant strides, which has assimilated into the original Puritan stock a mixture of the most varied races, which has overcome the most difficult technical and social problems, still maintaining political and linguistic unity and a firm predominance of the federal system over a vast territory divided into economically independent states.

The greatness of Washington is particularly expressed by his character, by his balance, by his honesty, by his will power; these gifts he exercised in all their splendor both in war and in peace, both as general and as president.

Loyal to republican institutions, he spurned the crown offered him by discontented officers and later put down a revolt of the army against the civil power.

His love of liberty was unfailingly linked to the conception of a strong state whose authority was supreme.

He believed in freedom of speech and freedom of the press. But when attacks passed beyond the bounds of decency, he remarked: "If the government and the officers of it are to be the constant theme for newspaper abuse, and this too without condescending to investigate the motives or the facts, it will be impossible, I conceive, for any man living to manage the helm or to keep the machine together." And on another occasion he added: "I shall not, whilst I have the honor to administer the government, bring a man into any office of consequence knowingly, whose political tenets are adverse to the measures, which the general government are pursuing; for this, in my opinion, would be a sort of political suicide." The speaker is always the great master of life, the achiever, never the doctrinarian, always the man who possesses the sense of proportion in life.

Count Volpi closed his address with a quotation from a speech which, he explained, he had delivered at a banquet given in his honor in New York by prominent financiers of America:

(Translation from the report of the American Embassy)

In Wall Street, in the throbbing heart of that world of teeming business, stands the old 18th century Federal Treasury building, upon whose front rises a simple and kindly statue of George Washington. It seems that from out his statuary image, George Washington gazes bewildered upon the opulent and incredibly high skyscrapers which press so close about him as to take away his breath and make him feel that the sense of proportion in the world has been lost.

If every outstanding man leaves to posterity throughout



NEW GEORGE WASHINGTON BOULEVARD IN ROME. VIEW OF THE VIALE GIORGIO WASHINGTON, WHICH WAS FORMALLY DEDICATED AS PART OF THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN THE ETERNAL CITY ON FEBRUARY 22, 1932.

the centuries the dominant imprint of his own personality, Washington has left us a sense of measure and proportion. While the whole world today, in honoring America, pays homage to George Washington, we would express the hope that the greatest and best characteristic of his earthly life, the sense of proportion, which at this moment seems to have been lost by all men in all countries, may re-assume its proper value. Everything today in the life of mankind seems out of proportion and paradoxical.

While upon the banks of Lake Geneva the greatest conference of nations ever seen is in session for the purpose of bringing about a general disarmament susceptible of preventing war, which becomes ever more cruel among men, two nations, who together represent perhaps one-fifth of living humanity, are fighting in the Far East, and on each side the unarmed are paying the heaviest cost of the incipient conflict. What a boundless and paradoxical irony of fate, and what a warning to the leaders of nations!

While the world is in complex travail, political and, even more, demographic in character, which disturbs it in its deepest relations and functions of economic life and which demands mutual confidence, collaboration, and recognition among peoples, the tragic accounting—as the Duce of Fascism has called it—of a war ended 13 years ago poisons the life of all, piles difficulties upon difficulties, which by their very nature seem insurmountable.

While all peoples and all leaders are at heart convinced that very little more can be paid, that very little more can be received, all are digging themselves into positions which they believe, often in good faith, unassailable. Situations are complicated, settlements are postponed, equilibrium is made impossible. International relations, commerce, and trade grow more difficult. The monetary situation of every country becomes more untenable, bringing about artificial protective barriers and an unwilling and dangerous egotism, which retards any possible settlement.

Unbounded, paradoxical, tragic conflict!

These two references to the two greatest phenomena disturbing the world, which today is preparing to celebrate the genius of measure and proportion in life, unite us all in a single desire, in a single aspiration: That the second centennial of the birth of George Washington be celebrated worthily throughout the world by returning to the eternal safeguard of men—a sense of proportion.

Count Volpi's address made a deep impression and was received with every evidence of appreciation. When he had concluded Ambassador Garrett was introduced. Mr. Garrett said:

All over America the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington is being celebrated this year. To us who live abroad there is great significance in the interest that is being taken in this memorial year in other countries than our own. Particularly in Italy we are made happy by the recognition of Washington through the extensive program of conferences and meetings of which you have heard, and I think it is appropriate and important to recognize the spontaneity of this celebration. It is certain that the repercussion at home will have fine effect in stimulating our cultural relations with the new-old country between which and ourselves so many and such important ties already exist. The Italian character of these manifestations would, it seems to me, be lost, or at any rate lessened, by too many words from us. We all are conscious of what is going on, we are proud of it and gratified, and while we share in it wholeheartedly, we do not forget that Italy's participation is her own tribute to the greatness of Washington and to what he has left to the

whole wide world. May I, therefore, on behalf of my fellow countrymen, simply thank Count Volpi and Signor Fani for what they have said; for we are deeply touched.

AVENUE NAMED FOR WASHINGTON

On Washington's Birthday, the day following the program in the Palazzo Salviati, the municipal authorities of Rome presided at a public ceremony when a beautiful avenue of the Eternal City was renamed in honor of George Washington. The street selected for this honor is one of the main entrance avenues to the Borghese Gardens.

"I cannot fail to express my satisfaction and pleasure at the good taste of the municipality in choosing such a dignified and beautiful street," said Ambassador Garrett in his report to the State Department.

The Ambassador also commented on "the cordial and spontaneous nature of the Italian observance of the Washington commemoration" as "a good indication of the general friendliness in relations between Italy and the United States."

RECEPTION AND RADIO BROADCAST

Later in the afternoon of February 22, Ambassador and Mrs. Garrett held a reception at the Palazzo Rospigliosi, to which were invited the Americans in Rome, Italians identified with the George Washington bicentennial celebrations in Italy and members of the diplomatic corps in Rome, in all, about eight hundred guests.

A radio program in honor of George Washington, broadcast on the evening of February 22 from Rome under the auspices of the George Washington Bicentennial Committee of Italy, brought to a close the opening Bicentennial ceremonies in the Eternal City. Prince Spada Potenziani, chairman of the committee, delivered the principal address on this program, paying high tribute to the genius of Washington and telling of Italy's participation in the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of his birth. Great interest was added to this program by the broadcasting of musical selections familiar in the days of George Washington.

The importance of the ceremonies in Rome, extending over two days and marking the beginning of the Bicentennial observance in Italy, was recognized by all Italians and Americans interested in further cementing the bonds of friendship between the two nations.

His Excellency, Nobile Giacomo de Martino,

Italian Ambassador at Washington, wrote to the Hon. Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, a few days later, transmitting a report of these events received by cable from his government. He added this comment:

"Thus the spirits of the American and the Italian peoples are once more drawn close together in a memorable expression of the sincere and lasting friendship happily existing between them."

THANKSGIVING DAY IN ROME

The end of the Bicentennial celebration in Rome was observed on Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1932, with a notable meeting at the Farnesina, under the auspices of the Royal Academy of Italy.

Senator Guglielmo Marconi, president of the Academy, presided, and the hall was crowded with the elite society of the capital. The American colony in Rome was present almost in a body and representatives from many other countries were in the large audience.

Among those who attended were: Ministers Ercole and de Francisco; Alexander Kirk, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, representing Ambassador Garrett, who was absent from Rome; Signor Agostino Depretis, representing the Governor of Rome; Honorable Fausto Bianchi, Quesitor of the Chamber; Minister Taliani; Honorable Luciano Scotti; Professor Marpicati, representing the Secretary of the Party, and also a member of the Italian Bicentennial Committee; Honorable Renzo Pellati; Minister Plenipotentiary Pagliano; and the following members of the National Committee to honor George Washington: Prince Spada Potenziani, chairman; Signor Francesco Pellati; Signor Astorre Lupattelli and Professor Federico Chabod.

Those present were received by President Marconi, Professor Carlo Formichi, Count Volpi, Francesco Orestano and Signor Tucci, all members of the Academy.

The program was opened by President Marconi, who briefly explained the reasons for the gathering. It was, he said, the closing ceremony of the national celebration in which all Italy had honored the memory of George Washington, the chief among the founders of a great and friendly country. After welcoming all those in attendance, he

voiced the appreciation of the Academy for the presence of so many who thus wished to join in the final Italian tribute to Washington's memory in connection with the commemoration of his birth.

Prince Spada Potenziani, chairman of the Italian Bicentennial Committee, was then introduced by President Marconi. In the name of the committee, Prince Potenziani expressed sincere thanks to the Academy for the ceremony planned under the direction of its officials in which the Italian commemoration of George Washington's birth was being concluded.

DR. FORMICHI PRAISES WASHINGTON

The principal speaker of the evening was Professor Carlo Formichi, vice-president of the Academy. Beginning his discourse with references to many of the great names in history, Dr. Formichi pointed out that few of these aroused the degree of respect that was awakened by the mention of George Washington.

"The title 'hero,'" said Dr. Formichi, "usually denotes an extraordinary man accustomed to triumphs and unacquainted with the bitterness of defeat. On the contrary, the heroism of George Washington consisted in his remarkable ability to oppose adverse fortune with an incomparable tenacity."

In the face of all obstacles and in the darkest of hours, Dr. Formichi reminded his auditors, Washington kept his faith and courage undiminished. Even when beaten in battle he did not despair, and "the American people, in confirming their confidence in him at a time when apparently he least deserved it, showed themselves worthy of their hero."

Dr. Formichi then reviewed the almost insurmountable difficulties which Washington had to overcome during the Revolutionary War. The woeful lack of discipline in an army of continually changing personnel because of the short terms under which the troops were at first enlisted; want of money and munitions; the failure of Congress to comprehend the problems of prosecuting the war and its slowness to act; sectionalism and rivalry among the officers, were some of the trials cited by Dr. Formichi with which Washington had to cope. Washington, he recalled, has been said to have lost many battles but never lost a cam-

paign, and this was borne out at Yorktown where the American won his crowning military triumph. He continued:

We ask ourselves what could be the motives which induced the great man, confronted by so many anxieties which lasted for years, to stay at his post? Only the purest love of country could enable him to perform such an enormous task.

After having won independence and unity for his people, he applied himself to conserve the supreme benefits which had been acquired, and from a great captain he became a great statesman. He was a decided adversary of demagoguery, and had little sympathy for some of the ramifications of the French Revolution. On the other hand, he was not led astray by military criticism and refused the crown which some of his officers wished to put on his head. He loved justice and order above all things and considered only that government strong which was capable of providing for the interests of the nation.

Dr. Formichi then cited seven political axioms from Washington's Farewell Address, which he said were true even today. He concluded by describing Washington as "a man born to administer justice and to bring order out of chaos—the assertor of eternal ideas."

At the conclusion of Dr. Formichi's address there was enthusiastic and prolonged applause from the large and distinguished audience.

Before the meeting ended President Marconi read two telegrams sent by the Royal Academy of Italy that evening:

ROME, NOVEMBER 24, 1932.

HERBERT HOOVER,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ITALY, IN CLOSING CEREMONIES IN ITALY IN HONOR OF THE IMMORTAL GEORGE WASHINGTON, SENDS FROM ROME CORDIAL AND DEFERENTIAL GREETINGS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE GREAT AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

GUGLIELMO MARCONI, PRESIDENT.

ROME, NOVEMBER 24, 1932.

FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

IN CLOSING IN ROME THE CYCLE OF ITALIAN NATIONAL CEREMONIES IN HONOR OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ITALY IN MEMORY OF THIS GREAT AMERICAN SENDS CORDIAL AND DEFERENTIAL GREETINGS TO THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE GREAT AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

GUGLIELMO MARCONI, PRESIDENT.

COURSE OF STUDY ON WASHINGTON

Signor Balbino Guiliano, Minister of National Education, issued a bulletin to the heads of all Italian universities, instructing that a course of study of at least eight lessons on George Washington and American history be conducted for the dual purpose of commemorating Washington's birth and "of giving tangible proof of the never-

belied friendliness of the Italian people for the Starry Republic" of the United States.

A series of four lectures under the auspices of the National Fascist Institute of Culture was presented in Rome by eminent Italian officials and educators. In addition, several similar lectures were given in other cities under the sponsorship of various groups.

The newspapers of the country also contributed to giving the Italian people a greater knowledge of America's First President, publishing many articles on George Washington, most of which were written by historians and other scholars. Further, the press fully reported every event connected with the Bicentennial Celebration in Italy. The importance of the lectures and press and magazine articles, as well as the extent of this propaganda, will be brought out later.

The government organ, REVIEW OF COMMUNICATIONS, published one of the most interesting and significant articles to appear in any Italian publication with reference to the celebration in honor of George Washington. The article, headed "George Washington and Inland Navigation," by Professor Torquato Carlo Giannini, Royal Italian Counselor of Emigration, discussed Washington's part in opening up the Ohio Valley and other western lands in the United States through his interest in the development of inland communication and navigation, and paid high tribute to Washington's vision and perseverance in the accomplishment of these purposes on which the consolidation of the United States so largely depended.

FLORENCE NAMES BOULEVARD

While Rome, the capital city, was taking a leading part in the Italian observance of the Bicentennial, the city of Florence was giving the name of Washington to one of its most prominent boulevards, and the Americans resident there were erecting on it the first monument to George Washington on the Italian Peninsula.

This boulevard in Florence, now bearing the name of Washington, was formerly the Arno Boulevard, extending the full length of the Cascine, one of the world's most beautiful parks, on the bank of the River Arno. Half of the boulevard is known as the Boulevard of the Queen; the other half is the Viale Giorgio Washington.

When it became known that the city intended to name so prominent an avenue after the first President of the United States, the American Consul in Florence, Mr. John Emerson Haven, conceived the idea of placing a monument to George Washington at its entrance. Americans in Florence entered into the plan with enthusiasm, and a Washington Memorial Fund was set up to receive contributions. Mr. Haven then prepared a tentative design for the memorial, and through the co-operation of the Mayor, Count Giuseppe della Gherardesca, submitted it to Signor Ezio Zalaffi, Technical Inspector of the Communal Fine Arts Bureau, who conformed the design to the Tuscan architecture being developed in the Cascine.

Made of a light grey material known in Italy as "pietra serena," the monument consists of a high central section with two sloping wings. A niche in the central section holds a reproduction in Carrara marble of the famous Houdon bust of George Washington mounted on a marble base. Above the niche, thirteen stars symbolize the union of the first American colonies, and on the two wings appear the American eagle and shield. Below the niche is a white marble tablet bearing the following inscription in Italian:

DEDICATED TO THE CITY OF FLORENCE
BY THE AMERICAN RESIDENTS ON
THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON
TO HONOR HIS MEMORY AND RENDER
HOMAGE TO THOSE IDEALS WHICH HIS
LIFE EXEMPLIFIED

Dedicatory exercises for the monument and the boulevard were held June 1, 1932, in Cascine Park. At this program the United States Ambassador, Mr. Garrett, officially presented the monument to the City of Florence with the following words:

Onorevole Podestà: My countrymen at home will hear with great appreciation of your gracious action in giving to this beautiful Viale the name of George Washington. Those of them who live in Florence have combined together to present this bust of Washington, which, on their behalf I have the honor to ask you, Sir, to accept.

Count Gherardesca accepted the gift on behalf of the City of Florence, saying:

In naming one of the avenues of the Cascine after the heroic liberator of the American Nation, first founder and legislator of its civilization, Florence is continuing her tradition of hospitality toward friendly nations. Thanks to this tradition Florence is considered as the gathering place for all elect minds, for all the noblest ideals of art, poetry, and culture from every part of the world.

The American people, a Cyclopean race forged upon an heroic anvil, have a special predilection for Florence, because all strong spirits like lovely things and because they find amidst our monuments and our works of art and in the natural charms of the Florentine landscape consolation and repose from their heavy labors, a pure fount of ideals and beauty in which they renew their faith and spiritual joy and receive strength to continue in their gigantic work of building up a new civilization.

Florence, too, loves the American people, for it feels that their youthful vigorous heart throbs with that same passionate generosity which led Italy on to the conquest of her liberty and set her upon the path of her new history.

The gift of George Washington's image which Mr. Garrett gave to our city in the name of the American colony in Florence and for which I give heartfelt thanks in the name of my fellow citizens, is therefore the pledge of a genuine, deep friendship which will certainly yield good fruits to my country and to the American Nation.

SPEAKS FOR THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

At the conclusion of his speech the Mayor introduced His Excellency Signor Dott. Ugo Ojetti, of the Royal Italian Academy, representing the Italian Government. Signor Ojetti's address, a translation of which follows, was enthusiastically applauded by the large audience in attendance.

It is to be hoped that George Washington will this morning deign to cast from his place on high a benignant glance upon our Cascine and upon this stretch of the River Arno. To receive his memory and his image offered with such gracious friendliness by its American guests, Florence could indeed not have found a spot more verdant, serene and tranquil, more similar, in brief, to the Elysian fields where, if it pleases God, according to the concordant testimony of our poets, great and good souls betake themselves to rest from the weariness of having lived. He will find before his eyes a river as in his beloved home, Mount Vernon; and if the Potomac has more water than the Arno, the Arno in compensation has more history. And he will see lovely fields and trees hardy and clear-cut as he would have had men be, and an expanse of those cultivated fields which all his life were, after his love for his new-born country, his great and constant love. They were the great love also of Count Cavour, the founder of another free nation, so that to explain to ourselves in both of these men their unquenchable faith even in the hour of defeat, the indomitable energy even when the faithful betray or falter, the unshakeable poise even under the explosions of wrath, it would perhaps be well to consider, first of all, this agricultural occupation which they followed for years and years, their attachment to the solid, sure, tangible soil of the fatherland. Hail, hurricane, flood, tempest may strike down and scatter the harvest of the year; but the farmer knows that the land is ever living beneath the trampled crops, beneath the broken branches and the uprooted trees, and that one must only be patient, sow again and plant again and weed again and prune again, and wait. Only from the fields does one learn what Camillo Cavour, with a phrase that would have found favor in Rome with Cato, who also was a farmer, and in America with George Washington, called the philosophy of the possible: that is, it is useless to wear out oneself, others, and destiny by seeking to change autumn into spring and rain into sun, and rushes into oaks, and that every fruit, if you have sowed and protected the plant, comes to your hand in its own good time. Will is power: big words if one is speaking to children. But if a chief speaks to men

and has charge of men, he has first to measure obstacles; and only then, without an instant's delay, does he send them forth.

This sense of measure, this wisdom, this unwavering expectation which came to him from long, silent, trustful communion with nature in his native land, in his lovely Virginia amid mountain, river, and sea, this feeling of loneliness even at the head of a turbulent army, even before a divided and wavering parliament, are the qualities which today, one century and a half after the completion of his work, make of Washington a model of man and leader such as even we place beside those heroes of Plutarch who have for two millenniums served as a guide to our civilization; a civilization which may be shadowed by the clouds that after the great tempest still drift across the skies of the soul, but which behind the clouds loses not one degree of its warmth nor one ray of its light. And the proof is that upon this civilization was patterned the new American civilization; that indeed, in the bitter trials of today even there, in order to save itself as certainly it will do, that civilization will more fittingly adapt itself to the pattern, giving patience a place beside audacity in its fundamental virtues, moderation beside greatness, discretion beside liberality, compassion beside strength.

Among Washington's papers there has been found a notebook containing the rules of conduct and civilization which his teachers had given him to copy when he was a lad and

which he had always kept close at hand. And one of these rules commands: "When a man does all he can though it Succeeds not well blame not him that did it."

And another says: "Undertake not what you cannot Perform but be Carefull to keep your Promise."

And still another: "Wherein you reprove Another be unblameable yourself; for example is more prevalent than Precepts."

These are rules of ours, Roman and Latin rules, collected at the end of the 16th century (and perhaps Washington did not know this) by the Jesuits in a manual for young students.

Thus of all the long, laborious life of this exemplary man, soldier, farmer, legislator, and, above all, gentleman—faced on one side by the haughty English and upon the other by the suspicious French until the latter through hatred for the English decided to assist him—from which was gradually formed not only the nation but the very American character, the years which today seem to us more worth remembering and admiring are those between 1775, when Congress entrusted him with the supreme command of the Army of the United Colonies, and the victory of Yorktown in 1781, which marked the end of English resistance. The army murmured, grew weary and restless as it waited, and he every day worked with severity or kindness to hold it together, for the army was necessarily the nucleus around which America was knitting together, the standard bearer which amid confusion held



GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ERECTED IN FLORENCE, ITALY. THE CITY OF FLORENCE DEDICATED A BOULEVARD "VIALE GIORGIO WASHINGTON" AS ITS PART IN THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, AND AMERICAN RESIDENTS ERECTED THIS MEMORIAL, INCLUDING THE BUST OF WASHINGTON, AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE BOULEVARD. THIS MONUMENT, UNVEILED JUNE 1, 1932, BY THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO ITALY, HONORABLE JOHN W. GARRETT, IS THE FIRST MONUMENT TO GEORGE WASHINGTON IN ITALY.

aloft the star-spangled banner. Congress wandered from one city to another. Practical men advised leaving England and France to fight among themselves without the new States having to shed so much blood and spend so much money. When the two rivals should be worn out, then the rebellion and the war of liberation would be resumed.

Washington alone never doubted. Erect and calm in his buff and blue uniform, surrounded by his officers and his young military staff, he appeared not only as a chief and a leader, but as a symbol of the future. There were murmurs, criticisms, sufferings, but the great taciturn man, accustomed to hark in the quiet of the country to the distant bleating of strayed lambs, was gathering into his breast during those years of waiting and anguish, amid the tumult of faint hearts, an urge, a voice, that as yet could not form a word, a voice that was only hope: the voice of the country being born. And he heeded no other voice. Yes, the troops of the King of England held New York and Philadelphia; occupied Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina; even in Virginia destroyed crops and sent expeditions that struck terror into the hearts of merchants and colonists. Yes, for six years Washington was unable to carry off a victory; but he felt that the English were holding the ground and losing the war, for now wherever a redcoat of the King of London appeared, the Americans would give the alarm that an enemy had appeared. The American spirit was being fanned to white heat and every blow shaped it in the image which Washington carried in his heart.

Thus with the first victory there came the end of a world and the beginning of a new world. King! King! His colonels asked him to accept the crown, and he replied with the famous letter: "No occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensations . . . and I must view with abhorrence and reprehend with severity. Let me conjure you, then, if you have any regard for your Country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind."

In 1789 he accepted the office of First President of the United States. Since that time every American gazes upon this patriarchal figure, this severe face, these grave eyes, these compressed lips as upon the image of his patron saint.

On this side of the ocean, Europe applauded. Liberty for all peoples, justice for all citizens; the first flames did not spring from Paris, but from Philadelphia, and in Italy generous hearts immediately warmed themselves at the blaze. I do not speak of that honest adventurer, the Florentine Filippo Mazzei,—surgeon, merchant, farmer, diplomat,—so well considered by General Washington as to be entrusted with secret but highly important missions by him, and well received in France and elsewhere. It is enough for me to recall that in December, 1788, Vittorio Alfieri in Paris dedicated the first Brutus "to the serene and free man, General Washington," for "only the name of the liberator of America can stand beside the tragedy of the liberator of Rome," and that the first thorough historians of the American War of Independence were, from Londonio to Botta, Italians and so ardent that Botta at first thought of writing that resounding story in verse rather than in prose.

But perhaps it is well today to read, rather than the aulic historians, the concise words which the nobleman Daniele Dolfi, Venetian Ambassador to the Court of the King of France, wrote on September 10, 1783, in reporting to his Government the first American declaration of sovereignty: "Provided that the Provinces remain united, it is proper to expect that with the favor of time and of European arts and science this America will become the most formidable Power of the universe."

The years which we are now living, alas! are hard, and superlatives are necessarily out of fashion. But perhaps the Americans of Florence, whom we wish to thank for the pre-

cious gift they have today made to us, may take pleasure in that long-ago prophecy of the keenest diplomat that Italy had in those days.

In the world of tomorrow the greatest Power will be the Power that restores peace not only among the nations but in the heart of every man as well, the peace which will make him confident of his future.

Following the program at the park the municipality of Florence tendered a reception at the Palazzo Vecchio in honor of Italian and American guests numbering nearly 1,000. The reception was carried out in true medieval splendor, with trumpeters, footmen, and guards dressed in the Florentine costumes of the Middle Ages. A cold buffet luncheon was served to the guests.

Later in the afternoon Consul and Mrs. Haven entertained at a reception and garden party at their home in honor of Ambassador Garrett. Edith Mason of the New York Metropolitan Opera sang several selections, "thus contributing," wrote Consul Haven, "to a day which will remain locally unique in closer Italo-American friendship and understanding."

OLD MAP OF NEW YORK PRESENTED

An interesting incident of the day was the presentation by Mayor Gherardesca of a copy of an old map of New York to Ambassador Garrett to be forwarded to the Mayor of New York. The original of the map, known as the *Castelplano*, is in the Laurentian Library in Florence, and the mayor stated that no previous copy of it had ever been made. It is said to be the oldest plan of the City of New York now existent.

Attesting the interest which Americans in Florence took in the erection of the George Washington memorial is the fact that more than a sufficient amount to pay for the monument was contributed. Of this sum, Consul Haven set aside in perpetuity a fund, the interest on which will be adequate to purchase a wreath on Washington's Birthday each year to be placed at the base of the monument. The permanent committee for the placing of the wreath will consist of the American Consul, the Rector of the American Church, and the manager of the American Express Company who may then be stationed in Florence.

After the monument was paid for and the above mentioned sum set aside, Mr. Haven reported that more than \$250 remained of the funds contributed to the project. This amount, by agreement of the

American colony, was turned over to the Unemployment Relief Fund of the City of Florence, an act which received the grateful acknowledgment of the Italians.

GENOA HONORS WASHINGTON

Genoa, "the Superb," famed birthplace of Columbus, immortal discoverer of the land where George Washington and his associates were later to create a nation, witnessed, on February 29, 1932, a program commemorating the birth of that nation's First President.

The feature of this program, which was presented in the University of Genoa, was an address on George Washington by Professor Torquato C. Giannini, Royal Italian Counselor of Emigration. Leading officials of the city and province as well as foreign representatives in Genoa, dignified the occasion by their presence and indicated its importance.

The meeting was presided over by Professor Mattia Moresco, Rector of the University of Genoa, who briefly but warmly welcomed those in attendance. Such large numbers, said the rector, could only be accepted as evidence of the interest which had been aroused in Genoa in the commemoration of the birth of a man recognized by all mankind as one of the foremost champions of human liberty in all history. It was a pleasure to introduce the speaker of the evening who was, Professor Moresco stated, so well qualified to discuss the life of George Washington. Professor Giannini was then presented to the assemblage.

Speaking before this large and appreciative audience, Professor Giannini first considered the youth of George Washington, calling attention to the factors which helped prepare him for the great tasks he was later to perform in the service of his country. Touching briefly upon the Revolutionary War as being perhaps well enough known to



GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATED AT GENOA. MEETING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GENOA IN HONOR OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. In the foreground of the picture are, right to left: Prof. M. Moresco, Rector of the University of Genoa; Prof. Torquato C. Giannini, Royal Counselor of Emigration; Hon. Ettore Leale, Secretary of the Provincial Fascist Federation; Gr. Uff. Dr. Emanuele Vivorio, Prefect of the Province of Genoa; United States Consul General W. Roderick Dorsey; Hon. Eugenio Broccardi, Podesta of Genoa; Avvocato Scicaluga, Vice President of the Province of Genoa, and General Giacchi, Commander of the Garrison of Genoa.

his hearers to need no retelling, the speaker emphasized the importance of Washington's character in that conflict as the main reason for the success of the American armies.

Professor Giannini next took up the burden of his speech, in which he spoke of George Washington as President of the United States. It was in this position, said the speaker, that Washington's strength of character was best displayed and America will ever be indebted to him for the wisdom and foresight with which he established precedents in domestic and foreign policies. He continued:

Today's celebration is not merely an act of international courtesy towards a great country allied to us during a tragic event and a friend in peace, but is a deeply felt act of human solidarity spontaneously arising from mutual sympathy and natural and historical tendencies which are more keenly felt at Genoa than in other places.

Genoa, or Janua, to express the name in Latin, is the large door through which passed the crowds that sailed the ocean leading West, building between the old "domina maris" and the new City of York a living bridge made up of disappointments, sorrows, anxieties, homesickness and victories. At the two ends of this "bridge" I see the gigantic images of Columbus and Washington: the bravery of the former discovered the new continent for old Europe, and the latter, with the elements of old Europe, established on it a workshop of marvellous progress.

Genoa is the port from which sailed Francesco Vigo, erroneously called the Spaniard on account of his name, but rightfully called the "giver of kingdoms." It was he who, at the head of a mercenary group of hired soldiers opened to General Clark the road to Vincennes, the key to the West, where his remains are kept under the monument erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and by the conquest of which it was possible for the Americans, in the course of peace negotiations with the English, to obtain the extension of their State as far as the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River.

After recalling the association of Genoa with one of Garibaldi's expeditions in his endeavor to complete the third unification of Italy, and after referring to the Italian patriot's use of American ships in the transportation of his troops, Professor Giannini concluded his remarks with these words:

In no other place could the struggle of the colonies for national independence find a more sympathetic echo than in this district of Italy, of which Genoa is the port. Here already were fermenting the germs of an undertaking similar in many ways to the American Revolution which inspired the poet Vittorio Alfieri to address George Washington as follows:

"Your bravery will be second to none; you have defeated the enemy's army which now must lower its flag and stop fighting. Its great pride has collapsed while your glorious name will never be forgotten."

MESSAGE FROM THE COMMISSION

Following a report of this celebration at Genoa by the American Consul General, W. Roderick Dorsey, a message of appreciation on behalf of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission was sent to the mayor of the city and the rector of the university by Honorable Sol Bloom, Director, through the American consulate. Mr. Bloom's letter was as follows:

MAY 24, 1932.

Honorable W. Roderick Dorsey,
American Consul General,
Genoa, Italy.

My Dear Mr. Dorsey:

Please be so kind as to convey to the Mayor and to the Rector of the University the deep appreciation of this Commission for the honor which they have rendered to the memory of the First President of the United States. Such spontaneous tributes by the peoples of other countries find real gratitude and friendship in the hearts of the people of the United States.

Sincerely yours,

SOL BLOOM,
Director,
United States George Washington
Bicentennial Commission.

In reply to this message, Mayor E. Broccardi issued the following statement which was published in the newspapers of Genoa:

The news that the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington has expressed its appreciation of the solemn commemoration held at this Royal University under the patronage of the municipal authorities is most gratifying to me.

The City of Genoa, keenly appreciative of all that is great and noble, could not fail to join with all the rest of the world in rendering homage to the memory of the First President of the United States, the pride of his country and of all humanity.

Consul General Dorsey, in his report to the State Department, said that the city's participation in the Bicentennial was limited to this one program owing to conditions which prevented any extensive celebration. Generous accounts of the ceremony were published in all the Genoa newspapers, which praised Professor Giannini for his discourse, and viewed the event as an outstanding expression of Italian appreciation of George Washington and the United States.

OBSERVANCES AT LEGHORN

At Leghorn, George Washington's Birthday was commemorated at "one of the most brilliant receptions that has ever taken place" in that city, according to a newspaper account forwarded by

Josè de Olivares, American Consul there, who took the leading part in organizing the celebration.

The reception took place at Villa Orlando, residence of Consul and Mrs. Olivares, the evening of February 22, 1932, and was attended by a large number of guests representing the highest official and social circles of the Province and City of Leghorn, as well as members of the American colony there and many others.

A large framed reproduction of Gilbert Stuart's famous Athenaeum portrait of Washington, sent by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and a bronze bust of the great American, were appropriately displayed in the reception rooms. Buffet refreshments were served, and an orchestra provided musical entertainment.

When all the guests had assembled, the orchestra played the "Star Spangled Banner" while all stood at reverent attention. Mr. Olivares in his report of the event especially mentioned this attitude on the part of the guests, together with their many expressions of appreciation, as "eloquent attestations of the enthusiasm which characterized the celebration."

Considerable space was devoted to a report of the reception by *IL TELEGRAFO*, the leading newspaper of Leghorn. Among other items noted was the telegram received by Consul Olivares from Cesare Giovara, Prefect of Leghorn, who was unable to attend. The telegram read:

UPON THE FELICITOUS ADVENT OF THE SECOND CENTENNIAL OF THE BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, CREATOR OF THE INDEPENDENCE AND POWER OF THE GREAT AMERICAN PEOPLE, I AM PLEASED TO EXPRESS TO YOU MY MOST ENTHUSIASTIC CONGRATULATIONS.

THANKSGIVING DAY RECEPTION

On Thanksgiving Day the home of Consul and Mrs. Olivares was again the scene of a reception, the closing event of the Bicentennial Celebration in Leghorn. The associate host and hostess at this function were the newly appointed American Consul John R. Putnam and Mrs. Putnam, the reception marking the debut of the new consul into official circles in Leghorn. Reporting the interesting event, *IL TELEGRAFO* said:

This last of a long series of delightful social entertainments given at the local American consular residence since the arrival here of Mr. and Mrs. Olivares had a four-fold significance; namely, the honoring of the memory of Washington, the celebration of Thanksgiving Day, the local debut of Consul Putnam (the newly assigned Principal Officer of the

American Consulate) and his wife, and finally, the parting social gesture of Consul and Mrs. Olivares on the eve of their retirement to private life.

The beautiful drawing rooms of the Villa were tastefully adorned with the choicest flowers. In the large dining hall sumptuous refreshments were served, while music, dancing and bridge entertained the numerous guests until after midnight.

The reception was attended by a large number of the leading officials and residents of Leghorn and their ladies, and never was a social function in this city more perfectly planned and carried out.

Among the many guests present, the following were noted in the newspaper report:

General Giuseppe Sanna, Commander, Military Division of Leghorn; Admiral Romeo Bernotti, Commandant Royal Italian Naval Academy; Commandator Salvatore Montaperto, Duke of Santa Elisabetta, Consul of Spain; General Ugo Guidotti, Commandant, Volunteer Militia; M. Vittorio Chayes, Consul of Rumania; M. Achard, Consul of France; Professor George Stewart McManus of the University of California, and many other officials and prominent citizens of Italy and other countries.

NOTABLE CELEBRATIONS IN MILAN

In the city of Milan, commercial and industrial center of Italy, George Washington's two hundredth birth anniversary was celebrated on February 22, 1932, by the largest gathering of Americans ever witnessed in northern Italy. The feature of the day was a banquet and dance arranged under the direction of a committee appointed by United States Consul Homer Brett and consisting of Francis J. Heffernan, Elmer F. Stucke, and John M. Kennedy. Stephen A. Crump, Jr., President of the American Chamber of Commerce for Italy, presided, and Mr. Brett was the speaker of the evening.

The celebration, held at Milan's famous restaurant, Campari's, was attended by the Prefect of the Province, the Mayor of Milan, and many other government officials in addition to Americans and other nationals residing in Milan. Consul Brett reported the appearance of numerous articles on the life of George Washington in all the principal publications of Milan, and many press notices in leading newspapers of Italy commented most favorably on the program as one of the outstanding events connected with the Bicentennial Celebration in that country.

Musical numbers for the celebration were fur-

nished by Mary Newson, formerly of the Scala Opera, who opened the program by singing the "Star Spangled Banner," and by the International Quartet consisting of George Knisely, John Rowlands, Ellis Loeb and Mary Newson.

Mr. Brett delivered an eloquent and inspired address on the character of George Washington and the importance of his services in the establishment of American independence. Every people has its leaders, the consul pointed out, and there have been great men in history whose names and services will ever be celebrated in the hearts of men. But Washington was no ordinary hero, he said, the brightness of his virtues being outstanding among all those immortals "whose mission on earth is to accomplish the seemingly impossible." Mr. Brett said in part:

Every race has its leaders, every history its heroes, there have been great men in every age and there are great men today, but there is a rank of humanity above and beyond the merely great and we are gathered tonight to pay tribute to the memory of one of the brightest of that shining band of the immortals whose mission on earth is to accomplish the seemingly impossible. Two hundred years ago this day, a man child was born in Virginia. The country had been white man's land for five generations, births were no novelty and no circumstance showed that this one was important except to the family concerned. But this child was to be named GEORGE WASHINGTON and surely, the shadowy form of Clio, Muse of History, must have hung above his cradle knowing that the life then beginning would affect the fate of millions yet unborn in lands both far and near. Of his childhood we know little, of his boyhood only that it was short, for, the son of a widowed mother, at sixteen he was earning his own living by the hard work of surveying lands in the wilderness. While still a lad and after others had failed in the task, he was chosen to cross the trackless ranges of the Appalachians and find out what the French were doing in the Ohio Valley. A little later it was his lot to begin the Seven Years War with a defeat and a surrender and we next see him on that day of dreadful slaughter when, with four bullets through his clothing and two horses killed under him, he and his frontiersmen saved the wrecks of Braddock's routed army. Years of military employment on a harassed frontier gave him the habit of command; by inheritance and marriage, wealth came to him in early manhood and then were followed some fifteen years of fulfilled duty as husband, master, neighbor, citizen, church-member and Mason; of faithful service in the House of Burgesses; of continued education and development of character until of the First Continental Congress Patrick Henry could say: "But for solid information and sound judgment, Colonel Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on the floor."

1775! Winds from New England brought the startling news of Lexington and Concord, and the knowledge that Americans must either fight like men or live like slaves and the very British blood within their veins, made their answer certain. Unanimously chosen commander-in-chief, Washington put himself at the head of the patriotic mob around Boston which bore no semblance to an army. Organization, discipline, food, clothing, arms and ammunition—everything was lacking—and there was no money with which to buy, nor credit upon which money could be raised. History has no

finer tale, poetry no nobler epic than that of this one man's devotion during the next seven years of that time that tried men's souls. Grieving over the suffering of his soldiers in the terrible winter camps at Morristown and Valley Forge, almost heartbroken by the treason of the beloved Arnold, provoked by the constant incapacity of Congress, conspired against by the envious, Washington's faith and courage never faltered and when the spirits of the not-yet-created nation sank near to the breaking point, he would revive them by some sudden midnight crossing of the ice-filled Delaware or by such victories as Princeton, Trenton or Monmouth. Washington, by nature bold, impetuous, daring even to the border of rashness, knowing that he could not and must not ever risk a defeat in the open field and that the fate of a nation and of liberty in the world depended upon his ability to keep an army in being, became the American Fabius even more famed for his quick and skillful retreats than for his sudden attacks upon an unwary foe. Year after year dragged its slow length along but at last the gods of fortune favored the patient, and then, when his enemy had blundered, Washington cast aside the cloak of Fabius and swooped to the attack as swiftly as any Alexander. Yorktown became a historic name; in the mid-night streets of Philadelphia, watchmen cried the glad news that Cornwallis was taken, and a new nation assumed its separate and independent station among the peoples of the earth.

Sheathing his victorious sword and bidding an affectionate farewell to his comrades, Washington returned to the simple life of a planter at his beloved Mount Vernon. But his public service was far from being ended. Independence had been achieved, but not unity. There was a confederation, but no nation. Suspicion, fear, jealousy and strife existed between the thirteen states and for seven years confusion grew worse confounded. Washington more than any other man realized the need for union, more than any other he worked to bring about the Constitutional Convention and, as its presiding officer, he more than any other helped it toward a happy conclusion of its labors. His name was then America's sole symbol of unity; confidence and trust in him was the only common bond between the sections and the knowledge that he would be at the head of the new government was the most powerful of all arguments for ratification. If by some miracle the Revolution could have been fought and won without a Washington, the result would have been not one, but several nations, and the establishment of a new and perhaps more quarrelsome Europe in America.

As the first President of a new republic with a constitution as yet on paper only, Washington rendered services greater than even he had ever given in any other capacity. All his solid information and sound judgment; all the wisdom of his ripe experience; all the prestige of his known patriotism and exalted character, were needed to guide the tiny ship of state safely along its troubled course. Two men, as far apart as the poles and yet both great, Hamilton and Jefferson, agreed in nothing save in respect for Washington, and he used the talents of both to weave strong the fabric of the nation. Many of his words of that time ring fresh and apt today: "My ardent desire is . . . to comply strictly with all our engagements, foreign and domestic; but to keep the United States free from political connexions with every other country, to see them independent of all and under the influence of none. In a word, I want an American character." While injudicious partisans shouted, Washington sternly kept the country neutral in European ears; from the British he secured the surrender of the northwestern forts and from Spain, freedom of navigation on the Mississippi; when rebellion raised its head at home he personally accompanied the troops which asserted the authority of the republic; scorning fatigue he visited every state; he personally chose the site and supervised the planning of our national city and with his own hands he

laid the cornerstone of the Capitol. For eight years he guided the government along the unexplored path of nation-hood and then performed a last but supreme civic service by declining a third election by which he set a precedent of untold value to the republic in that it sternly blocks the road to all incipient Caesars.

It is not Americans alone who pay tributes to Washington. Frederick the Great sent him a present as from the world's oldest general to its greatest; Lafayette thought that the key to the Bastille, emblem of tyranny overthrown, could hang nowhere so symbolically as upon the walls of Mount Vernon and Napoleon Bonaparte, who to the world's benefit might have imitated him in deeds, said "Washington imparts to us the same vivid impression as the most august examples of antiquity and his heroic simplicity meets without debasement the majesty of kings, while Byron in an ode to this same Napoleon exclaimed:

"Where may the wearied eye repose
When gazing on the great
Where neither guilty glory glows
Nor despicable state?
Yes—one—the first—the last—the best,
The Cincinatus of the West,
Whom envy dared not hate,
Bequeathed the name of Washington
To make man blush there was but one."

A very human man, who liked to dance and to play cards; who enjoyed cock-fighting, fox hunting and horse racing; an emotional man who often laughed, sometimes wept; who prayed fervently and, upon very rare occasions swore, Washington of all the superlatively great men that have lived was perhaps the least gifted. He had none of that flashing intelligence or quick mental brilliance which we associate with genius. Genius is spasmodic and erratic but Washington was as steady as the stars in their courses. He was probably not born great; he certainly acquired greatness and his preeminence was due almost solely to a constant rightness of desire that we call character.

The little country that George Washington fathered is now a mighty nation of the earth. The three million citizens of then, are one hundred and twenty millions now, and the United States possesses a national power perhaps beyond all precedent in history. But if the character of Washington had been less noble than it was; if he had been an able but selfish soldier greedy for power and grasping for a throne; if there had not been ever before the eyes of his successors his shining example of willingness to serve and his even more remarkable willingness to relinquish power, our republic would hardly have endured, we would hardly have remained one nation and we would not have been great. Abundance of material resources alone cannot suffice for the foundation and the sustenance of a state. Many regions have had such wealth and their people have remained as beggars sitting upon heaps of gold. Of all the gifts that Providence with lavish hand has showered upon America, not one nor all together are so great in value as the rich legacy of character and unselfish service bequeathed by him who will be forever called, "The Father of his Country."

The next commemorative event in Milan took place, under the auspices of the Lombard Group of the Italo-American Society, on the evening of April 14, 1932, when Professor Giuseppe Gallavresi, eminent historian of the Royal University of Milan, delivered an address on the life and character of George Washington and his importance in history.

The audience on this occasion included government, provincial and municipal officials, authorities of the University of Milan, and several hundred other Italians and Americans. Professor Gallavresi's address was given at the suggestion of the Italian Government and was appreciatively received by his hearers.

ADDRESS OF SIGNOR FANI

The next Bicentennial event in Milan was a notable program in honor of George Washington presented by the Philology Club on the evening of June 7, 1932, the feature of which was an address on the life of America's first President by Signor Amedeo Fani, Undersecretary of State. The large audience attending the lecture included municipal and provincial officials of Milan, United States Consul Homer Brett, members of the American colony, and many other distinguished persons.

Signor Fani, who privately toured the United States in 1930, held the complete interest of his audience throughout his learned and eloquent address. Dwelling on Washington's early training as the basis for the wisdom, self-abnegation, patience and courage which characterized him in his official and public life, the American leader was, said Signor Fani, one of the greatest men in history.

Signor Fani's address follows:

[Translation from the UNIVERSALITA ROMANA]

In the second centenary of the birth of George Washington, Fascist Italy which, reconsecrating every spiritual value against invading materialism, has re-established hero worship, because it feels and comprehends that the invisible power of God avails itself of these champions of the ideal to reveal to the ignorant the eternal laws of truth and justice, has willed solemnly to celebrate the memory of the American hero who as warrior, as statesman and as man was the noblest, the purest and the most disinterested among the creators of the independence of his great country.

And in heartily thanking those who have invited me here, I feel highly honored to speak of Washington in this your Milan which perhaps more than any other Italian city, has known the misfortune and the woe of foreign domination, the cruel invasions of princes, kings and emperors who seized it for their crowns; in this city where from the Combat of the Carroccio to the Five Days the centuries have written the diurnal tragedy of Italian hopes, and where, with the dreams of writers and the blood of martyrs, there was silently prepared the epic of our independence and political unity culminating in that glorious *risorgimento* which was to give finally, with a reconquered country, national dignity and a definitive civil consciousness.

And also accepting your invitation, I thought that Destiny had willed that here, in a day not long past, there was thrown out from a divining mind that first seed of rebirth that was to lead our country along the great road of History. So the new heroic and warlike feeling that today brings all Italy to

rally round the great name of George Washington is derived also, my Milanese, from this your city, boiling with traffic, pulsating with fecund life which from the summit of its cathedral seems to radiate over the peninsula the light of its ardent spirituality and the breath of its vigorous Spring.

To trace the figure of Washington, to circumscribe in the scope of a few phrases this imposing personality of History, has always appeared to every one a bold and complex enterprise.

At first glance he appears to lack those outstanding characteristics, those flashes of genius, those powerful lights and shadows that in human conception should ever mark the leader of peoples, the dominator of events, the hero.

And though history offers innumerable examples of modest beings who were unexpectedly called into light by the force of events and concluded their mortal lives leaving behind them—with only one gesture, with only one attitude—shining and imperishable halos, rarely, almost never, can there be found the phenomenon of a character as great as Washington's in history, with conquests as vast, yet being completely pervaded with silent industry and severe modesty and filled with persevering directness and disinterested renunciation. Nevertheless some believed and dared to say that all prominence came to the figure of Washington from an easy and benevolent fortune. They were those who were deceived by the apparent simplicity of his virtues, by his stubborn shyness of honors which caused him to minimize his every triumph. But they should have considered that all this went to make up that formidable harmony which was the principal trait of his character, a harmony having in itself a perfection that goes beyond the human, that same perfection which makes him the apostle and the standard bearer of his country, a symbol and a synthesis of the thought of his age, one of the milestones along the *via sacra* of humanity.

It was in Virginia in a little house built upon a bluff, a modest house with a pointed roof and its eaves reflected in the clear waters of the Potomac, that George Washington first saw the light on the 22nd of February, 1732.

The Washingtons, sprung from solid Anglo-Saxon stock of good lineage and of anglican, monarchical and cavalier tradition, transplanted themselves to Virginia about 1657. The great-grandfather of George, a Colonel in the Virginia militia, led in wars against the Indians, and having acquired lands on the upper Potomac, built there a house at Bridges Creek, became a notable of the place and began a promising family career.

George Washington was left fatherless at an early age and his education was then entrusted to his mother. From her, a rather plain woman, he had furthermore inherited firmness of character and a natural inclination toward physical activity.

No finished education for him; refined education in the colleges of the mother country was reserved to the offshoots of the Virginian aristocracy and so to his older brother, presumptive heir to the name and the fortunes of the Washingtons. For him, instead, a little Latin, a little grammar, some solid and practical teaching of elementary subjects.

Life in the open and physical exercises attracted him more than mental speculations. From his earliest years he was inclined to solitude, of frank and loyal character, but taciturn.

The exterior world which struck upon his senses he did not discuss with others, but he reflected upon it in his mind. So he educated his spirit without making of it a gift distressing to his friends and companions and, almost as a presage of his great future and of the mission to which he was destined by Fate for the fortune of the American people, he accumulated in his soul those treasures which he later showered upon humanity organizing a nation and creating a new political system.

From a boy, agriculture attracted him irresistibly through

that tenacious love of the soil which was in him almost a religion and which never left him.

At the earliest possible age he became a surveyor, and during long expeditions through the boundless reaches of the region he learned to know intimately both places and men, to practice the cult of exactitude, the discipline of the will, the mastery of passions and contempt for danger.

Endowed with a sharp faculty of observation and profoundly attached to his race, he knew how to estimate its nature and character, appreciate its virtues, discern its defects and—quite otherwise from the great minds of the Eighteenth Century such as Voltaire, Rousseau and Franklin whose spirits panted with desire to find interpretation to the world entire—he adapted himself perfectly to the restricted environment of Virginia with its settlers and its negroes whose life he studied and interpreted.

George Washington was therefore a mentality which let itself be guided by its own instinct, by its own conscience, that little spark of celestial fire that he struggled to keep alive in his heart, thus practising one of the maxims of the Jesuit fathers of La Flèche, a maxim which Washington himself had written in a copybook carefully preserved among the letters of his youth.

So upon this youth strong and wild, filled with practical sense and realistic knowledge, descends from on high a light that warms and brightens, the same that will point out the way during the stormy hours of doubt and will comfort the spirit when agony shall be unendurable.

A decisive circumstance of his life awaits him at the threshold of his twentieth year. His half-brother, Lawrence, head of the family, heir of the name and the estates of the Washingtons, dies of consumption and he passes suddenly from a poor disinherited cadet to the head of the house and a man of wealth.

Here we have him at twenty years possessor of great estates, of profound knowledge of his country, armed with a will of iron, disciplined by the adversities of a hard life, ready, in short, for any event.

And events ripen, now that Destiny, preparing the theater for its great act, is transforming that far and forgotten land of Virginia,—that which Voltaire called ironically *quelques arpents de neige dans le Canada* into a fire of discord between the two most potent nations of Europe upon whose dissensions the greedy glances of all the civilized world are fixed.

So it was that at 21 years of age George Washington began his political life as a negotiator designated by the Governor of Virginia for a delicate mission. The selection was not made at random. He is already a notable person, head of an illustrious house of the land, knower of the woods and trails and with confidence in his instincts and his experience. But the beginnings are not easy: terrible marches, tempestuous passages, storms of heavens and of men.

His mission happily terminated, he was created Colonel; for the first time he heard the whistle of bullets, he smiled at them; for the first time before the horrors of massacre and the woe of others he shuddered.

He felt that he could not express the pity inspired in him by the terror of the inhabitants of Winchester threatened with massacre by Indians. He wrote:

"The supplicating tears of the women, and moving petitions from the men, melt me into such deadly sorrow that I solemnly declare, if I know my own mind, I could offer myself a willing sacrifice to the butchering enemy provided that would contribute to the people's ease."

And he is scarcely at the beginning of the bitter struggle which lasts indefinitely, treacherous and bloody.

There is fighting everywhere with varying fortune.

Aide-de-camp to General Braddock, he sees his chief fall mortally wounded by a musket-ball.

He himself has two horses killed under him and many bullets pass through his clothing.

The spirit was unconquered but the weakness of the flesh betrays him. The symptoms of the terrible disease which had carried off his brother attack him, but his sound temper does not yield, and well again after weeks of agony, he obtains command of the troops of that Virginia of which he was already the hope and the living expression. After months and months of obscure but stern efforts, of disasters and unheard of struggles, finally on November 25, 1758, behind the flying French forces, he had the fortune and the joy of seeing the English flag raised over that Fort Duquesne which for so long had menaced the peace and well being of his land.

This notable victory ended French domination on the Ohio and, it may be said, initiated European recognition of the glory of Washington who now became "The soldier of Virginia." In the battles of this war he had seemed to be invulnerable, as if Divine Providence had resolved to preserve him for the future and for greater deeds.

Cantù in fact narrates that during a trip which Washington made many years later to the Ohio region, an old Indian Chief at the head of his tribe asked to see him, saying that in the war he had often aimed at Washington and had ordered his best marksmen to do the same but to their astonishment no one of their shots had found its mark. Convinced that Colonel Washington was protected by the Great Spirit he had ceased to fire on him then, and now came to pay homage to the man whom Heaven had so evidently saved from perishing in battle.

But more than by his invulnerability, every one had been impressed by his outstanding superiority derived from his persevering self-abnegation, his exceptional valor and his iron firmness.

His fellow citizens rendered him public honors and called him to high offices. Astonished Europe knows him and admires him unconsciously, but History knows already that this first part of his life is nothing more than a sample of his quality, a first brief experience and training to meet the grander mission which the future will confide to him.

The trial was undergone with honor, experience was consecrated by victory, the country knew then that it could count upon its worthiest son as soon as events had ripened and when the people shouted for their leader and their hero.

Before Washington reappeared in the public eye there passed sixteen years, 16 years of peace, of silence and of oblivion which he seemed to enjoy as desert travelers enjoy the longed-for oasis.

He has returned to familiar customs, to Mount Vernon, his own well loved home, where he devotes all his time and efforts to agriculture.

First a surveyor, then a soldier, the land has always been his great love, but he has not been able hitherto to devote himself to it intensely, methodically and scientifically. Now he feels the necessity, now he wishes to transform his untilled and half-abandoned lands into a prosperous and productive domain. All the most important technical books of the epoch become the objects of his tenacious and passionate study and for more than 12 years they so remain.

As he can, he enlarges his possessions, adds new lands to the Mount Vernon estate, buys a beautiful house in Williamsburg and builds another in Alexandria, and in watching the daily progress which occurs under his firm guidance, counting the flocks which increase and the harvests which triple, in noting how his dependents add to their well-being, he rejoices as in a victory.

His meditative spirit feels the wholesome beauty of this creative struggle against the stubborn land and he writes:

"The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them . . . how much more delightful . . . is the task of making improvements on the

earth than all the vain glory that can be acquired from ravaging it. . . ."

In his hospitable manor, goal of illustrious visitors and gathering place of friends and acquaintances, he has at his side his wife, the widow Martha Custis whom he married shortly after his return from the war and to whom he will be a faithful companion as long as life lasts.

A companion tender and devoted, an affectionate friend; but it was written in the book of Fate that the solitary hero who should win for his country its greatest conquest was never to realize for himself that which was the great love of his life. This was the serene Sally, dowered with a strange beauty, made for strength and gracefulness but, above all close to his heart because of that mysterious, instant comprehension which sometimes makes two separate souls into one only being. He had met her first at 16 years but even then too late, for Sally, two years older than he, was no longer free, having married George Fairfax, the best friend of Washington.

So this sad and sterile passion will always remain for him a thing of loss and sorrow, the most cruel passage on the road of renunciation. He never recovered from the hurt, and on the eve of his death, to her, now a widow, poor and abandoned of all, he wrote that nothing had been able "to eradicate from my mind the recollection of those happy moments, the happiest in my life, which I have enjoyed in your company."

Meanwhile the most solemn hour of the country approaches; the hour of the supreme crisis in which the American Colonies, for years and years taxed and mocked, will shake off with iron and blood the shameful yoke imposed by the blind and tyrannical policy of the mother country and will dare to try their fate.

And when—the American Congress having uselessly made its last appeal—a storm of rebellion broke and swept resistlessly over the whole country, every eye turned instinctively toward George Washington as toward the only being capable of silencing all dissensions and jealousies, of bending to discipline the unorganized and heterogeneous contingents of the revolutionary army, of teaching all by example how sacrifices should be made, capable, in short, of unfurling and of holding high the banner of the rights of his country and of carrying it onward into the light of victory.

In that historic moment he showed himself to be the only one who had the great quality of action, the only one who, knowing the road, dared to enter upon it conquering the skepticism of the crowd.

At this stage Washington, more than a man of action is a doer of things. The people know that an indomitable will is his, a will that overcomes every obstacle and that the harder the task, the more it bends to the struggle. To him was well fitted the phrase of the poet that, "Danger is the belt for the flank of a hero."

But constructive tenacity is his and therefore he is an organizer. He will organize men, give them a consciousness and out of them construct a state. He succeeds in organizing an army even though it lacked the fusion of souls impossible in those lands, fusion that he never fully obtains not even after the last and glorious victory of Yorktown. Not even then could he say that in so many years and so many battles he had given his army a spiritual unit. Therefore,—and here the hero appears in all his brightness,—the more desperate his efforts, the more trying the tragic situations which from time to time arose, the greater was his merit and the more brilliant every success even though little in itself.

We will not follow the fortunes of this tragic war of more than seven years with its struggles, disasters, bitter disappointments, sufferings without end, battles desperate and obscure.

Certain it is that from that 15th of June, 1775, from that

day in which Washington who had entered the assembly as a mere delegate from Virginia issued from it as the General-in-Chief of the United American Colonies, he knew well that he had assumed the burden of a superhuman mission. But he was equal to his task; he himself was superhuman. It may be said that for more than six years he knew no repose and was in constant struggle against everything and everybody—against the enemy, against his own people. He alone, with his faith, with his obstinacy, with his valor, defied the hurricane with lowered head and overcame it in a storm of silence by the force of his tenacity, with discipline and with the bronze-like inflexibility of his great spirit. Failure did not discourage him, treason did not stop him, defeats did not conquer him and desperation he never knew.

There was one moment when his army found itself facing the enemy without shelter, without shoes, almost without clothing, almost without food. Shelter, provisions, munitions, everything essential was lacking, and winter with its snows and its storms was coming on. In the midst of so many miseries there came from England proposals of peace, propositions which would save the honor of both sides and put an end to the universal suffering. But they would have meant returning to subjection and the reply of Washington was not delayed a moment:

"Nothing short of independence, it appears to me, can possibly do. A peace on other terms would . . . be a peace of war. The injuries we have received from the British nation . . . have been so great and so many, that they can never be forgotten."

And the Congress, though not ignorant of the hard situation of the army and the country, did not dare to contradict the great voice in which it heard the inspiration of heroism and the warning of Destiny.

The Bicentennial celebration of the Philology Club, at which Signor Fani delivered the above address, was the last celebration in Milan until after the summer months.

CLOSING PROGRAM IN MILAN

Thanksgiving Day, however, is always observed in Milan by a luncheon under the auspices of the American Chamber of Commerce for Italy. This year the luncheon took on the character of a closing observance of the Bicentennial in the principal speech by Consul Brett. The following is an excerpt from his remarks:

With this day the observation of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington as officially ordered by Congress comes to an end and . . . a few words of tribute will certainly be in order.

In the unanimous opinion of all Americans one man only was the Father of his Country and remains always and incomparably first in their hearts and memories. He was not only the military chieftain whose faith and courage won the Revolution and the political leader whose personality made the nation and established the form of government, but he was and still remains not only the national hero of America but its ideal of civilized manhood. This preeminence, felt by his contemporaries as well as by succeeding generations, was due to no mental brilliance or intellectual excellence but solely to qualities of character such as courage, honesty, sincerity, unselfishness and that utter devotion to the public good which is the highest ideal of patriotism. No American

can imagine that Washington should ever have desired a wrong thing or that he would ever have stooped to achieve a righteous end by unworthy means. Intensive study of his life and deeds during the century and a third elapsed since his death has revealed no fault in him and an American mother can make no nobler prayer for her son than that he may become a man like Washington.

Every institution is but the magnification of some individual and the American nation at its highest and best is the projection of the shadow of the first and greatest of our magistrates and leaders. In an almost religious manner we feel that his spirit still presides over our destinies; that when we have faithfully followed his example and his precepts we have been great and fortunate and that our abandonment or forgetfulness of these has always been followed by sorrow and disaster. As Abraham Lincoln so eloquently said, "Washington needs no eulogy. In solemn awe we pronounce that name and in its naked, deathless splendor leave it shining on."

STIRRING TRIBUTE IN NAPLES

Outstanding in its solemn tribute to George Washington was the celebration in Naples on February 22, 1932, under the auspices of the Italo-American Union of that city. The program was of especial interest to Americans because it was initiated and carried out entirely by Italians under the direction of Contessa Fanny Zampini Salazar, founder of the Italo-American Union and moving spirit of the Neapolitan celebration. The Contessa received valuable assistance from United States Consul General Coert du Bois and other American consular officers.

Contessa Salazar personally contributed to the program on Washington's Birthday by reading in English the Bicentennial Ode, "George Washington the Nation Builder," written by the American poet, Edwin Markham. Music was furnished by a string quartet of Naples which played several compositions written by Americans during the life of George Washington. The reading and the musical numbers were thoroughly appreciated by a large audience, comprising numerous government, military, judicial, and municipal officials, educational and cultural leaders, members of the consular service of foreign countries in Naples, and the entire American colony of the city.

The principal speaker was Avvocato Edgardo Borselli, prominent lawyer of Naples, who delivered an impressive address on the life and character of George Washington. The following translation of a summary of Cavalier Borselli's address is from *IL MATTINO*:

Cav. Edgardo Borselli made a speech praising Washington and his life and showing that he was a man of feeling and of action. He illustrated the most notable facts of his mili-

tary career, his personality as a great *condottiere*, and his religious sentiments.

The speaker continued, to say that Washington was able to accomplish the miracle of carrying out a grand destiny for the reason that he was possessed of the three fundamental virtues necessary: self-reliance, reflection, and perseverance. These are the most notable qualities in the American's character and although they are also attributes of the Italians, Americans have the extra quality of being optimists, and they complete everything they start for the sake of the fact of having undertaken it.

Cav. Borselli went on to say that George Washington stands out in his period like some marvellous figure in sculpture and becomes a symbol as did our Roman heroes and those of our *Risorgimento*, who inspired his life.

Cav. Borselli then pointed out that this is what is actually occurring in Italy today. The great fascist "*Condottiere*" has also been able to change the course of the life of a nation. He has been able to set the torches of the Roman era alight and to re-awaken heroism in the Italian soul. Examining the causes of the wide sympathy which unites Italy to the United States, Cav. Borselli happily ended his speech hoping that Italy and America would together contribute to strengthen the human cause of peace, the birthright of the history and civilization of these two countries.

LECTURES ON WASHINGTON AND HIS TIMES

A series of lectures on George Washington and his times was inaugurated May 3, 1932, in Naples under the auspices of the Royal Superior Institute of Economic and Commercial Science of Naples, at the request of the Ministry of National Education, by Professor Corrado Barbagallo.

IL MATTINO next day published a report of this event of which the following is a translation:

Yesterday, in the great hall of the Royal Superior Institute of Economical Science, Professor Corrado Barbagallo held the first of a group of conferences to be given this year under the auspices of the Ministry of National Education before an interested audience of prominent personalities and a vast assembly of students. The subject was: "George Washington's country," or the "State of Virginia in the Eighteenth Century."

The orator stated that the insurrection of the British colonies of North America from which the Republic of the United States originated and which inspired all the European revolutions of the Eighteenth Century, was led by a man of gentle birth from Virginia, that ancient and most spiritual of colonies. Professor Barbagallo described the origin and development of this country where, owing to the cultivation of tobacco and the character of the early colonists from England a society had formed of enormous class differences. In this connection the speaker gave a vast and interesting account of Virginian society of the period, comparing it with that of the northern and central States of America, as different as "fire from water," according to British writers. Professor Barbagallo pointed out the resemblance of existing customs in Virginia during the Eighteenth Century to those of feudal Europe in the middle ages, where the political classes were composed of conquerors and warriors and gave a vivid sketch of the similarity in tastes and habits. Towards the middle of the Eighteenth Century society was constituted of a number of large families of noble and aristocratic descent among which was that of the Washington family.

OTHER PROGRAMS IN NAPLES

The Bicentennial of George Washington's birth was observed again in Naples on two other great American holidays—July 4 and Thanksgiving Day.

The July 4 celebration was held on the Island of Capri in the Bay of Naples, with the Americans residing or sojourning in that vicinity, joined by a large number of their Italian friends, combining an observance of Independence Day with a commemoration of George Washington's birth. The festivities included a banquet in the evening at the principal hotel in Capri attended by the highest Italian officials on the island and by most of the Americans who participated in the earlier activities of the day.

The entire program, according to a communication of November 5, 1932, to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission from Consul General du Bois, was dedicated to the memory of George Washington. The First President of the United States was spoken of in all the addresses, and many toasts were offered in his honor. Frequent references were made by the speakers to the appropriateness of dedicating the celebration of America's independence to the memory of the man who, more than any other, made that independence possible.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN NAPLES

With the official close of the Bicentennial Celebration scheduled for Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1932, the American colony in Naples prepared to bring the series of Neapolitan observances in honor of George Washington to an impressive and dignified end. They were joined in these plans by their many Italian friends in the city headed by Contessa Fanny Zampini Salazar, who presided over the fête, and Cavalier Avvocato Giulio Nocerino, who delivered the principal address. The program was given at 5 P. M. in the Excelsior Hotel, with instrumental music of Washington's day, including some of his favorite selections, being featured.

The Contessa's remarks on this occasion follow:

I consider the highest success of the Italo-American Union and the most deeply appreciated privilege of my very long life, to have been able, last February 22 and today, to cooperate, in Naples, to the honors paid in the United States, in Rome and abroad, for the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington.

But I could not have done anything had not the authorities in Naples supported and encouraged it all, it having been the wish of Italy to pay due homage to the father of the great American nation, with whom we feel to be linked by cordial, spiritual alliance.

The presence of the American Consul General and of several Americans, residents or visitors in Naples, make us feel their kind interest in this work of love, and we hope they will have their country-people hear how faithful and devoted to the United States is the Italo-American Union, in its long and deeply cherished ideal of that spiritual alliance.

In addition to the afternoon program the Americans residing in and near Naples further celebrated the distinctly American holiday by partaking later in the evening of a Thanksgiving dinner which was served in a private dining room in the Excelsior Hotel. The salon used on this occasion was appropriately decorated, portraits of George Washington being prominently and attractively displayed. Only informal remarks were made at the dinner, but they all included tributes to the great man in whose honor the Bicentennial Celebration had taken place.

Describing this event in a communication to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, November 25, 1932, Consul General du Bois assured Director Sol Bloom of the success of all observances taking place in Naples during the year. He wrote:

I feel no hesitation in assuring you that the observance of Thanksgiving Day in Naples, and other programs here, carried out in every practicable way your suggestions with respect to the significance of the Washington Celebration.

PALERMO PARTICIPATES

Despite the small number of Americans residing in Palermo, the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birth was observed in fitting manner with the cooperation of United States Consul Howard K. Travers and his associates. A tea was given on February 22, 1932, at the Consulate for Americans resident or visiting in Palermo and eminent Italians of the district, and in the evening Consul Travers gave a dinner for all Americans in the vicinity.

In accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry of Education a commemorative lecture was presented at the Royal University of Palermo on March 8, 1932, by Professor Gaspare Ambrosini of the Faculty of Political Science of the University. The lecture was attended by the entire staff of the American Consulate, together with students and faculty members of the University

and officials of the city and province. Extolling the virtues of America's first President in eloquent and dignified terms, the speaker was enthusiastically received by the large audience. Professor Ambrosini's lecture was given wide attention in the Italian press, and the speaker himself was highly commended.

Professor Ambrosini also contributed to the literature published during the Bicentennial Celebration a book entitled "George Washington, the Statesman."

IMPORTANT OBSERVANCE IN TRIESTE

Even smaller than the American colony in Palermo is that in Trieste where there were scarcely a half-dozen Americans in 1932. But the Bicentennial of George Washington's birth was not allowed to pass unnoticed either by the Americans themselves or their Italian friends in the latter city.

The American part of the program occurred on Thanksgiving Day and took the form of a reception given by the United States Consul at Trieste, Rollin R. Winslow, and Mrs. Winslow, at their home.

Previously two excellent lectures had been presented by eminent Italian speakers as Bicentennial features in Trieste. The first of these was an address given by Professor Antonio Foschini, editor of *POPOLO D'ITALIA*, on May 13, 1932, under the auspices of the Fascist Institute of Culture, and the second was presented by Professor Vittorio Franchini of the University of Trieste.

Professor Foschini told his audience of the genius of George Washington which proved so valuable in the founding of the United States, and said that this genius was a direct development of his contact with the soil as a farmer and with the American frontier as a young militia officer. The stability of Washington's character in times of stress and storm and his total lack of desire for personal glorification were cited as reasons for the profound respect and admiration for him which prompted his countrymen to hold in his honor the greatest national celebration of its kind in all history.

Attended by many officials and leading residents of the city, Professor Foschini's lecture was an outstanding contribution to the Bicentennial Celebration in Italy. Press accounts of the dis-

course praised the speaker highly for his interesting and well-expressed speech.

Professor Franchini's address was delivered at the University of Trieste as a feature of the series of similar lectures presented at institutions of higher learning throughout Italy at the instance of the Italian Ministry of Education. As instructor of economic history at the University, Professor Franchini was well qualified to discuss the subject of his discourse, which was "Washington, the Statesman and Economist."

The personality of the great American, said the professor, might be compared with a light which the passing centuries could not dim. Washington's personality dominated the entire struggle of the American Revolution and its strength was still radiant enough to inspire his countrymen and all others who are devoted to the cause of human liberty. As the first President of the United States, it became Washington's duty to chart the unknown seas of government and statesmanship upon which the young republic was embarked under his direction. How well he built the foundations of government, the speaker said, was shown in the progress of the nation which still found his doctrines and teachings as applicable today as they were when first uttered.

"The commemoration," said an account of the lecture appearing in *IL POPOLO DI TRIESTE* under date of May 20, 1932, "dignified and solemn, was timely and significantly made to coincide with the closing of the course in 'Economic History' for the academic year 1931-32 as conducted by Professor Franchini. It was greeted by the students with great enthusiasm and was followed by hearty applause for the distinguished professor."

The tea on Thanksgiving Day at the home of Consul and Mrs. Winslow concluded the Bicentennial Celebration in Trieste. Mrs. T. Monroe Fisher, wife of the vice consul at Trieste, Mrs. Icilio Grandi, and Mrs. John Patterson, also Americans, assisted in serving. Mr. Winslow then delivered a short speech in Italian in which he explained to the Italian and other guests present the significance of Thanksgiving Day in America and briefly reviewed its origin as a national holiday in the United States. As a day of national Thanksgiving, said Consul Winslow, it was a most appropriate occasion to bring to an end the great celebration in honor of George Washington which had

extended to every corner of the earth during the year 1932.

WASHINGTON'S PROCLAMATION READ

At the conclusion of the Consul's remarks, the first Presidential Thanksgiving Day Proclamation, issued in 1789 by George Washington during his first year in the Presidency, was read in English by the Rt. Rev. Archdeacon G. R. Beamish, a Canadian residing in Trieste. Many toasts were then offered to the continued friendliness in the relations between Italy and the United States, "the sincerity of which was apparent," wrote Consul Winslow.

There were nearly a hundred guests at the celebration, most of them being Italian or of nationalities other than American. Among those attending were the ranking Italian officials in Trieste, the Consular corps, and the American colony.

"The reception," wrote Mr. Winslow to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission on December 1, 1932, "was of a most informal and friendly nature. All the guests appeared to enter whole-heartedly into the spirit of the occasion."

It was, the Consul added, a fitting program in which to bring the Bicentennial Celebration to a close in Trieste, and in it, as in those which preceded it, the warmth of Italo-American relations was emphasized and enhanced.

TURIN NAMES BRIDGE FOR WASHINGTON

Turin's observance of the Bicentennial was an event not merely of 1932, but a commemoration that will last as long as the city's newest bridge spans the River Dora in its course through that city. In a colorful ceremony the city celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington by giving his name to this structure. The dedication of the bridge occurred in October, 1932, but the American colony in Turin meanwhile paid honor to the First President of the United States and were joined by Italians.

On February 22 the Americans and a large number of their Italian friends assembled under the auspices of the American colony of Piedmont for a George Washington birthday dinner and dance. In a report dated February 25, 1932, William W. Heard, American Consul at Turin, said:

"The dinner was attended by 114 persons, including the Prefect of Turin and Mrs. Ricci, the

Vice Podestà of Turin and Mrs. Gianolio, Count and Countess Ettore Fugino (the Count representing the Italo-Americans for Piedmont, recently named by the Italian Government to participate in all activities touching upon the United States).

"After all the guests had taken their places at the tables they stood at attention while the 'Marcia Reale' and 'Giovinezza' were played and the first verse of the 'Star Spangled Banner' was sung by Cavalieri Giuseppe Vogliotti, a well-known tenor in Turin."

Consul Heard delivered a brief address in which he said:

First I wish to thank His Excellency, Doctor Ricci, Prefect of Turin and Avvocato Gianolio, Vice Podestà of Turin for the honor they have accorded us in attending this celebration to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Their presence here tonight is an outward manifestation of the cordial sympathy which exists between our two countries. And speaking on your behalf I wish to express through them our sincere wishes to His Majesty the King and the Chief of the Government.

As you know our celebration this evening is to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the Commander-in-Chief of our first Continental Army and the First President of the United States. I shall not elaborate upon the part played by him in helping to lay the foundation of our country. The story of his career is well known to all of us. I have thought it desirable, however, to reprint on our menu for this evening a brief extract from the life of Washington recently written by James Truslow

Adams, one of our foremost historians. In this extract you will observe that Mr. Adams lays stress upon the character of Washington which caused the people to put their faith in him in their troublesome times. Washington thought of his country first—not in a selfish way, because he well knew that nations must always have due regard for each other if difficulties and even wars are to be avoided—and I should like each of you to try and think of your country today as Washington did, thus helping, each in his way, to overcome the difficulties which seem to beset us on all sides.

Just one brief word more. By Act of Congress the celebration of this event is to take place simultaneously throughout every city and village of the United States and its possessions, as well as every part of the world where Americans may be gathered. The Commission appointed under this law has planned to continue the celebration until Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1932. It is hoped, therefore, that we may be able to come together again on July 4th and on Thanksgiving Day.

The Prefect of Turin replied in glowing terms of the friendship existing between Italy and the United States and expressed his "deep appreciation at being present at the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birth," according to the report of Consul Heard. As the Prefect spoke extemporaneously, and no notes were taken, it is not possible to report his address.

An attractive little folder adorned with a picture of George Washington was presented each guest on this occasion. On the inside was printed



TURIN NAMES BRIDGE FOR WASHINGTON. IN THE PRESENCE OF COUNT PAOLO THAON, PODESTA OF TURIN, AMERICAN CONSUL WILLIAM W. HEARD UNTIED THE RIBBONS AND THUS OFFICIALLY OPENED THE NEW BRIDGE TO TRAFFIC

a tribute by James Truslow Adams, American writer and historian, and on the opposite page appeared the American menu for the dinner. The words of the "Star Spangled Banner" were printed on the back.

"From the remarks which I heard," summarized Consul Heard, "I have no doubt everyone was highly pleased with the way in which the program was carried out."

BRIDGE DEDICATION IS COLORFUL

An interesting feature of Turin is the number of bridges which span the River Dora. Until 1932 there were seven main bridges over which the city's principal thoroughfares crossed the stream. All but two of these are named for rulers of the House of Savoia, and all are named for Italians. When, therefore, the Mayor of Turin notified Consul Heard that a new bridge under construction would be named in honor of George Washington, it was accepted by the American colony as an especial mark of the city's regard for the first President of the United States.

The official ceremony of naming the bridge and opening it to traffic was held on Sunday morning, October 16, 1932, in the presence of all of the high authorities of the City of Turin, including the Prefect of the Province, the General commanding the First Army Corps, the Rector of the University of Turin, the Podestà and the two Vice Podestà, as well as a large number of other important persons. At the request of the Podestà, all the Americans residing in the Turin district were especially invited to the dedication.

NEW BRIDGE IS BLESSED

In accordance with the Italian custom, the bridge was first blessed in colorful and impressive religious ceremonies. Following this the Podestà, or Mayor, of Turin, Count Paolo Thaon di Revel, delivered the following short speech lauding George Washington and expressing Italy's friendship for the United States:

The National Fascist Government has celebrated with solemn official manifestations the memorial date of the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington.

Already many of the principal Italian cities have rendered homage to this great leader, whose high and immaculate figure shines luminously through the present time and passing beyond the borders of his country to gain for himself the respect and admiration of the world.

Turin, by reason of tradition and sentiment, the birthplace of patriots, statesmen, and great thinkers, as the cradle of

national idealism, has particularly felt the fascination of the personality of the founder of the Starry Republic and of his constructive work, and has desired to give public and enduring evidence of its tribute by dedicating this bridge to his glorious name. At the same time it also wishes to evidence sympathy and friendship towards the great American people because of the particular affinity and likeness of their national hero and our chosen chief in our redemption and revolution, and on account of the special ties between our laboring classes and industrials, and generally because of their genial hospitality to so many of our countrymen.

While I thank His Excellency the Prefect for his intervention and the authorities here assembled, I salute with particular pleasure and deference your presence, Mr. Consul, and also the members of the American colony in Turin.

There is deep satisfaction in having the spiritual participation of the American Department of State for Foreign Affairs and of the central Commission for the commemoration of the Bicentennial and I beg you, Mr. Consul, to convey to those honorable bodies our warmest thanks.

To George Washington, the great animator, whose works constituted an identity with the destiny of his country, who has devoted his life to his nation, for the purpose of realizing its unification, its independence and its greatness, we offer all our veneration and admiration.

At the end of the Mayor's address, Consul Heard delivered a speech of thanks expressing his own and his country's appreciation for the manner in which Turin had chosen to honor George Washington. The Consul said:

As Consul of the United States of America I find a particular pleasure in my duty today to extend the thanks and expression of appreciation on the part of my Government for the high honor the authorities of the City of Turin have paid to the memory of our illustrious first President, George Washington, in giving his name to this bridge.

In America, and in fact all over the entire world, this year the name of George Washington is being especially honored because it is the 200th anniversary of his birth.

During the most trying and difficult days of the young American Republic, Washington led his compatriots by the shortest road to independence and prosperity, and by his wise counsel, written in our constitution and other documents of state, he has saved them from many trials and hardships to which they would have been natural heir in the normal course of events. Therefore it is most fitting and symbolical that this bridge which is a masterpiece of modern engineering, resulting in short routes and efficient service, should receive his name.

This action upon the part of the Italian Government is just another of the many manifestations this nation has made in response to our mutual friendship and such acts with a truly friendly nation like the United States never fail of appreciation.

Permit me to read a telegram I have just received from the special Commission created by Congress for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Washington:

ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION, PLEASE EXPRESS TO THE AUTHORITIES AND CITIZENS OF TURIN OUR DEEP APPRECIATION OF THE HONOR THEY RENDERED TO THE MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON BY NAMING THEIR NEW BRIDGE FOR HIM. THIS WILL BE ANOTHER LINK IN THE CHAIN OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE PEOPLES OF ITALY AND THE UNITED STATES.

SOL BLOOM, DIRECTOR.

Permit me, Mr. Podestà, to express to the Italian Government, through you, the best thanks and sincere appreciation of the Government of the United States.

The ceremony was concluded to the strains of martial music played by the municipal band, while Consul Heard untied the ribbons to open the bridge officially to the traffic between two populous sections of Turin.

In communicating to the American Consul the city's decision to name its new bridge in honor of George Washington, the Podestà of Turin said the action would "express to you and the American nation the high consideration which this city has for the great Statesman."

On the day the bridge was dedicated the Podestà sent the following message to President Hoover:

We are opening today the bridge dedicated to George Washington at Turin, exalting the glorious memory of the founder of the United States, and expressing Turin's profound good will toward the American people.

AMERICANS IN VENICE PLAN STATUE

The American colony in Venice numbers less than a dozen persons, but they had high hopes of commemorating the Bicentennial by the erection of a monument to be placed before the American pavilion at the Biennial Exposition of Art in the Public Gardens.

Advising the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission of these plans, Consul John Corrigan said that the statue at first considered for this project was the famous statue executed by the great Italian sculptor, Canova, for the State House of North Carolina. However, it was found that this statue did not conform to any accepted likeness of Washington and the idea of erecting a duplicate of it was abandoned.

As an alternative to this plan, the little colony next studied the possibility of commissioning a modern artist to design a monument for presentation to the City of Venice. This idea, wrote Mr. Corrigan, "did not meet with favor because of the apprehension that the required fund could not be raised locally even if a satisfactory piece of work could be completed within the time limit." Again referring to the small number of Americans residing in Venice, the Consul assured the Commission that deep regret was felt throughout the colony that the "only scheme which it seemed feasible to carry out has fallen through."

In view of the circumstances and the handicaps under which Americans in Venice were forced to work, the intent can only be accepted as of equal value with the deed could it have been carried through.



NEW GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE AT TURIN, ITALY. THIS IS ONE OF EIGHT BRIDGES OVER THE RIVER DORA AT TURIN AND THE ONLY ONE NAMED FOR A FOREIGNER.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LECTURE SERIES

References have been made to lectures delivered in different cities of Italy under the auspices of various societies and other organizations. These series were in most instances arranged with the cooperation and encouragement of the Italian National Bicentennial Committee. According to a report compiled by this Committee at the conclusion of the celebration, other lectures were given in addition to those heretofore mentioned. The organizations acting as sponsors for these lectures were the National Fascist Institute of Culture; the Italo-American Association; the Roman Lyceum, the Institute of International Law, and the Assembly Club, of Rome; the Italo-American Association and the Club of the Deluded, of Naples; the North-American Group and the Philology Club of Milan; the Italian University for Foreigners and the Italo-American Association of Perugia; and the Academy of Peace of Rovigo.

Under the auspices of the Italo-American Association of Rome, lectures on George Washington were given by Undersecretary of State Amedeo Fani, Senator Count Giuseppi Volpi, United States Ambassador John Work Garrett, Professor Torquato Giannini, Professor Arrigo Cavaglieri, Francesco Orestano, and Senator Carlo Schanzer.

Lectures were given under the auspices of the National Fascist Institute of Culture at Rome by General Angelo Gatti, Professor Gaspare Ambrosini, Professor Bruno-Averardi and Comm. Luigi Villari; at Padua by Sig. Luigi Barzini and at Pola by Professor Antonio Foschini.

Signor Ferace delivered a lecture in Rome under the auspices of the Assembly Club, and the Roman Lyceum was the sponsor of a lecture delivered in the Capital City by Professor Montesi Festa.

In Perugia lectures were delivered under the auspices of the Italo-American Association of Perugia by Sig. Vittorio Scialoja, Sig. Emilio Bodrero, and Professor Del Vecchio.

In accordance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Education lectures were given in higher institutions of learning as follows:

Royal Superior Institute of Commerce, Bari, by Professor Aldo Baldassarri; Royal University of Bologna by Professor Simeoni; Royal University of Camerino by Professor Chiandano; Royal University of Ferrara by Professor Quilici; Royal University of Catania by Professors Paladino and

Santi Florida; Royal University of Florence by Professor Lorenzoni; Royal University of Genoa by Professor Zaja; University of the Sacred Heart, Milan, by Professor Fanfani; Bocconi University, Milan, by Professor Arrigo Solmi and Professor Gustavo del Vecchio; Superior Institute of Commerce, Naples, by Professor Carrado Barbagallo; University of Padua by Professor Catellani; University of Palermo by Professor Ambrosini; University of Perugia by Professor Capasso; University of Turin by Professor Lanni; Superior Institute of Commerce, Turin, by Professor Gribaudo; Superior Institute of Commerce, Trieste, Professor Franchini; Superior Institute of Commerce, Venice, Professor Pietro Orsi.

PROCLAMATION BY MINISTER OF EDUCATION

At the suggestion of the Italian Bicentennial Committee, Balbino Giuliani, Minister for National Education, issued on April 4, 1932, the following proclamation to the universities and other higher institutions of learning:

As you all know, this year is the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington, and this event is being celebrated not only in America, but throughout the entire world, with particular solemnity.

Italy, too, pays honor to the memory of the American national hero, whose lofty figure as warrior and statesman looms greater and greater as time goes on; and the commemorations which have been and are being held throughout the Peninsula are directed simultaneously toward celebrating the legendary figure of the First President of the Starry Republic and of giving tangible proof of the never belied friendliness of the Italian people to the Republic itself.

The Italian universities cannot remain aloof from the celebration; George Washington must be brought before the minds of our young students; moreover, the history of the United States of America must be briefly outlined to them from the epic battles of independence to our times.

I therefore give instructions that in all universities of the Kingdom and the higher institutions of economic and commercial sciences, one of the professors, to be designated by the head of the institution, hold during the scholastic year a brief course of lessons, from eight to ten, on George Washington and on American contemporary history, with particular references to the political, economic, and social organizations of the United States.

The students of the various faculties and schools are to be invited to attend these lessons, as well as the students of such other higher institutions of learning as may exist in the same city.

Prior to this, on March 26, the press had published a proclamation from Signor Giuliani addressed to the heads of high schools and college preparatory schools, which read:

While Fascist Italy, heir to a civilization whose history draws close upon its third century, is proudly jealous of the national glories which bestrew her path along all its great

length, she also desires to honor the memory and the works of the great men of other nations. She has therefore given full and deliberate adherence to the honors which the United States of America is this year paying to George Washington on the two hundredth anniversary of his birth. I order that the secondary schools also commemorate the great American leader and statesman. The history professor in all classical, scientific, and artistic lyceums, in the higher classes of technical and law schools, in industrial and commercial schools, and in secondary agricultural schools will, at the beginning of the lesson one day within the first ten days of April, deal with the noble figure of George Washington, bringing out the simplicity and purity of his life and his great devotion to his country and his duty.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED

Another contribution of the Italian Bicentennial Committee to the commemoration of Washington's birth was the publication of certain previously unpublished documents containing much valuable information relating to George Washington. Among these the most important were some 450 reports of the diplomatic representatives of the Republic of Genoa in the United States during the Presidency of George Washington. In these reports are many detailed observations on Washington's activities and some interesting comments on his personality. The celebration also brought to light material dealing with Italians who distinguished themselves in the United States and who rendered special service to the cause of American independence. This information was given to the Italian Encyclopedia as well as to the press and

other publications, and proved to be of value as a means of spreading knowledge of Italo-American relations.

ASSISTANCE FROM ITALIAN EMBASSY

Any account of the Bicentennial Celebration in Italy would be incomplete without acknowledgment of the valuable assistance received from the Royal Italian Ambassador to the United States, Nobile Giacomo de Martino, and the Embassy staff.

It was through the efforts of Ambassador Martino that the sword of Lafayette, presented to the great Frenchman in 1779 by the Continental Congress, and belonging to Count Perrone di San Martino of Turin, Italy, by reason of his being a descendant of Lafayette, was lent to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission for display in the Bicentennial Loan Exhibition in Washington, D. C. The sword, a beautiful object, attracted much attention during the time it was on display.


The Embassy rendered great service both to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and to the Italian Committee for the Bicentennial Celebration by transmitting information and messages and did much to contribute to the success of Italy's tribute to the memory of George Washington.



Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

MARBLE BUST OF GEORGE WASHINGTON MADE BY GIUSEPPE CERACCHI, ITALIAN SCULPTOR, AT PHILADELPHIA IN 1795. IT IS ONE OF TWO SUCH BUSTS MADE FROM LIFE, THE OTHER BEING THE FAMOUS HOUDON BUST. CERACCHI WAS BORN IN ROME, JULY 4, 1751, AND WAS AN ARDENT PATRIOT.

CUBA

CUBA, last of the American republics to gain independence, entered wholeheartedly into the commemoration of the birth of "The First American Liberator"—George Washington. This island republic, discovered by Columbus on his first voyage to America in 1492, struggled eighty years for its independence, and George Washington, who had first blazed the way to liberty in the Western Hemisphere, was "a shining symbol" to the people of Cuba as well as the other Latin American republics.

In the words of His Excellency, Dr. Orestes Ferrara, then Ambassador of Cuba and dean of the Latin American diplomatic corps in Washington:

The example of Washington, the chief leader in securing the independence of his country, was an inspiration to the free governments organized on the vast continent discovered by Spain. The American Revolution was a notable step forward along the path of progressive ideas and because of this, as well as for geographical reasons, it had a far-reaching effect on the peoples to the south of the United States. Each son of a new republic, who tendered the greatest service to the nascent democracy, was figuratively called the "Washington" of his country.

The President of the Republic of Cuba, His Excellency General Gerardo Machado, sent messages expressing the cordial sentiments of the people of Cuba for the bicentennial celebration of the birth of George Washington, both at the beginning and the close of the celebration period. His message on Washington's birthday, a cablegram addressed to the President of the United States read:

HAVANA, FEBRUARY 22, 1932.

HIS EXCELLENCY
MR. HERBERT HOOVER,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA AND IN MY OWN NAME, I HAVE THE HONOR TO EXPRESS TO YOUR EXCELLENCY OUR SENTIMENTS OF CORDIAL PARTICIPATION IN THE REJOICING OF YOUR GREAT NATION ON THE OCCASION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE BIRTH OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS WASHINGTON, THE FIRST AMERICAN LIBERATOR.

GERARDO MACHADO,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

On the occasion of the closing of the celebration, President Machado again expressed the admiration which the Cuban people have for George Washington, in the following message to the Government

of the United States, transmitted through the Cuban Embassy in Washington:

HAVANA, NOVEMBER 22, 1932.

IN THE DIFFICULT DAYS THROUGH WHICH THE WORLD IS SADLY PASSING, THE COMMEMORATION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON HAS COME TO ELEVATE THE PUBLIC SPIRIT, BRINGING IT CLOSER TO THE IDEALS OF THE GREAT FATHER OF THE AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH.

IT IS NECESSARY, AT THE CLOSING OF THIS COMMEMORATIVE PERIOD, THAT WE ENDEAVOR TO BE GUIDED BY THE INFLUENCE OF THE NOBLE CONDUCT WHICH, AS AN EDUCATOR THROUGH EXAMPLE, HE FOLLOWED DURING ALL HIS LIFE. GEORGE WASHINGTON TAUGHT TEMPERANCE, SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE AND PATRIOTIC DECISION TO THOSE WHO GOVERN; ORDER, DISCIPLINE AND LOVE TOWARDS REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS TO THE GOVERNED, AND MENTAL AND MORAL RECTITUDE TO ALL.

ON THIS DAY AND IN THE NAME OF MY PEOPLE, I EXPRESS THE WISH THAT THE CITIZENS OF ALL THE AMERICAS BE WORTHY OF THE NOBLE EXPONENT OF THE HUMAN RACE WHO WAS THEIR FIRST LEADER IN THE CONQUEST OF LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE.

(SIGNED) GERARDO MACHADO,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

The bicentennial celebrations in Cuba varied from the formal reception at the American Embassy, on the opening day, to rustic picnics on the huge sugar plantations of the island republic; from an impressive commemorative service in the beautiful Holy Trinity Cathedral in Havana, to a Bicentennial Ball that was an outstanding social event of the year. Radio companies dedicated entire programs to the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington; Cuba's famous race track, Oriental Park, had a "George Washington Day," and there were pageants, plays and special ceremonies throughout the island. Commemoration of the bicentennial in Cuba began well before the official date set for the opening of the celebration and continued until its close on Thanksgiving Day.

CELEBRATION BEGINS IN HAVANA

To the Daughters of the American Revolution fell the honor of initiating the Bicentennial Celebration in Havana when they made their regular gathering on February 3, 1932, an open meeting and presented a special program in honor of George Washington.

A patriotic and inspirational address by the Rev. Dewey Burham, pastor of the Union Church, fea-

tured the exercises which were held in the Woman's Club before an audience of more than two hundred. Miss Clara White, Regent of the Havana Chapter, had issued a general invitation to all resident Americans, their friends and visitors, to join in the celebration and many distinguished members of the American Colony in Havana were present, headed by Mrs. Harry F. Guggenheim, wife of the American Ambassador to Cuba. Many local organizations attended in a group, the Girl Reserves in their uniforms adding a special dash of color.

The club rooms had been appropriately decorated throughout in a red, white, and blue motif and over the stage hung a beautiful copy of the Athenaeum portrait of George Washington. The flag used on the stage held special significance for

the members of the chapter as it had covered the casket of a young soldier who had given his life during the World War and had been presented to the chapter by his mother, Mrs. William Laidlaw.

The program opened with the singing of the Cuban national anthem, "Himno Bayamés," and "America," by the audience, led by a quartet composed of Mrs. Helen Bermudez, Mrs. Ruby Ball Arango, Mrs. Jewel Feike, and Mrs. Louise Stephens, with Mrs. Mary Daniel at the piano.

Dean Hugo Blankingship, of Holy Trinity Cathedral, pronounced the invocation and the regent gave the address of welcome. The "Pledge to the Flag" was then given, followed by the singing of Keller's "American Hymn" by the quartet, the recital of "Old Glory" by Mrs. Rose Ellis, a



Courtesy of the Heraldo de Cuba.

WASHINGTON PORTRAIT UNVEILED AT THE GEORGE WASHINGTON SCHOOL, HAVANA, CUBA, ON PAN AMERICAN DAY, APRIL 14, 1932. THIS REPRODUCTION OF THE ATHENAEUM PORTRAIT BY GILBERT STUART WAS PRESENTED BY THE JOHN QUINCY ADAMS SCHOOL OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

solo, "America the Beautiful," sung by Mrs. Bermudez, a poem recital by Mrs. Arango and another number by the quartet.

Rev. Dewey Burham then delivered his address on Washington, which was a scholarly discourse that met with the full appreciation of the audience. Relying upon history for estimates of Washington's character by his contemporaries, Dr. Burham cited his heroic example of self-sacrifice and constructive thought for his country as one to be emulated by succeeding generations of patriotic Americans.

The singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the quartet and the audience brought the program to a close.

SERVICE IN CATHEDRAL

The next observance of the Bicentennial in Havana was the George Washington commemorative service in Holy Trinity Cathedral the morning of Sunday, February 21, under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The huge church was crowded for the impressive service, which was attended by the American Ambassador, Hon. Harry F. Guggenheim; the British Minister, the staffs of the American Embassy and of the British Legation, the American Consul General and the staff of the Consulate, a representative of the Cuban government, various patriotic organizations in Havana and members of the American and British colonies there.

Bishop H. R. Hulse delivered the sermon, in which he brought out the strong character of Washington as "a hiding place from the wind," a refuge in the storms and stress of those momentous days. He said that in the lives of the great, humanity has its greatest treasure, for they show us our possibilities and inspire us to make something of our own lives. A synopsis of Bishop Hulse's sermon, taken from the HAVANA POST of February 22, 1932, follows:

The Text; Isaiah, 32:2: "And a man shall be as an hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

This is the prophet's explanation of the function of great men in human society. It is part of his philosophy of history.

The life of George Washington and his influence in the establishment and development of the United States is a standing illustration of the way in which great men determine the course of human history.

Competent observers say that the Revolutionary war could not have been won except for Washington. Equally competent observers think that the United States would not have escaped the dangers of the formative period if it had not been for his skillful piloting.

As the commander-in-chief of the army, he had to fight not only the forces of the king but the lethargy of Congress, the intrigues of his officers, the provincial jealousies of the different colonies, and the tendency of his army to disintegrate when the immediate danger was over.

As a result of his patience and industry and ability and character the war was won, the independence of the colonies was recognized, and then came the most critical period in the history of the United States.

Washington became the most influential leader in the movement to unite the states once more and form a new nation and through incessant correspondence he kept in touch with leaders of opinion everywhere.

A convention was called to amend the articles of confederation. The new constitution was not popular, but it was finally adopted, though with small majorities in the larger states. It was adopted because Washington brought all the force of his influence to bear in its favor.

Washington was a Mason and a member of the Church of England. Both had their influence over his character. No one who is familiar with the ritual of Masonry can read over his state papers without becoming aware of the way in which Masonry had influenced his thought.

It has been said that his membership in the church was purely nominal and that he was not a religious man. In favor of this it has been urged that he drank, swore occasionally and delighted in the theater.

In his public addresses he speaks of God and divine providence and the divine author of our religion. Those were not idle words, he knew what they meant. When he prayed he was not doing it for effect; he was addressing his Maker. It seems to me foolish to disregard all this and regard him as a hypocrite who simply used these phrases because they were popular.

Home life, the discipline of the wilderness and of business, religion, these all helped in the formation of his character. But after all, character is man's own achievement. Outward influences help and God helps inwardly, but the result depends upon a man's own response.

The lives of the great constitute humanity's great treasure. They show the possibilities of humanity, and inspire us to make something of our own lives.

We honor them best, not by building them monuments, but by trying to enter into their spirit. Humanity is always building monuments to the prophets and stoning their successors.

The service closed with the "George Washington Prayer" of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

VARIED PROGRAMS IN HAVANA

February 22, 1932, in Havana was the occasion for five distinct observances of George Washington's birthday, varying from special radio programs and formal social functions to a "Bicentennial Day" at the races.

The most important event of the day was the reception tendered the members of the American colony by the American Ambassador and Mrs. Guggenheim, at the beautiful Embassy residence.

Hundreds of Americans called at the Embassy during the afternoon and were received by the Ambassador and Mrs. Guggenheim, repairing after-

wards to the garden, which forms part of the Embassy grounds, for out-of-door dancing and refreshments. The First Secretary of the Embassy, Hon. Edward L. Reed, and Mrs. Reed assisted in receiving the guests, as did the Military Attaché, Major James J. O'Hare, and Mrs. O'Hare.

The spacious drawing rooms of the Embassy were appropriately decorated to give significance to the occasion, and tributes to the great American were voiced by British and Cuban guests as well as by those of the many other nationalities represented.

The day was made memorable by two national radio programs, one at noon featuring an address by the Director of the National Press Bureau, Sr. Dr. Rafael Martínez Ybor, the other in the evening over Station CMC of the Cuban Telephone Company.

The afternoon broadcast was made from the Hotel Palace and besides the speech of Dr. Ybor, included a brief address by Prof. Perez Benitoa, songs by nationally known Cuban singers, and the playing of the Cuban and American national anthems by the Cuban Army Band of the Sixth Military District.

In his speech, which was broadcast to the United States, Dr. Ybor said, in part, according to the HAVANA POST of February 23, 1932:

Two centuries have passed since the birth of George Washington, and his life and achievements stand as a guiding beacon not only to the citizens of his country, but also to all the world and especially to peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

His fame survives, bounded only by the limits of the earth and by the extent of the human mind. He survives in our hearts, in the growing knowledge of our children, in the affection of the good throughout the world; and when our monuments shall be done away, when nations now existing shall be no more; when even our young and far-spreading empire shall have perished, still will Washington's glory unfaded shine and die not, until love of virtue ceases on earth, or earth itself sinks into chaos.

The evening radio program over Station CMC was dedicated to the commemoration of the birth of George Washington and featured American music especially selected for the occasion and the reading of the speeches which had been delivered earlier in the day in Washington, D. C., by the Secretary of State of the United States, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, and by His Excellency Dr. Orestes Ferrara, then Cuban Ambassador to the United States, at the impressive exercises in the Pan

American Union Building in observance of the Bicentennial.

Each station announcement during the program was followed by a brief dedication of the broadcast to the memory of George Washington, and at the close of the program, the following tribute to the great North American hero was pronounced:

Thus ends the program which this station has respectfully dedicated to the memory of George Washington who, born to serve his country and the world, lives on in a fame as enduring as the earth, as everlasting as Truth and as permanent as Virtue. The fame of Washington is as a rock against which the waves are destined to break eternally without effecting the slightest change.

An extremely colorful observance of George Washington's birthday and in a lighter vein, took place at Havana's famous racing track, Oriental Park, that afternoon. Each race was given a name that recalled the great American and the main event of the day was called the "George Washington Race." The others were: The "Cherry Tree," "Valley Forge," "Bunker Hill," "Yorktown," and "Mount Vernon."

Evening brought a fitting climax to a memorable February 22 in Havana when the George Washington Birthday Dinner-Dance was held in the beautiful silver ballroom of the National Hotel under the auspices of the American Legion, Havana Post No. 1.

This brilliant function was attended by practically all of Havana's large American colony, headed by Ambassador and Mrs. Guggenheim and the American Consul General, Hon. Frederick F. Dumont, and Mrs. Dumont, and prominent members of Havana society.

Charles C. MacKay, Post Commander of the Legion, was in charge of arrangements, assisted by a special Legion committee composed of James S. St. Amour, chairman, Porter King, V. C. Jordan, A. E. Grayhurst, Russell Morgan, F. Franceschi and W. P. Taylor.

Divertissements interpolated during the evening included the acrobatic dancer, June Morgan, in two acts; the dancers, America and Valencia, in Spanish dances, and Mercedita, who presented novelty Rumba numbers.

Hundreds of American visitors in the city who did not attend the American Legion dance also celebrated the anniversary of the birth of their First President, crowding to capacity the Casino Nacional, the Hotel Plaza and other hotels and night clubs throughout the city.

GIFT PORTRAIT IS UNVEILED

In Havana on April 14—Pan American Day—a portrait of George Washington was unveiled with impressive ceremonies in Public School No. 40, "The George Washington School," as part of the observance of "Washington Week," recommended by school authorities of the Republic for special study of George Washington and programs in his honor throughout the entire school system.

The portrait was a gift to the George Washington School by the John Quincy Adams School of Washington, D. C., and had been sent through the good offices of the Pan American Union, the Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts of Cuba and the Havana Board of Education. A letter written by one of the pupils of the Washington, D. C., school accompanied the portrait, and invited the Cuban school children to join in the Bicentennial Celebration of the birth of George Washington.

With the United States officially represented by a secretary of the American Embassy, Hon. George Andrews, and with the entire school in attendance, the unveiling of the portrait was a dignified and beautiful ceremony. The General Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Ramiro Guerra, presided, and other officials on the platform with Dr. Guerra and Mr. Andrews were the Provincial Inspector of Schools, Dr. Heliodoro García; Administrator Dr. Gabriel García Galán; District Inspector Dr. Córdoba de Fernández, and the principal of the school, Dr. María Rodríguez Marrero, with her staff.

The band of the "General Machado Escuela Técnica Industrial" played the Cuban and American national anthems and there was an allegorical representation by three pupils depicting Cuban-American friendship.

This friendship was commended by the principal, Dr. Rodríguez Marrero, in her speech, and by the two guest speakers, Dr. Guerra and Dr. García Galán. The latter referred to the great Cuban liberator, José Martí, and to George Washington, as "apostles of liberty and Pan-American unity." He pointed out that national independence and stability, and reciprocal co-operation, should be the basis of the union between the peoples of America, and called attention to the significance of that day, April 14, which is celebrated in the United States and all the Latin American republics as "Pan American Day."

Dr. Ramiro Guerra praised the unveiling of the

picture and the general program of the day, and urged that the school children of Cuba realize the great part they can play in cementing the friendship so happily existing between the United States and Cuba. He referred to the wonderful character of George Washington and added that he was a true patriot—

the vivid memory of whom lives forever in the minds and hearts of the people of the United States, serving them as a bright beacon. His noble spirit and his democratic attitude merit this high and universal esteem.

He concluded with a summary of the history of the American peoples, and expressed gratitude for their prosperity and union, "the latter," he said, "effected by natural geography and strengthened by history."

OBSERVANCE AT CIENFUEGOS

Cienfuegos, on the shore of the Caribbean Sea, in the south central part of Cuba, has only a small American colony but through the initiative of the American Consul there, Mr. Knox Alexander, Americans and their friends were able to join in paying tribute to the First President of the United States.

On February 22, 1932, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander held a reception at their residence from 5 to 7 o'clock in the evening. In rooms appropriately decorated practically all the members of the local American colony were received by the Consul and Mrs. Alexander, assisted by Miss Roldán and Mr. Benet of the Consulate staff, and Mrs. Benet.

Many members of the British colony, including the British Vice Consul, came to pay their respects, together with prominent local residents and government officials, and the Spanish Consul and his wife. In all there were about 50 guests, many of whom had come a considerable distance.

Letters of felicitation were received at the Consulate from the Governor of the Province of Santa Clara, the Mayor of Cienfuegos, the Mexican Consul at Cienfuegos, the President of the Cienfuegos Yacht Club, the editor of *LA CORRESPONDENCIA*, the leading newspaper of Cienfuegos, and from various other officials and persons.

Later in the Bicentennial Year Mr. Alexander presented a copy of the Athenaeum portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart to His Excellency Señor Juan Antonio Vasquez Bello, Governor of the Province of Santa Clara, and the por-

trait was hung with appropriate ceremony in the Martí Library of the Provincial Palace at Santa Clara.

A copy of the poster, "Wakefield," distributed by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, was given by the Consul to the City Hall of Cienfuegos, where it was placed in a prominent position and remained during the whole period of the Bicentennial.

Summing up the observance in Cienfuegos, Consul Alexander wrote that the sentiment of the people there for the American hero "is one of great respect and admiration," and added that he felt the Bicentennial had "served to enhance this sentiment."

SCHOOL CHILDREN CELEBRATE AT PRESTON

The American colony at Preston, a distribution center of the United Fruit Company, with a population of 11,000, boasts an American school, and the school children there celebrated the anniversary of the Father of Their Country with all the enthusiasm of the American school children "back home."

On February 22, 1932, under the direction of their teacher, Miss Stella L. Lee, the children of the American School at Preston gave the following patriotic program with the participants dressed in Colonial costumes:

- I. "Why This Program," a recitation.
- II. "The Inscription on Washington's Tomb," a recitation.
- III. "Flag and Letter Drill," by the pupils of the first and second grades.
- IV. "Life of George Washington," a play given by the pupils of the upper grades.
- V. "The Original Thirteen Colonies," a one-act play.
- VI. "The Making of the Flag," a one-act play.

Several patriotic songs, including the "Star Spangled Banner" and "America," were sung by the players during the performance, and the "Flag Salute" and many familiar quotations by or about George Washington were given.

The presentations were made more impressive and realistic by the attractive Colonial costumes worn by the children, all of which were made locally from a very limited supply of material and equipment.

"WASHINGTON, THE PIONEER" IS HONORED

"George Washington the Pioneer" was the spirit that motivated the Bicentennial Celebration in Bayate, Oriente, where the American Pioneer Society of Cuba has its headquarters. A picnic and dance, in the style of the old-time frontier camp meeting held by the pioneers of Washington's day, opened the celebration on the afternoon of February 21 and continued until dawn of the morning of February 22.

The American Consul at Antilla, Cuba, Mr. Horace J. Dickinson, whose consular district includes Bayate, in a despatch to the Department of State said of the society and the celebration:

Bayate, an agricultural community in the center of Oriente Province, is the home of Mr. Volney L. Held, the founder of the American Pioneer Society of Cuba. This society was organized for patriotic, social and commercial purposes, and its membership includes many of the leaders of American communities in this district, as well as in other sections of Cuba. The greater number of its members are Americans who established themselves in this country subsequent to the Spanish War. It was thought by the leaders of the society that, in view of the fact that they represent a pioneering element, it would be most appropriate to celebrate the George Washington Bicentennial by a picnic and dance such as might have been held by the pioneers of Washington's day.

The celebration began in the afternoon with a picnic and old-time barbecue on the banks of the Cauto River. Late in the evening the celebrants moved to the nearby ranch of one of the Pioneers and at exactly midnight an older member of the society sounded 200 strokes on a large bell, one for each of the years that had passed since the birth of George Washington.



CHILDREN IN COLONIAL COSTUMES, CELEBRATING BICENTENNIAL AT PRESTON, CUBA.

The sounding of the bell was also the signal for the beginning of the dance. The orchestra was composed of a number of the members of the society and they played old-time music and music from the days of Washington, while the others performed the dances of that time as well as the square dance and other typically American dances. In keeping with the "pioneer spirit of ruggedness," the festivities continued until the sun ushered in a new day—George Washington's birthday.

Mr. Held had informed the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission that "all reunions and dances of the society throughout the year will be on the old-time style in honor of the Bicentennial." There was another picnic and dance on March 20, 1932, at Palmarito, similar to that which opened the celebration. Then the rainy season set in and was so prolonged that these plans had to be abandoned. However, all during the year the Bicentennial was remembered by a printed seal, showing the profile of George Washington and the dates, 1732-1932, appearing on all the stationery of the American Pioneer Society and on its bulletins.

WOMEN CELEBRATE AT BANES

The Women's Welfare Association of the town of Banes organized the observance of the two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington with a patriotic entertainment and dance on February 20, 1932.

Banes, with a population of 13,000, has a fairly large American colony, composed for the most part of employees of the United Fruit Company, which has offices there, and the Women's Welfare Association is made up of wives of these employees.

Having planned the celebration with a two-fold purpose—to honor George Washington and to aid a Cuban charity with the proceeds from the sale of the tickets—the association issued invitations to both Cubans and Americans, and more than 60 percent of the audience which filled the American Club was made up of Spanish-speaking persons.

The clubhouse was appropriately decorated with red, white and blue bunting, the American and Cuban flags, and wall silhouettes portraying scenes in the life of Washington, all of which were subordinated to the main feature of the decorations—a portrait of Washington lent to the association by the American Consulate at Antilla.

A dramatic program featured the early part of the evening and was followed by general dancing. Dr. Peter S. Malaret, superintendent of the hospital at Banes, and a distinguished linguist, acted as master of ceremonies and prefaced each scene of the program, which was given in English, with an explanation in Spanish. In this way the many Cuban guests were able to follow the stories presented, and their lively interest showed that they were fully appreciative of the significance of the occasion.

A summary of the program, with the remarks of Dr. Malaret, follows:

Dr. Malaret: Tonight we are gathered together to celebrate an event which took place two hundred years ago—the birth of George Washington. The history of this great man is known the world over because he is one of the men who belong to the world and not to a nation.

Tonight we are going to touch upon some of the incidents occurring in the life of this great man. The first incident is from a story often related of his boyhood and which clearly shows an intricate trait of character displayed early in his life. This is the story of the Cherry Tree, which we are now going to describe in Spanish so that our Spanish-speaking guests may better appreciate what is going on.

[There followed a brief description in Spanish of the following scene:]

THE CHERRY TREE (Scene I)

(A boy sits by a table reading. A middle-aged man enters. The boy rises and the man hands the boy a package. The boy opens it.)

"Good afternoon, George."

"Good afternoon, father."

"Here is something I have brought you from the market." (He hands the boy a hatchet.)

"Oh! how splendid. Thank you, father. May I try it?"

"Yes, my boy."

(George leaves the room, followed by his father.)

Dr. Malaret: Now by waiting a few minutes we must make believe that a number of days have elapsed before the next scene:

THE CHERRY TREE (Scene II)

The father enters carrying a small tree neatly cut near the roots, and says: "It is a shame." (He shakes his head and lays the tree on the floor.) Then, pacing the floor, he continues:

"Who would dare cut that tree? I must find the culprit."

George now enters, frightened, and says:

"Father, forgive me. I cut down that tree. I am sorry."

Father: "Why, George, you! You cut down my tree! (Pauses.) Well, my son, you are not only truthful, but courageous. I hate to lose the tree. You should have known better, but I would hate worse to see you act cowardly. I forgive you. Take the tree away."

(George takes the tree and goes out. Father goes out.)

THE INDIAN WARS

Dr. Malaret: The next scene represents another incident in the life of Washington. When Washington was nineteen years old, he took part in the French and Indian wars. At

that early age he displayed the fine qualities which belong to great leaders. Washington was a surveyor and engineer by profession and in both made a reputation for himself, as well as in soldiering.

Now we will recall "The Indian Wars."

(The ensuing scene showed Washington among the Indians, who gave a war dance.)

THE WASHINGTONS AT HOME

Dr. Malaret: The third scene portrays the home life of Washington. At the end of the French and Indian Wars, Washington returned to his life as the proprietor of beautiful Mount Vernon, on the shores of the Potomac. He loved this enchanting place and was a good farmer. In 1759 he had married Martha Custis, who was his devoted companion until he died. She filled her post of First Lady admirably.

Now comes the third scene—Washington's domestic life—represented by her whom we should always honor, the devoted wife and mother, Martha Washington.

(Then followed a short scene bringing out the character of Martha Washington.)

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Dr. Malaret: Now we present one of the most critical episodes of this period—the signing of the Declaration of Independence of the United States by the representatives of the colonies assembled in solemn session.

A number of boys file in and seat themselves around a table. "John Hancock" sits at the head of the table, and begins to read from the paper before him, the Declaration of Independence. Then he says: "Gentlemen, are you ready for the question?"

"Question: All in favor of signing this document will show their assent." All solemnly nod their heads and exchange glances with each other. Then the document is signed by Mr. Hancock and passed around for the other signatures. All remain seated.

Dr. Malaret: Washington was named General-in-Chief of the American Army June 15, 1775. We all know his prowess as a general. He battled unremittingly against a thousand obstacles until he achieved the surrender of Cornwallis in

1781. The following scene shows him being named Commander-in-Chief.

General Washington enters. All the men rise. John Hancock hands him a sword and says: "General Washington, you have been selected by this Continental Congress on this fifteenth day of June, 1775, to become Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army." George Washington answers: "I realize the responsibility devolving upon me and accept your decision, trusting Providence may grant us wisdom and a successful issue to this momentous problem."

THE FLAG

Dr. Malaret: Now comes the creating of the American flag. Betsy Ross, a lady of Philadelphia, is shown informing General Washington and Mr. Hancock that the work of making the flag is completed.

Betsy Ross appears, sits down, and begins to work on the flag. A boy stands beside her, watching with interest. There is a knock at the door. The boy opens it and Washington and Hancock enter.

Washington and Hancock: "Good morning, Mistress Ross."

Mrs. Ross: "Good morning, gentlemen."

John Hancock: "Well, what success, Mistress Ross?"

Mrs. Ross: "I have just finished the flag."

(The boy helps her to open the flag. The men step back. The orchestra plays "The Star Spangled Banner.") (Audience stands.)

THE DANCE

Dr. Malaret: When the Revolutionary War was brought to a successful close, Washington was chosen as the first President of the United States, in the year 1789. He proved an able leader and organizer, displaying great wisdom in the construction of the new government. After eight years of notable achievement, he retired to his home in Mount Vernon, where he died in the year 1799.

But you must realize that in spite of war, in spite of weighty questions of state, the currents of home life and social activities moved on apace.



YOUNG PEOPLE TOLD ABOUT GEORGE WASHINGTON AT GAZA BENDIG RANCH, CUBA. VOLNEY L. HELD, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN PIONEER SOCIETY OF CUBA, ADDRESSING AN ASSEMBLY OF YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN, INCLUDING AMERICANS, CUBANS, SPANIARDS, ENGLISH, AUSTRIANS, FINNS AND SWEDES.

The last incident we present tonight depicts one of the dances in great favor during the life of Washington.

(There followed the closing and most spectacular event of the program—a minuet danced by six couples, attired in beautiful Colonial costumes.)

SANTIAGO CELEBRATES BICENTENNIAL

July 4 in Santiago is always the occasion of a celebration in honor of the American soldiers who helped Cuba to win her independence. This year the annual ceremony was combined with the observance of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of the man who contributed so greatly to secure the independence of the United States—George Washington.

"In this district," reported the American Consul at Santiago, Mr. Edwin Schoenrich, "there is no unified group of Americans at any one place which could be called upon in a body to gather for a patriotic celebration. However, the Bicentennial did not pass unobserved."

Just outside Santiago is San Juan Hill where occurred the battle of that name made famous by the charge of Roosevelt's Rough Riders. A statue to the American soldiers who gave their lives there now stands on this hill and members of the local Society of Cuban Veterans of the Cuban War of Independence annually, on July 4, make a pilgrimage to this statue to lay a wreath at its foot in homage to their American comrades in arms. American residents attended this event and addresses by representatives of the veterans are a part of the ceremony.

July 4, 1932, the event was made an observance of the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington, and the speakers referred to the life of the First President of the United States and to the world-wide celebration in his honor.

"In appropriate spirit, observance was made in this way of this noteworthy event," wrote Consul Schoenrich in a letter to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

The consul added that beyond this there were no special celebrations of the Bicentennial as unusual conditions conspired to prevent them.

"The initial preventing cause was the disastrous earthquake which shook the region about Santiago, Cuba, on February 3, 1932. This quake was followed by a series of tremors, gradually lessening in intensity, over a period of several months. It was not until late June that the reconstruction of the

city can be said to have been quite completed and tranquility restored. This period was followed by one of economic difficulties which prevented the return of normal social life. In this city the lights were not finally restored until November 1, last. Throughout this time martial law was in force in this district.

"Under these circumstances, and with the local population absorbed in its pressing problems, as indicated above, it will be seen that conditions unfortunately conspired seriously against the holding of any other special celebration in connection with the anniversary of the birth of George Washington," concluded Consul Schoenrich.

ISLE OF PINES OBSERVANCES

The Bicentennial Celebration extended even into the island possession of Cuba—the Isle of Pines. This picturesque island, just south of the western tip of Cuba, opened the celebration with all the local color and splendor of a summer picnic under a tropical February moon.

The School Board of the Isle of Pines annually sponsors a moonlight ride on one of the island steamers over the beautiful waters of the surround-



PARTICIPANTS IN GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL PLAY AT BANES, CUBA. THIS BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM WAS GIVEN UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LOCAL WOMAN'S WELFARE ASSOCIATION.

ing bay, and this year the excursion was made a celebration in honor of George Washington's birthday.

At sunset, the evening of February 20, 1932, the *S. S. Pinero* set out from the port of Nueva Gerona with practically the entire colony aboard for a seven-hour cruise. Games were played during the trip and there was a program of patriotic music which added interest to Nature's offerings—a full moon, schools of flying fish that darted away from the bow of the boat, and glimpses of large fish that the clear waters revealed lying among the grasses and patches of sand on the bottom of the bay.

The evening of May 4 brought the climax of the Bicentennial observance on the Isle of Pines when the Hibiscus Club of the Isle presented a program of music, plays and tableaux in the Fausto Theater in Nueva Gerona before an audience of more than 200 persons.

The program opened with Sousa's "Washington Post March" played by the orchestra. This was followed by several groups of tableaux depicting: The story of the youthful George Washington and the cherry tree; George Washington and his mother; Washington as a young surveyor; the courtship of George and Martha Washington, during which the actors played and sang appropriate songs; and the Washington family at Mount Vernon.

The tableaux were followed by an orchestral interlude and then a one-act play, "A Pair of Scissors," was presented. This was the story of Betsy Ross and the making of the first flag and Washington's inspection of it.

The program concluded with Cuban and American music rendered by the orchestra, with a final scene, to the accompaniment of a spirited march, revealing a portrait of George Washington garlanded with flowers.

The whole program was enthusiastically received by the audience. An additional note of interest was given it by the fact that many of the properties used—furniture and costumes—were genuine antiques of the time of George Washington, brought long ago to the Isle of Pines by ancestors of the present members of the Hibiscus Club.

As reported in the Isle's fortnightly paper, *ISLE OF PINES POST*:

The whole program was built to carry out, locally, the world-wide plan of making the life of Washington better known to everyone during this two hundredth year after his birth.

TRIBUTE BY DR. FERRARA

One of the finest tributes to George Washington by a Cuban was written in 1932 by His Excellency, Dr. Orestes Ferrara, Secretary of State of Cuba and former Ambassador to the United States. It is given here as it appeared in the special Bicentennial issue of *THE WASHINGTON TIMES*, May 30, 1932:

George Washington is one of the beacons placed at intervals along the highroad of History. For his country he serves as a guide in time of stress and a refuge in tranquil moments; a never-failing example of true goodness; a warning to turbulent youths, and a mute accusation of selfish interests.

Thus it is always he who vivifies the moral principles of his fellow countrymen. This difficult and absorbing scene in which he played the leading role did not mar his personality.

He was a redoubtable agitator because the times required it, yet he always preserved his serenity of spirit: he was an energetic revolutionary, imbued, however, with the ideal of order; he was a politician, but not an opportunist; a citizen of a new democracy, but not a martyr. His character was admired by his contemporaries and is venerated by posterity.

Washington is an example of perfect balance, of perfect harmony. He was equally great in peace and in war, in the little acts of daily life and in the general principles which he followed with constancy and devotion.

The people of the United States, with legitimate pride, hold him their greatest glory. But although Washington gave himself only to the service of the Thirteen Colonies of North America, his life is a heritage belonging to the whole world. Virtue claims him for her own and, regardless of frontiers, makes him a citizen of every corner of the globe.

The example of Washington, the chief leader in securing the independence of his country, was an inspiration to the free governments organized on the vast continent discovered by Spain. The American Revolution was a notable step forward along the path of progressive ideas and because of this, as well as for geographical reasons, it had a far-reaching effect on the peoples to the south of the United States.

All the institutions erected on the ruins of colonial rule were modeled on the Constitution which their brethren of the north had previously written for themselves.

In the heroic struggle for independence throughout the wide lands of Latin America, many were the illustrious and glorious leaders who, with magnificent generosity, offered their strength and their intellect to the cause of liberty. To them the name of Washington was a shining symbol, and each son of a new republic, who tendered the greatest service to the nascent democracy, was figuratively called the "Washington" of his country.

The principle that no President should succeed himself for a third term, although not included in the Constitution of the United States by the signers of that document, was nevertheless established by Washington in this country by his own volition. Latin America, however, adopted this principle in its written constitutions, making it notwithstanding crises and lapses.

The precedent set by George Washington in refusing to bow to the will of the majority of his compatriots, who would have elected him to the presidency for the third time, has for

more than a century been the Latin-American constitutional principle that is most cherished and respected by the masses.

The parting advice given to his fellow citizens in his Farewell Address, not to take part in European struggles and not to intervene in the controversies which geography and history might occasion in that noble and ancient continent, was a solemn warning heeded also by Latin America.

Statesmen of the 20 republics, which were successively established, managed to keep themselves aloof from the confused fluctuations of European politics, thus preventing the balance of power in Europe, when disturbed, from being redressed as a result of conflict in America, according to the phrase and the desire of an eminent statesman of the last century.

Universal applause, without dissent and without reserve, is a worthy tribute to the admirable picture presented by the life of George Washington. The voice of his soul told him that only noble purposes and good deeds inspire and nourish unselfishness. His mental powers gave him from his earliest years a clear comprehension of the fact that in our mortal life the part reserved for each one of us is but small and fleeting, for from birth we live with others and for others.

WASHINGTON HONORED BY THE PRESS

The story of the Bicentennial Celebration in Cuba would not be complete without reference to the splendid participation of the Cuban press. Weeks before the celebration opened, the newspapers were already giving much space to the approaching anniversary, printing brief histories of the life of Washington, calling attention to the fact that he belongs not only to the United States but to all free peoples, and commending a nation which, "though grown great . . . can . . . express gratitude to those who forged a free country and offered a magnificent example of citizenship and integrity."

EL PAIS, of Havana, gave a great deal of space to the Bicentennial, both before February 22 and during the celebration period. One of the features which this paper published during February, 1932, was an historical series of articles entitled, "Washington, An Historical Interpretation," by Alberto Lamar Swheyer.

HERALDO DE CUBA, of Havana, ran a series of drawings, giving in pictorial form the story of the life and achievements of Washington. The cartoon on February 22 depicted Washington towering over the skyscrapers of America and looming forth from a sky that was the Stars and Stripes. On the editorial page appeared an article on George Washington, a translation of part of which follows:

Today there begins, with all the solemnity that his historic figure merits, the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

The people of North America can, with pride, make marvelous comparisons between their "yesterday" and their "today," between the British colonies liberated after the

middle of the eighteenth century and what those same colonies are now—one of the first powers of the world. . . .

Fortunate is the nation grown great through toil and riches which, nourished by the security of peace and enervated by stability, and, in the midst of its enjoyment of these permanent institutions, can celebrate the greatness of the past and express gratitude to those who forged a free country and offered a magnificent example of citizenship and integrity.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA, of Havana, published many articles on Washington. In one of these, appearing on February 22, 1932, under the title, "Washington," is the following tribute translated in part:

In the heart of every man who loves liberty, whether he is enjoying it or not, this day should have happy echo; for 200 years ago today, in Virginia, was born George Washington, hero of the independence of his country, champion of right, and, as Lee said: "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

In honor of the birth of Washington, First President of the North American Republic, the United States is going to observe this year with great celebrations. . . . What a fine thing is this testimony of veneration for a man whose name is linked with all that pertains most intimately to the well-being, the free institutions of the United States and to the renown of the country!

Washington! A name which had the power to re-animate a nation at a time of terrific and continued public disasters and calamities; a name which shone out in the midst of the horrors of war, a beacon which flooded the soul with its light and guided friends to his country, but blazed as a meteor to confound its enemies!"

THE HAVANA EVENING TELEGRAM, an American newspaper of Havana, on February 22, 1932, said, in a "box" on the first page:

GEORGE WASHINGTON

The two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington is today being observed by Americans throughout the world. Any attempt to eulogize the achievements or character of America's greatest citizen would be superfluous. His life history and accomplishments are known to school children in every land, and the great nation of which we have the honor to be citizens is a living monument to his work, far more so than any mass of stone that may be erected or literary effusions that may be composed.

It remains only for us, then, to render him tribute in the most practical way—to rededicate ourselves on this day to the ideals of liberty and love of country for which he strove. Washington's greatest service to his country was not in time of war, and his patriotism was of the practical kind that was intensified when the guns of battle were silenced and there was a need for devotion to country which he gave so unselfishly.

In the world-wide crisis of today we can pay the "first American" no greater tribute than to face our problems with the same confidence in our destiny and devotion to our ideals that Washington manifested in the ordeal of integrating a new-born nation.

EL MUNDO, of Havana, featured the Bicentennial prominently with photographs, drawings and an

editorial on February 22, which translated reads in part:

Two hundred years ago today in Wakefield, Virginia, was born the liberator of America, George Washington.

Throughout the centuries that have passed since, the nation which he created with his sword has grown great and powerful. But the figure of the Father of his Country has remained in its niche—where he would have wished it to be—in the hearts of the people.

The life of George Washington is the finest example that the North American people could have had in their upward march to prosperity. . . . It is said of Washington that he was "First in War, First in Peace, and First in the hearts of his countrymen," to which could be added "and first great example of American democracy."

The press reported prominently every celebration in Cuba in commemoration of the birth of Washington, and practically all the papers took the opportunity to reprint Washington's Farewell Address, which has always found much favor in the Latin-American republics. Many of the periodicals, especially those which appeared during the week of February 22, notably *ORBE* and *CARTELES*, published stories concerning Washington and the Bicentennial and reproduced portraits of him and paintings of events connected with his achievements.

MERCURIO, a daily newspaper of Havana, saluted the Bicentennial editorially with a tribute to George Washington and congratulations to the United States, which could boast such a hero. This feeling of genuine admiration was repeatedly echoed in the press during the entire Bicentennial Year. It found notable expression in a sonnet written almost a century ago by a famous Cuban woman poet and reprinted by many newspapers in honor of the Bicentennial. This little poem was written in 1841 by Doña Gertrúdis Gómez de Avelaneda and later rewritten by her when she visited Mount Vernon and the tomb of George Washington. It is given below in translation:

TO WASHINGTON

Not in the past was there model for your virtue,
Nor will history give example in the future,
No other fame equal to yours in grandeur
Will the centuries spread in their flight.

Europe saw the spirit of war and victory
Stain its soil with blood. . . .
But it was America's reward and glory
That Heaven gave it the spirit of humanity.

While he converts the world into a bleak plateau,
Let the bold conqueror revel in his skill
And haughtily order his slaves about;
The more will the peoples know in their conscience
That he who rules them free, alone is strong,
That he who makes them great, alone is great!

ON PAN AMERICAN DAY

On Pan American Day, April 14, 1932, when twenty Latin-American Republics united in sending messages from their respective Presidents to be read at the tomb of George Washington at Mount Vernon by their Ministers, Ambassadors and Chargé d'Affaires, the President of Cuba contributed the following message:

GEORGE WASHINGTON, GUIDE AND SOUL OF THE REVOLUTION WHICH GAVE INDEPENDENCE TO THE THIRTEEN COLONIES, WAS, AT THE SAME TIME, THE PRECURSOR OF ALL THE REVOLUTIONS WHICH HAVE GIVEN LIBERTY TO ALL AMERICA. HIS EFFORTS, HIS ENERGY, THE CONTINUITY OF HIS AIMS IN THE MOST DIFFICULT HOURS AS IN THOSE OF VICTORY, AND HIS DEFINITE ACHIEVEMENT WERE AS AN IMPERATIVE MANDATE TO THE PATRIOTS OF THE REST OF THE NEW CONTINENT. IN THE LONG CHAIN OF HISTORICAL EVENTS THE NORTH INDICATED TO THE SOUTH THE ROUTE WHICH LED TO THE FORMATION OF A NATIONAL CONSCIENCE, THE HIGHEST STAGE OF OUR MODERN ERA.

WASHINGTON, FROM THE HIGHEST NATIONAL MAGISTRACY, PRACTICING ALL THE VIRTUES, BECAME THE GREAT TEACHER OF ALL RULERS. HIS LIFE, DEDICATED TO THE PUBLIC GOOD, HIS SERENITY OF ACTION, HIS EQUILIBRIUM IN THOSE DIFFICULT TIMES IN WHICH NATIONALITY, THOUGH ALREADY POLITICALLY FORMED, WAS NOT MORALLY OR PSYCHOLOGICALLY PERFECTED, CONSTITUTE THE FUNDAMENTAL TEACHING WHICH WAS FOLLOWED BY ALL RULERS IN NEW COUNTRIES.

CUBA, THE LAST NATION OF AMERICA TO CEASE TO BE A COLONY, HAS FELT THE INFLUENCE OF THE GREAT AMERICAN, AS SHE COULD FEEL THAT OF ONE OF HER MOST ILLUSTRIOUS SONS. HIS GRANDEUR SERVED AS AN EXAMPLE TO OUR HEROES, HIS HIGH STANDARDS OF MORALITY TO OUR GOVERNORS, AND ALL HIS ACTS INSPIRED THE BEST ACTIONS OF OUR PEOPLE.

ON THIS DAY, THE 14TH OF APRIL, WHICH HAS BEEN CONSECRATED TO PAN AMERICANISM, PERMIT ME IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE AND OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA TO UNITE WITH ALL THE OTHER PEOPLES AND GOVERNMENTS OF THE AMERICAS IN RENDERING OUR HOMAGE OF ADMIRATION AND RESPECT TO THE WARRIOR, THE GOVERNOR, AND THE CITIZEN, THREE TIMES GREAT, WHO WAS BORN TWO CENTURIES AGO FOR THE GOOD OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE HONOR OF THE NEW CONTINENT, AND FOR THE GLORY OF THE WORLD.

GERARDO MACHADO,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.



GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL CEREMONY BEFORE THE FAMOUS STATUE OF WASHINGTON IN PARIS, FEBRUARY 22, 1932. THE PARIS POST OF THE AMERICAN LEGION AND OTHER PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS IN PARIS JOINED IN THIS IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY IN THE PLACE D'IÉNA AT NOON ON THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRANCE

FRANCE participated in the worldwide observance of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington in a series of impressive celebrations which extended with unabated enthusiasm over a period of two years and were unparalleled in the history of Franco-American relations.

French statesmen, scholars, artists, writers, clergymen, military leaders and private citizens joined on many notable occasions in expressing their admiration for George Washington, his American contemporaries and the ideals for which they stood. American residents and official representatives of the American Government in France witnessed this remarkable tribute to the memory of the First President of the United States with that gratitude which had its origin in the days when Lafayette, Rochambeau, De Grasse and other gallant Frenchmen aided the struggling American Colonies to win their independence.

His Excellency, M. Paul Doumer, martyr President of the French Republic, took the lead in paying tribute on behalf of the French nation and the French people to the memory of George Washington on February 22, 1932. Standing beneath an original Stuart portrait of George Washington draped with the Stars and Stripes and the Tricolor, he addressed one of the most brilliant Franco-American assemblages ever convened in Paris, while an international audience on both sides of the Atlantic heard his words broadcast by radio. In the following tribute President Doumer officially identified his nation with the world-wide George Washington Bicentennial Celebration:

On this day when beyond the ocean the United States of America are commemorating the ever-living personality of that great citizen, Washington, I am happy to associate the unanimous French nation with this patriotic and fervent homage.

George Washington holds a great place in the history of the world. In our eyes he symbolizes the noble and generous aspirations that are common to our two peoples and which carry them forward towards an ever more elevated, more human ideal of civilization, through justice and through liberty.

That the sentiment thus expressed was sustained throughout the period of the celebration is evinced by the following official communication from the Government of France to the Government of the United States on Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1932, transmitted by M. Paul Claudel, French Ambassador in Washington, to the Secretary of State:

At the moment when the cycle of ceremonies commemorating the Bicentennial anniversary of the birth of George Washington is ending with a solemn act, the French Government greatly desires to assure the American Government of the sentiments of cordial friendship with which the whole French people join in the homage rendered to the great man.

The celebrations of this year, following upon the ceremonies commemorative of the siege of Yorktown, have contributed to drawing closer the bonds existing between two peoples who have always defended shoulder to shoulder the same ideal of liberty and peace.

Concerning France's participation in the bicentennial celebration, the United States Ambassador to France, Walter E. Edge, made this comment in a dispatch of February 23, 1932, to the Secretary of State at Washington:

I have the honor to report that the Bicentenary of the birth of Washington was celebrated in Paris in a manner which could hardly be surpassed in a foreign country. Americans and French alike united in a common and spontaneous homage to the First President which made it clear that no matter what temporary problems may exist between the two countries, Washington and the republican idealism which he symbolizes is universally revered. Through the personal attendance at the ceremonies of the President of France, French marshals and other high officials, a tribute was rendered which has hardly been equalled since the death of Washington, when ten days of national mourning were decreed by the Government. . . .

The commemoration in France of George Washington's birth cannot but have fully met the desires of Congress in its project for celebration abroad.

Such quotations as the above echo the theme of the bicentennial in France. The further cementing of amicable French-American relations was the inspiration of every celebration.

MOVEMENT IS SPONTANEOUS

The NEW YORK HERALD, of Paris, in an editorial of February 22, 1932, among other pertinent

things, stated: "The most significant portion of the bicentennial is the spontaneous and unanimous enthusiasm with which the whole American nation, whether at home or abroad, has seized upon the occasion to re-examine and appraise the noble figure which is imperishably associated with the gaining of our national independence and the formation of our government."

An examination of all the records dealing with the Bicentennial Celebration in France reveals the equally "significant" fact that not only Americans abroad but the French people themselves "seized upon the occasion to re-examine" the relations which exist between France and the United States.

The celebration in France was not centralized in Paris, but was widespread in effect and in activity. Citizens of the United States resident in Nice, Monte Carlo, Cannes, Strasbourg, Lyon, Bordeaux, Calais, Nantes and other French cities, supported by enthusiastic Frenchmen, gathered together on Washington's Birthday, Flag Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day and the birthdays of French and American heroes, to pay honor to George Washington and his patriot contemporaries. Geographically speaking, it might be said that the spirit of George Washington pervaded all of France.

The interest of the French people was greatly stimulated by the fact that France remembers, and "shall always remember," her own heroes of the American Revolution—Lafayette, Rochambeau, De Grasse, Chastellux, De Noailles, and the other French patriots who came to the aid of America in its hour of need.

Then, too, as was apparent on more than one occasion during the Bicentennial Celebrations in France, there was a deep feeling of gratitude, particularly among the higher officials, for America's aid in 1917 and 1918.

To further identify the French Government with the Bicentennial Celebration a George Washington medal by Lucien Bazor was struck. United States Ambassador Edge in a letter to the Secretary of State, referred to this medal as follows:

I have the honor to state . . . that a medal engraved by M. Bazor, commemorative of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of Washington's birth, has been struck by the French Mint. This medal, which bears the portrait of Washington on one face with the inscription—George Washington—1732-1799—and on the reverse a replica of Mount Vernon, may be obtained at the Mint.

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

American organizations in France took a leading part in the bicentennial events. Those officially pledging themselves to cooperate were: The American Chamber of Commerce in France, the American Club, the American Aid Society, the American Legion, American Women's Club, Association of American Volunteers with the French Army, Daughters of the American Revolution, Order of the Cincinnati, Sons of the American Revolution, American Navy League, American Overseas Memorial Day Association, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, Military Order of the World War, National Aeronautic Association of the United States, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the American Hospital of Paris.

Bicentennial participation in the nature of banquets, balls, placing of wreaths on the tombs and monuments of French and American heroes, official and governmental functions, meetings of women's organizations, speeches, and historical plays and pageants was encouraged and entered into by these groups.

During a visit to Europe in 1930 for the purpose of perfecting the organization of special committees in European countries for the furtherance of bicentennial plans, Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, in an interview published in the *NEW YORK HERALD*, of Paris, on August 8, 1930, said:

It is unthinkable that this celebration should be held without the aid of France. Practically half of General Washington's victorious army at the Battle of Yorktown was composed of trained and gallant French troops under the command of the Comte de Rochambeau.

The young Marquis de Lafayette, a volunteer officer who looked upon General Washington as his foster father as well as his Commander-in-Chief, commanded the light infantry division of the American troops with the rank of Major General. He was given that rank by Congress when he was only twenty years old, and this position was next to that of Washington himself.

We Americans never forget that another Frenchman, not so frequently mentioned in history, the Comte de Grasse, Admiral of the French fleet in the West Indies, brought that squadron into Chesapeake Bay and surrounded Yorktown on the water side. This prevented the escape of our opponents and assured beyond question the victory that ended the war in favor of the United States.

Colonel William N. Taylor, then president of the American Chamber of Commerce in France, was made chairman of the George Washington Bicentennial Committee of Paris. Under his direc-

tion, with the full cooperation of Ambassador Edge and his associates in the American Embassy and the enthusiastic support of the above-mentioned organizations, the bicentennial celebration in France went forward.

CELEBRATION BEGINS IN 1931

Although the celebration did not open officially until February 22, 1932, there were many functions in honor of George Washington in France during 1931. As early as 1930 and throughout 1931 a great deal of publicity regarding the bicentennial appeared in the French and American press in France. Some of this was stimulated by the participation of the United States in the French International Colonial and Overseas Exposition at Paris in 1931, for which the American Government erected a full-sized reproduction of Mount Vernon.

The approaching bicentennial was also heralded by the activities of various French organizations, notably a company of prominent French and American dramatic and musical celebrities who produced a colonial pageant at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées. French and American scholars were also evidencing considerable interest in the historic anniversary year that was approaching by renewing their research into French archives of the 18th century.

Such then, in brief, were the activities in France in anticipation of the bicentennial celebration, and it was upon this foundation of genuine interest in the great American hero that there were conceived and carried out the splendid commemorations of his birth that occurred throughout France and especially in the city of Paris during 1932.

EVENTS IN PARIS

Paris, summoning all of her Old World traditions, culture and pride, and her New World ideals, democracy and patriotism, commemorated the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington in a manner that added glory to the name of France in the eyes of America. Through the national and municipal governments, schools, civic, military and religious bodies, and with the enthusiastic support of many American organizations, Paris expressed her friendship for the United States in a series of events that began prior

to 1932 and extended through the termination of the bicentennial period, November 24, 1932.

Thorough organization of all forces and agencies made the bicentennial in Paris outstanding. On October 26, 1931, a communication went forward from the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in Washington, D. C., to Colonel Taylor, from which the following excerpt is taken:

We feel that during the celebration next year in France all the organizations in Paris will be able to pay due honor to the memory of General Washington in a way that will bring to the attention of the world the great principles of liberty and orderly government for which the name of Washington stands. The close association of Washington with Lafayette, Rochambeau, and other Frenchmen makes the celebration in that country especially appropriate.

This letter asked Colonel Taylor to enlist the cooperation of the various American groups for the purpose of formulating plans for appropriate bicentennial activity in France.

Colonel Taylor in a letter of January 12, 1932, accepted this important responsibility and communicated the information to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission that a meeting for the purpose of organizing the bicentennial celebration in France was held at the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris on December 29, 1931, which the leaders of all of the organizations mentioned heretofore in this report were invited to attend.

To give the greatest possible impetus to the bicentennial movement a general committee composed of the presidents of these organizations was formed. The American Ambassador, Hon. Walter E. Edge, accepted the honorary chairmanship of this committee, which at the outset adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has created a Commission to arrange a fitting nation-wide observance of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington in 1932, and

Whereas, the Commission so created, composed of the President of the United States, the Vice-President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, four members of the United States Senate, four members of the House of Representatives, and eight citizens appointed by the President of the United States, is charged with the duty of planning and directing the celebration, and

Whereas, the high purpose of the event is to commemorate the life, character and achievements of the most illustrious citizen of our Republic and to give every man, woman and child living under the Stars and Stripes an opportunity to take part in the celebration which will be outstanding in the world's history, and

Whereas, the George Washington Bicentennial Commission,



COMTESSE DE CHILLY SPEAKING AT GEORGE WASHINGTON CELEBRATION IN PARIS. THE COMTESSE, WHO IS REGENT OF THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CHAPTER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, IS SHOWN ADDRESSING ONE OF THE NUMEROUS BICENTENNIAL GATHERINGS AT THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT IN THE PLACE D'ÉNA. In the foreground of the picture from left to right are General Gouraud, Military Governor of Paris; M. Renard, Prefect of the Seine; M. Achille Fould, Under Secretary of State for National Defense, and Norman Armour, American Chargé d'Affaires.

desiring the full co-operation of the people of the United States has extended a cordial and urgent invitation to our organizations to participate in the celebration, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Organized American Associations in France do hereby endorse the program of observance of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, to take place in 1932; accept with appreciation the invitation of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and pledge themselves to extend earnest co-operation to the United States Commission in all possible ways, so that future generations of American citizens may be inspired to live according to the example and precepts of Washington's exalted life and character, and thus perpetuate the American Republic, and be it further

Resolved, that this resolution be incorporated in the official proceedings of this meeting and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Washington, D. C.

PROGRAM OF EVENTS

Many program outlines of the bicentennial activities in Paris appeared in the newspapers of Paris. A complete schedule of events is contained in dispatches from the American Embassy to the Secretary of State and to the United States George

Washington Bicentennial Commission, from which is taken the program below:

February 20:

10:00 P. M.—Washington Birthday ball at the Fondation des Etats-Unis, Cité Universitaire.

February 21:

10:00 A. M.—American Legion services at Lafayette statue in the courtyard of the Louvre.

10:30 A. M.—American Legion lays wreath at former home of Rochambeau.

10:45 A. M.—Special services at the American Cathedral Church of Paris.

11:00 A. M.—American Legion services at the statue of Admiral de Grasse at the Trocadero.

12:00 M. —American Legion ceremony at the Washington Monument Place d'Éna.

1:00 P. M.—Banquet given by the Société de Croix de Guerre at the Cercle Militaire.

9:30 P. M.—Ceremony under the auspices of the Université de Paris and the Comité France-Amérique at the Sorbonne under the presidency of M. Rollin, Minister of Commerce.

February 22:

10:00 A. M.—American Embassy services at the Washington monument.



By courtesy of the European Edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

LAFAYETTE REMEMBERED ON WASHINGTON ANNIVERSARY. THE AMERICAN LEGION AND FRENCH VETERANS HOLD A GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL CEREMONY BEFORE THE STATUE OF THE GREAT FRENCHMAN WHO AIDED THE UNITED STATES TO WIN ITS INDEPENDENCE.

- 10:30 A. M.—Veterans of Foreign Wars ceremony at Washington monument.
- 10:45 A. M.—Veterans of Foreign Wars services at Lafayette tomb in Picpus Cemetery.
- 12:30 P. M.—Luncheon at American Women's Club.
- 1:00 P. M.—Annual luncheon at American Embassy in honor of the Chiefs of Mission of the embassies and legations of the American Republics and Canada.
- 4:30 P. M.—Reception at the American Women's Center.
- 7:30 P. M.—Banquet at the Hôtel du Palais d'Orsay under the auspices of the American Club in collaboration with the Association Amicale des Anciens Officiers de Liaison près l'Armée Américaine and the Military Order of Foreign Wars.

The CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, European edition, said regarding the exercises of February 21 in France: "The first half of the crowded and preliminary celebration of the Washington Bicentennial here was accomplished and was featured by the closest cooperation of French officials and the American colony since the American Legion convention in 1927."

AMERICAN LEGION INAUGURATES CELEBRATION

It was the American Legion that officially inaugurated the celebration by the laying of a floral offering at the monument to Lafayette in the Cour du Carrousel, Louvre, at 10:00 o'clock Sunday morning, February 21. Leaving Pershing Hall at 9:30, the Color Guard and the members of the Post Auxiliary and the Forty and Eight proceeded to the statue of Lafayette. Representatives of French veteran societies were awaiting them there with flags, as well as a crowd of more than five hundred people. In the name of the American Legion and its Auxiliary, Henry W. Dunning, commander of the Paris Post, laid the first wreath. This impressive ceremony was marked with a spirit of solemnity that pervaded the whole proceedings.

The French veterans were then invited to join the Legionnaires and proceed to the former home of Rochambeau in the Rue du Cherche-Midi. From the balcony of this historic dwelling Mr. S. T. Bailey, local chief of the Forty and Eight, hung the second wreath and made a short memorial address, eulogizing Rochambeau, which was trans-



By courtesy of the European Edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

CEREMONY AT ROCHAMBEAU RESIDENCE. GEORGE WASHINGTON'S MEMORY WAS HONORED AT THE FORMER PARIS HOME OF THE GENERAL WHO COMMANDED THE FRENCH ALLIES IN THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

lated by Mrs. Donald R. MacAffe, president of the Legion Auxiliary. From the home of Rochambeau the Legionnaires proceeded to the Benjamin Franklin statue in the Place du Trocadero where Mrs. MacAffe placed a bouquet and delivered a short address in French in the name of the American Legion Auxiliary, honoring "this great American to whom the credit must go for allying France with the colonies in the Revolution." The speech was translated into English by Mrs. Sedley Peck.

At the appointed hour of 11:00 o'clock, the American Legion contingent reached the statue of Admiral De Grasse on the Avenue du President Wilson, and here Mrs. Sanva Seymour placed the flowers in the name of the Forty and Eight. The Daughters of the American Revolution were represented at this ceremony by the Comtesse de Chilly, who spoke as leader of her organization.

The wreath-laying ceremonies, which took the Legionnaires and the Auxiliary units, the French veterans, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and other organizations to the four different historic monuments mentioned above, culminated

in the ceremony at the Washington Monument in the Place d'Iéna at high noon. As befitted the occasion, the largest gathering of the series was grouped around this splendid equestrian monument of the one in whose honor the day was set apart.

Among the notables assembled at the base of this statue were: Norman Armour, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the American Embassy; General Stanley H. Ford, American Military Attaché; Charles C. Loeb, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in France; James Donoghue, of the American Club of Paris; Charles Beaumont, commander of the Benjamin Franklin Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars; and Commander Sedley Peck of the Department of France of the American Legion.

Upon Commander Peck was conferred the honor of placing the wreath at the Washington statue. THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, European edition, of February 22, 1932, commented on this series of wreath-laying ceremonies by saying that "with the hearty cooperation of French officials and veterans



GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM AT THE STATUE OF DE GRASSE IN PARIS.



By courtesy of the European Edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

BICENTENNIAL CEREMONY BEFORE STATUE OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. AMERICANS AND FRENCHMEN JOIN IN HONORING THE MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AND HIS FRIEND AND FELLOW PATRIOT IN PARIS.

and representatives of other local American organizations, the Paris societies and the American Legion and its Auxiliary carried out its share of the Washington Bicentennial Celebration with telling success."

The activities of the American Legion culminated during the afternoon with an "open house" to all veterans and their families at Pershing Hall, the American Legion headquarters in Paris, which was characterized by the CHICAGO TRIBUNE as "the scene of a lively activity with hundreds of veterans and their families, including many French coming to visit the ex-service exhibition and dance in the illustrious memorial room, or fraternize at the bar."

At 5:30 Admiral Guépratte performed the impressive ceremony of decorating Commander Peck with the insignia of the Legion of Honor. He used the sword of Mrs. Peck's father in giving the accolade and praised Commander Peck's volunteer service with the French Near-East Army in 1916 and 1917 and his subsequent work in furthering accord

between the French and American veterans, for which he was inducted into the Legion of Honor.

Others attending this ceremony included General Niessel, General Mariaux, governor of the Invalides, and many outstanding figures of the American colony in Paris.

The American Legion was also represented by its commander at the banquet at 1:00 p. m. on Sunday, February 21, 1932, given by the Société de Croix de Guerre at the Cercle Militaire. By happy coincidence the first annual banquet of this famous organization was scheduled for that date and in honor of George Washington a goodly part of the banquet program was devoted to the theme of the Bicentennial Year. Admiral Guépratte presided and the honored guests were Commander and Mrs. Peck, and Henry W. Dunning. Charles Beaumont, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Frank P. Lahm, Air Attaché of the American Embassy in Paris, represented the United States. In speeches following the banquet, Admiral Guépratte and General Niessel, members of the Superior War Council, paid homage to the memory of Washington.

SERVICES IN PARIS CHURCHES

The churches of Paris honored the memory of Washington on Sunday, February 21. At the American Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, Rev. Francis W. Beekman sharply denounced the recent biographers of George Washington "who seek to tarnish pure gold on the pretext of fidelity to truth by regard for cheap sensationalism."

"Today and tomorrow, wherever Americans are gathered," Dean Beekman averred, "Washington will be honored. Many think of the great leader as a man, others as a soldier, and still others as a statesman, but we shall think of him in relation to the church.

"George Washington was neither a saint nor a sinner, but a strong, self-respecting, Christian gentleman. Baptized in the Christian church, he was taught not only from the Bible, but also from the prayerbook. In the early days when he was besieged at Fort Mifflin, he drew up the soldiers in formation every day and read the service from the prayerbook."

The dean then traced Washington's career through the Revolutionary War when he gave his first general orders enjoining attendance at divine

service, and when the freezing, discouraging days of Valley Forge found him still relying on prayer for aid and comfort. Then, too, in his Farewell Address, Washington emphasized the personal and national dependence on God, the dean pointed out.

"When I was in New York last summer," continued Dean Beekman, "I went into St. Paul's Chapel, on Lower Broadway, and saw Washington's square pew with the great seal of the United States on the wall above it. I pictured him after he had taken the oath of office as the new country's first President leading the whole assembly of notables on foot to that chapel. Would that the heads of all governments were men of like faith and like spirit!"

This service was attended by a throng of French and American churchgoers and was given an official atmosphere by the presence of members from the American diplomatic staff, including Mr. Normon Armour, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim; Secretaries Harold M. Williamson and Alan Rogers,

Brigadier General Stanley H. Ford, Military Attaché, and Consul General Leo J. Kenna.

At the American Church of Paris on the Quai d'Orsay, three Washington services were held during the day. At the Sunday school session in the morning, Mrs. Henri C. Bohle and John Pollock conducted a children's program which was built around the theme of George Washington. A pageant in which George and Martha Washington were the principal characters and in which the boy and girl scouts of the church participated was viewed with delight by the large Sunday school audience.

At the regular church services at 10:45 a. m., Dr. Joseph Wilson Cochran, pastor of the church, delivered a sermon on "George Washington, the Christian." He introduced his discourse with the text: "The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance." He said in part:

One hundred years ago tomorrow night in the City of Washington a distinguished gathering was listening to the



By courtesy of the European Edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

AMERICANS MARCHING THROUGH STREETS OF PARIS TO THE STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON ON FEBRUARY 22, 1932. IN THE PROCESSION ARE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, PARIS POST; THE AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC CORPS AND THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS.

impassioned eloquence of America's greatest orator—Daniel Webster. It was the climax of the celebration of the Centenary of the birth of George Washington. Webster's concluding sentence framed a prophecy now aptly fulfilled. His eyes rested in far vision upon this very event which we with all our fellow countrymen throughout the world are entering—the Bicentenary of Washington.

These are his remarkable words:

A hundred years hence, other disciples of Washington will celebrate his birth with no less of sincere admiration than we now commemorate it. When they shall meet, as we now meet, to do themselves and him that honor, so surely as they shall see the blue summits of his native mountains rise in the horizon, so surely as they shall behold the river on whose banks he lived, and on whose banks he rests, still flowing on toward the sea, so surely may they see, as we now see, the flag of the Union floating on the top of the Capitol; and then, as now, may the sun in his course visit no land more free, more happy, more lovely than this our own country.

Dr. Cochran concluded his sermon by quoting extracts from Emerson, Lord Erskine, and Charles James Fox, citing the respect and honor with which they regarded General Washington.

In the evening at 8:40 o'clock in the American Church the Students Atelier Reunion celebrated the bicentenary by singing French and American patriotic songs and listening to a Washington address especially prepared for the meeting by the Rev. Clayton E. Williams, student director. French, British and American citizens attended this meeting en masse and by their enthusiasm gave evidence of the admiration of the people of the three nations for George Washington.

CEREMONY AT THE SORBONNE

The bicentennial events of February 21 were climaxed by a ceremony beginning at 9:30 p. m. at the Sorbonne under the auspices of the Université de Paris and the Comité-Amérique. Ambassador Edge, in an official communication to the Department of State, referred to this ceremony as "the principal French contribution to the memory of Washington."

Scholars, artists, statesmen, military leaders, students and laymen made the great amphitheater of the Sorbonne resound with "encores" when the name of Washington was mentioned. This celebration seems all the more significant when viewed in the light of the comment made in the February 22 edition of the NEW YORK HERALD, of Paris, that "this tribute came from a nation momentarily in the throes of political problems such as Washington often had to meet."

The President of the French Republic, His Ex-

cellency, M. Paul Doumer, and Premier Tardieu were prevented from attending because of the governmental situation in France, but were represented by M. Louis Rollin, Minister of Commerce, and Colonel Le Bigot, the former presiding at the event. An augmented orchestra brought the audience to its feet time and again with the strains of the French and American National Anthems.

The speakers and guests of honor, who included virtually the entire staffs of the American Embassy and Consulate, and the representatives of leading American organizations in Paris, were seated in the long rows of the estrade, facing the great hall. The uniforms and decorations, the capes of the academicians, the bright gowns of notables' wives blended in a colorful picture.

In the absence of M. Charléty, rector of the university, Dr. Charles Cestre, professor of American literature and civilization in the Faculty of Letters, presented the university's message as a "simple note in the immense concert of universal applause." The speaker affirmed that he saw in George Washington the strong character, the honest spirit, the calm intelligence of the general and the president, who worked in peace and in war to raise up the edifice of the American Republic. A translation of Dr. Cestre's speech follows in full:

The United States has the privilege of possessing George Washington, a national hero who is not too far off in time to be known and understood as an ancestor of yesterday, and who is not too far above human stature to be revered and loved as one would a grandparent held intimately in one's memory. He is not enthroned in a Valhalla bastioned with lightning; he is not surrounded by an aureole of mystery; he is not dressed in the splendor of legend. He is a man great through qualities and virtues that the masses can understand, though far beyond their reach. The obstacles and tests which dishearten common mortals aroused him to action at the moment in the history of his country when burning patriotism and prophetic vision—fuel for his valor—were united with a composure, a moral vigor and a calm unshaken by the assaults of adversity. There is no need to gild his glory with the borrowed worth with which the naive inventions of the sanctimonious Parson Weems clothed him at the end of the Puritan era. The American of today wishes to see the true face of George Washington: a man not infallible, but whose faults are submerged in supreme qualities at the sign of danger; a man liable to prejudice, but whose firm convictions became a rock of safety in the storm; a man of one age, of one class and one society, who yielded his personal ideas and aspirations to the commands of duty and the call of the future.

We who are voicing on behalf of the University of Paris, a simple note in the immense concert of acclamation which tonight is raised all over the civilized world, like, above all, to behold in George Washington the strong character, the honest spirit, the calm intelligence of the general and President who twice, in war and in peace, constructed, to last

through the centuries, the enduring and majestic edifice of the American Republic.

Of great men of history, George Washington was least of all the favorite of destiny. If, at the end of his life, he knew triumph, it is because he snatched it from fate by the force of his will. Admirable for the breadth of his intelligence and the nobility of his conscience, he was not endowed with the brilliant qualities which make heroes shine. His genius did not spring into being full-fledged with one thrust of the wing, one lightning flight: he rose without prowess, in one continued ascent to the summit.

An English aristocrat in a far-off land, he submitted at first to the disdain of the British. A gentleman landowner, he found himself handicapped in the management of his domain, by the fiscal laws of England. A free citizen, he felt himself injured by the tyrannic pretensions of the London Parliament. Indignation nourished revolt in him. He yielded to it with regret. That which sustained him in the struggle was his faith in his own country.

Commander in Chief of the insurgent nation, he had an intuition of the splendid future reserved for America. The nation did not yet exist: he created it. Congress agitated itself in vain discussions; the states, jealous of each other, quarreled among themselves; the people rebelled against military duty. Washington fortified himself against the chaos. With inflexible resolution, during seven years, he rolled his stone of Sisyphus, which continually fell back upon him. The powerful aid of France permitted him at last to repulse the invader.

He would have desired, as he wrote to Lafayette, to end his days in the shadow of his vine and fig tree. Necessity constrained him to become a man of state. The greatest need of the hour was order. Aristocrat born, he organized the government of the masses. Patrician in temperament and conviction, he gave an example, at the head of the state, of a strong personality. But he renounced as an insult the offer of a dictatorship.

He retired from power, this republican patriot, content in the knowledge that he had merited the good wishes of the nation. During the last two years of his life he became in the eyes of his citizens the symbolic image of patriotism. He rejoiced in the peace of a wise man, conqueror of destiny; conscious of never having commanded except to serve.

We bow before this hero—by the right of history, the Father of the American Nation; by the right of moral greatness, one of the glories of humanity.

WASHINGTON EULOGIZED

In the words of the *NEW YORK HERALD*, of Paris, "the career which Dr. Cestre etched with a few incisive lines was painted on a large and brilliant canvas" in the official eulogy of Washington by M. Firmin Roz, representing the United States division of the Comité France-Amérique, who summed up his estimate of Washington in these words: "George Washington was the father of his country because he was first, to an exceptional degree, the son of his country." The complete text of M. Roz's eulogy follows:

"A man is found . . ."

Is one not tempted to borrow this famous phrase in order to apply it to the hero whom we commemorate this evening? There is not, perhaps, another man in history to whom it better applies.

When the thirteen English colonies in America were forced to separate themselves from the mother country—to establish thus, a new nation whose progress in a century and a half has not only astonished a world but has changed the face of it—a man also was found who truly appears, from the place where we can today, in this second century since his birth, consider his role and his deeds, as the very epitome of the predestined hero. The secret of his genius lies perhaps in the exceptional and almost miraculous accord between the character of the man and the circumstances of his time. Character and circumstances had a common origin, sprang from the same source, issued from the same historic course of events. George Washington was the father of his country, because he was first, to an exceptional degree, the son of his country. Everything occurred as though the country had prepared him to be the instrument of the metamorphosis which was to make it a nation, and what strikes us most today, in the deeds of this incomparable man, is the marvelous relation between all that served in the preparation and all that was accomplished.

Let us look at the preparation.

The man who most definitely helped to create a common consciousness in the American people and to found upon this consciousness a lasting government, was born in Virginia, the oldest of the thirteen colonies—the "Old Dominion" as it was called with affectionate respect. He belonged to that aristocracy of land owners which the conditions of the times and place had made the directing class impregnated with a sense of its rights and privileges although with public spirit as well, and famous for furnishing to the community leaders capable of defending, and worthy of directing it. Of this class Washington was the most eminent and the most illustrious representative, because all of these traits were assembled in him to a high degree, and if one may say it, ingrained by the circumstances of his own life, which helped to develop and accentuate them to bring forth all the qualities of the man, gentleman and leader.

Being bereft of his father at the age of eleven and a younger son of the family, he was not sent, as were many of his class and his two elder brothers, to England to finish his schooling, but remained in his native Virginia, occupying himself from the age of sixteen years in assuring his personal independence. He entered the service of his neighbors, the Fairfaxes, the first family of the aristocracy of the province, surveying their lands in the west, and thus coming into contact with that region from which was to come, to the colonists on the coast, the call of a continent. He was thus as strongly rooted as possible in the soil of America when the death of his elder brother, who left him Mount Vernon and its responsibilities, changed his situation. He became the administrator of a large estate, responsible for old and young, and adjutant general of the militia of his district. He was twenty years old. Heredity, complemented by circumstances, had made him a gentleman. Life was charged with making a man; it was also going to make that man a leader.

The gentleman prepared for the soldier, the leader. From the very first he showed the qualities and virtues which were to characterize his entire career: an astonishing endurance to fatigue, a bravery unequalled in battle, an unwavering firmness in a crisis. The colonial wars were waged in regions covered with forests, without roads, where the troops never advanced without having to clear the way, where the adversary was often invisible and, therefore, all the more dangerous, especially when the adversaries were Indians, used to hiding themselves and adept in all ruses.

When Washington carried out his first mission, he had to journey in the dead of winter eight hundred kilometers through unbroken solitudes and his first two campaigns ended in reverses. Neither the confidence of the citizens nor their admiration were in the least diminished. "Our Colonel," wrote one of his companions-in-arms, "is an example of the

power of the spirit in danger and fatigue and by his example, his endurance, he has conquered not only the respect but also the affection of officers and soldiers." His bravery above all impressed his troops most vividly. He seemed to them invulnerable. . . .

An English colonist, he had fought for the mother country, but with a feeling of fighting for the colonies, for the free expansion of those communities which had organized their life in the western hemisphere on the shores of the Atlantic, and which, with an instinct keener than that of any of his fellow citizens, he envisioned a great future. In the service of England he had already shown himself an American leader. When, the crisis approaching, it seemed to these communities that they could not pursue the course of their destinies except in independence and that, for this independence, it would be necessary to conquer the armies of the mother country, Colonel Washington found himself the most widely known officer in America. He had been, for fifteen years, through marriage, the largest land owner in Virginia and by his attitude in the state House of Burgesses, one of the most respected among the representatives, one of the stoutest in sustaining the rights of the colonists against the pretensions of the British Parliament.

Of the young Virginia leader, the Continental Congress naturally made a national leader; the colonel of militia of a province had now become, by choice of the delegates of all the provinces, General Washington, commander-in-chief of the Continental troops.

His destiny was making him "first in war." And now comes the time of accomplishment. It was a good thing for all the country that such a man at such a time, was charged with directing the fight. The Revolution, directed by him, took on some of his nobility. It was not only that the calmness and dignity emanating from his person made itself felt when he took command of the army, but also a spiritual influence. Without doubt the people whose acclamations at that moment assumed (according to the beautiful expression of an American historian) "the accent of a hymn", felt in him that force, superior to all other human greatnesses because it has something of the Divine—a directing power which works on human society as Creation did on chaos. To direct—that was the need and that was his first care. Order in the army is discipline. Washington disciplined his troops, worked unceasingly to equip them, renewed his efforts time and again to keep them under arms, for they were composed of volunteers and enlisted for a short time and he was perpetually seeing them dwindle under his eyes. Perhaps no leader was ever before confronted with so many great and recurring difficulties. Perhaps no leader knew better than he how to meet them; to make use of the means at his disposal; to make these go as far as possible; to accept the defects of his troops when he could not correct them; to make use of their qualities and their merits; to explain with untiring patience his difficulties and his needs to those who alone could help him surmount or satisfy them. No one has ever shown himself stronger and greater than he in adversity. It is that which explains to us today his final victory.

Our ancestors, the men of the eighteenth century, saw in him, above all, a champion of liberty. Later, in the nineteenth century in proportion as the nation which he founded began to fill out the great frame formed for it by nature—one can admire even more the hero of national unity. Today what strikes us most of all is his strength in a crisis, his steadiness in trying days, his faculty of "holding on" and his determination to hope, his faith in the future of the people whose fortunes, he realized, had been entrusted to him.

After the capitulation of Yorktown on October 19, 1781, the young nation was far from seeing the end of its difficulties with the triumph of its armies. The Revolution, it is true, was over, but its accomplishment carried a more diffi-

cult task than that of war. There was no national government. The thirteen colonies had adopted during the war a sort of Federal Constitution under the name of the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union but it was concerned principally with safe-guarding the autonomy of each group; there was no central executive power and the authority of the Constitutional Congress was but a shadow. The states alone could tax the country to pay the army; their thirteen governments were the only civil authority, and this authority was so divided that it did not have enough force to be effective.

It was again the inestimable good fortune of the American people that at such a critical moment Washington was there, that he kept command and continued to hold affairs in the strong reign of his will. The only effective symbol of authority and of law, he upheld the legal forms of government even when they were scarcely more than shadows. He did not use his power and his prestige except to enforce respect for laws. He infused into them thus the little reality which they had. He tried to uphold them when it would have been so easy for him (and someone dared to suggest it to him) to substitute himself for them. A magnificent example of self-control, of prudence and of wisdom!

By this abnegation, by this high conception of civic duty, he who had been the first in war showed himself now first in peace.

After such prolonged efforts and such hard trials, Washington thought he would find freedom for himself again. He surrendered his command to Congress and delivered an admirable discourse, simple and noble; then he retired to Mount Vernon without any other desire than to become again a simple Virginian on his estate, a good neighbor and a good citizen. Victory meant no more to him; he was content merely that the objective had been obtained. But the hero of independence was mistaken when he thought he could return to his former life. He was now the foremost personage in the country, the most famous perhaps of his time. He was obliged, in spite of himself, to play a new role in affairs. His own lands linked him inevitably to his country, as his trip into the West in the autumn of 1784 to visit his properties beyond the Alleghenies, proved. What the eyes of this great American now saw was the vision "of a world arising". A new perspective opened in his mind, at the same time that he foresaw the problems of government of a great nation and conceived the plan—or the dream—of an empire.

At that moment, there did not exist even the possibility of a new state, of a young nation; there was no Constitution to make it live. So long as the thirteen states, jealous of each other, continued to show themselves incapable of united action, there would be nothing to resemble an American nation. The conference at Annapolis in 1785 made an attempt to get together on the question to which Washington attached so much importance—that of the opening of the west by navigable streams. It succeeded only in revealing the necessity for a more general alliance and was followed by the conference at Philadelphia, which produced the new Constitution, and with it, the organization of a national government.

Washington was elected, by unanimous vote, President of the convention. He accepted the office against his will and not without declaring openly the inquietude which his political inexperience caused him. We can understand today, infinitely better than he could himself, how much his presence and his influence meant to the stability of action and gravity in deliberation of that assembly, so uncertain, so divided and yet invested with such a great responsibility. He was among some remarkable men, more accustomed than he to discuss political principles and methods, but discussions were only a means to an end and the hero of independence, with only his prestige, stood out among all these others. Better still, he

kept before them the idea of a goal, the imperious necessity of attaining that goal.

It was realized by the Constitution of 1787, which still governs the United States. Again the country called to Washington; to him alone could be confided the functions of President. "We cannot do without you, Sir, wrote the Governor of Maryland, and there are thousands who can explain to all except yourself why we cannot do without you." It took such appeals, repeated on all sides, to overcome his resistance and apprehensions. The vote of the electors was unanimous and Washington took up his new duties with courage. He had not been, up to now, a statesman, but if he did not have a trained outlook, he at least had a strong feeling of what the new government should be—strong enough to maintain international peace, and to make itself respected abroad; with powers limited to permit local government to exist in every part of the Union. The course of history has proved that the first President of the United States gave to the political life of his country the exact orientation that it needed. It was not always easy to maintain an equilibrium between the two divergent tendencies that disputed the right to rule; and a still greater difficulty came from abroad when the French Revolution placed at sword's point in old Europe beyond the seas the former adversaries of the young American nation and its former allies. Washington, who was re-elected for a second term, did not see how to escape mortal peril except by imposing neutrality at any price on the two factions which divided the country, and that is why, also, he insisted so strongly in his farewell message on the absolute necessity of this people, still weak and whose first steps were still uncertain, remaining apart from European complications.

The terrific effort which he had put forth, the difficulties that he had encountered, the unjust criticism especially, this time made unshakeable his resolution to return to private life. But private life no longer sufficed for a public personage who had been lifted out of himself for such a long time and who had identified his existence with that of his country. The last two years of his life at Mount Vernon were saddened by a sort of melancholic nostalgia. It is expressed in his letters with a singularly moving accent, the more pitiable because he could not discern the real origin of his "malaise". Too big for a day by day existence, he was out of harmony with it. His letters show us that he was obsessed with the idea of his approaching end. Instinctively he felt that the hour was coming for him to leave the world where he had held such a great place, played such a great role, fulfilled such a great destiny. Death came suddenly, and he regarded it with the same calm, the same strength of soul with which he had regarded life. After an illness of two days, he died December 14, 1799, master to his last breath of speech and action.

One of the greatest figures of humanity, the greatest figure that America has yet presented to the world, entered into history, but not into the past, for death did not exhaust his creative power. To George Washington was given the great privilege of collaborating with the forces of the future; the incomparable fortune was given to him of being "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen," and in their remembrance. Fortunate above all—when so many heroes can do no better than to devote themselves to a doubtful or lost cause—was he who presided, as did the gentleman of Mount Vernon, over the birth of a nation! Fortunate are those who realize the fruits of their mortal days in the certain glory of their immortality.

SPEAKS IN NAME OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT

M. Rollin spoke next in the name of the French Government. He recalled the reasons why the name of Washington has always inspired sentiments

of admiration and of gratitude. That which places Washington among the great, that which seems exceptional and rare in him, he declared, is his moral courage—"the elevation of his thoughts, the absence of all personal ambition."

M. Rollin continued:

For instance, when he no longer thought that his continuance as the head of the army was indispensable, he resigned and he would not consent to enter into political life and to assume its highest functions until he was firmly convinced that he could render greater service than another in assuring the union of his country.

The indignant refusal which he gave the proposition made in 1782 by his companions in arms that he organize a *coup d'état* and make himself king, illustrates the lofty conception which he had of his duties.

"Be assured, Sir," he wrote to Colonel Lewis Nicola, "no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensations, than your information of there being such ideas existing in the army, as you have expressed, and I must view with abhorrence and reprehend with severity . . . I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address, which to me seems big with the greatest mischiefs, than can befall my Country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable."

It is known that following this and in spite of his own disinclination he consented to become the First President of the Republic which he had founded. It is known also with what noble simplicity he retired to the shadow of his "vine and fig tree" far from the intrigues and the noise of the world.

What were his relations with France? If at the beginning they were far from friendly, Washington came little by little to modify his first impressions.

His correspondence with Rochambeau, d'Estaing, Chastellux, and, above all, with him for whom he had a particular affection, Lafayette, is a source of edification to us for the cordiality and the fidelity of the sentiments which they express toward us. At the conclusion of peace he expressed his gratitude for services rendered with a delicacy and loftiness of thought which is worth citing.

"The articles of the general treaty," he wrote to LaLuzerne, "do not appear so favorable to France, in point of territorial acquisitions, as they do to the other powers. But the magnanimous and disinterested scale of action, which that great nation has exhibited to the world during this war, and at the conclusion of peace, will insure to the King and nation that reputation, which will be of more consequence to them than every other consideration."

"As Washington has shown the virtues of magnanimity and disinterestedness which we have always recognized in him, this reciprocity of esteem and of gratitude has created and perpetuated between his country and our own 'bonds of the highest nature which on two occasions in history have proved their unbreakable solidarity.'"

General Gouraud, Military Governor of Paris, spoke in behalf of the French Army in the absence of General Weygand, Commander of the Army.

"As a symbol of Franco-American comradeship



By courtesy of the European Edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

FRENCH NOTABLES PARTICIPATE IN BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. Left to right: Commandante Colette (leaning on sword), representing the President of France; Norman Armour, American Chargé d'Affaires; General Ford, American Military Attaché; Louis Renard, Prefect of the Seine; General Gouraud, and M. Bucaille, before the Statue of Washington in Paris.

ship," he said, "it is significant that the two peoples have never crossed the Atlantic except to come to the aid of each other."

General Gouraud "showed us the courage of the great American forming itself from adolescence," commented the French newspaper *A LA SORBONNE*. "He evoked the memory of the log-cabin, where during the War of Independence Washington and Rochambeau met to support each other with the same confidence that Pershing and Foch did at Chaumont. Washington and Rochambeau by their close union saved the independence of America just as 137 years later the cooperation between America and France saved the independence of our country. One envies Washington for having left, when he died, a state of whose boundaries he was sure, while we, living in a country less well protected by destiny, are obliged to keep our frontier a 'solid barrier of protection and of good guardians.'"

GENERAL GOURAUD PRAISES WASHINGTON

General Gouraud's address in full follows:

On behalf of the Army, the honor of celebrating the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, should go to Marshal Pétain, the companion of General Pershing in the year of the victory, or to General Weygand, his successor to the command of the French Army.

The Marshal is absent; General Weygand has been kept from these functions by sickness, but thank God he is now out of danger and will soon be among us again.

It is thus that there falls to me the honor of speaking this evening in the name of the Army. I feel the weight of this honor and yet the task seems easy inasmuch as the two great peoples, separated by an immensity of water, not only have never made war on each other, but have never crossed the Atlantic except to come to the aid of the other. And then, also, should I not be helped by the memory of the strength, courage, and faith in success which animated the compatriots of Washington, who in 1918 fought at Champagne; the brave men of the Forty-second, Second and Thirty-sixth Divisions?

George Washington was born in Virginia in 1732. It is said that in his childhood he amused himself by playing at war, grouping and commanding his comrades as did the student Bonaparte at Brienne.

He spent his youth in the rude life of the pioneer. He was

inured to fatigue and his bravery may be already remarked, since in one engagement, when the English General Braddock died, he had two horses killed under him and his clothes torn by bullets.

The war over, he established himself at Mount Vernon and for some fifteen years was a model family man and good farmer.

But the revolt of the Colonies against the projects of taxation of the English Government beginning, he left his retreat for the good of his country.

The beginnings of the campaign are full of difficulties; the militia are undisciplined, uninstructed. He begins by organizing the troops into three divisions of two brigades and assuming command. The Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, arouses enthusiasm, but the enemy is none the less menacing, and the militia have a great deal of trouble in resisting the regular troops. It becomes necessary to evacuate New York and Long Island and go to the other side of the Delaware. During the winter of 1776 times are hard; the ground is covered with snow and ice; the ranks dwindle; morale is low.

Washington realizes that the destiny of his country lies entirely with him, that he has, at all costs, to remedy the situation.

He decides and executes the daring crossing of the Delaware on the ice, Christmas night, 1776, the picture of which is so justly popular in the United States.

The next day he fights three Hessian regiments at Trenton and achieves another success at Princeton some days afterwards. These two successful battles awaken new courage. Militiamen rejoin the army. Franklin, in France, benefits by this return of fortune. Meanwhile, Congress had made Washington military dictator.

However, the situation is still grave. Although the German-English forces, under the command of General Burgoyne, coming from the north down the valley of the Hudson, had ended by surrendering at Saratoga in October—in the south, Washington is forced, in spite of many days of battles, to abandon the defense of the Delaware and the Capital City of Philadelphia. At the end of 1777 his small army goes into winter quarters in wooden huts among the forests of Valley Forge.

The year 1778 brings great help to the insurgents. February 6, King Louis XVI, signs the treaty of alliance prepared by Vergennes and Franklin. France, which had been represented up to now only by Lafayette, ranges itself on the side of the United States. The first consequence is the evacuation of Philadelphia by the enemy which feels the need of concentrating; but the forces of the new belligerents were coming across the sea and Washington continues to fight against a lack of men, lack of money, and indifference.

The year 1779 ends without a decision. In July, 1780, Rochambeau's troops, four regiments of the regular French army, disembark at Newport. At the same time important helps in the form of money begin to remedy the situation of the American troops and permit them to continue the war.

Later, new anxieties. Washington wrote in his diary: "Instead of having everything in readiness to take the field, we have nothing and instead of having the prospect of a glorious offensive campaign before us, we have a bewildered and gloomy defensive one—unless we should receive a powerful aid of Ships—Land Troops—and Money from our generous allies. . . ." This triple wish is satisfied by France in the Spring of 1781.

Now the question before the allied command is: to deliver New York or the South? For during the operations in the North, the English forces had invaded the South and taken Charleston. Their chief, General Cornwallis, with the help of his fleet, had established himself near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay at Yorktown.

One can still see to the north of New York, in Wethersfield, Connecticut, an old wooden house. Here, and later before New York, Washington and Rochambeau held discussions. The arguments in favor of the South were strong, above all if the help of the French fleet of Admiral de Grasse could be counted on. But would it not return to the Antilles? To begin with, it would be necessary for the land forces to traverse twelve hundred kilometers in order to get to Yorktown, to cross large rivers and to get by the English troops in New York. With all of this, the decision whence sprang the independence of the United States was taken with a mutual confidence that united the two chiefs.

The same confidence reigned in 1918 in the conferences at Chaumont between Marshal Pétain and General Pershing and from it was born Victory. Memorable examples!

On September 5, 1781, the French division having joined the American forces, Washington, ordinarily so reserved, took Rochambeau in his arms when the latter announced to him the great news: The fleet of Admiral de Grasse has arrived and is blocking the mouth of the Chesapeake.

After six weeks of siege and a vigorous assault led by the Americans and Frenchmen, side by side, the town capitulated on October 19. The war was over. Through the action of the Americans and Frenchmen together the independence of the United States was established, just as, 137 years later, the independence of France was saved.

The great figure of Washington dominated the War of Independence: as a young man, inured to the fatigue, to the discomforts, to the dangers of war; as an older man, consecrated to founding a nation. When it was a question of right and of the independence of his country he did not hesitate; he gave up everything, although he wrote to a friend:

"Unhappy it is, though, to reflect, that a brother's sword has been sheathed in a brother's breast, and that the once happy and peaceful plains of America are either to be drenched with blood or inhabited by slaves. Sad alternative! But can a virtuous man hesitate in his choice?"

Are not the sentiments of this letter those which animated the people of France when they arose in 1914 to stop the invader?

The task of Washington was gigantic; an enormous country, no army, a troop of brave men, but without instruction or discipline. He wrote to Congress: "Men who have been free and subject to no control, can not be reduced to order in an instant."

For six years he had to fight not only against the enemy, but also against a lack of supplies, munitions, clothing, weapons, against discouragement. On certain nights during that winter at Valley Forge, others gave themselves up to despair, but Washington had a calm, unshakeable character, a resolute and sage spirit, a profound faith in his country, in the justice of its cause—and in God.

His military qualities are those of a magnificent soldier and a great leader; his decisions to cross the Delaware in the winter of 1776 and to march on Yorktown, revealed as much foresight as energy, and call forth our admiration.

His end attained, the man of war who had held the destiny of his country in his hands, resigned his command, and after having the honor of being the First President of the newly-born United States, retired to his home, the beautiful and simple residence of Mount Vernon, which we have so much admired at the Exposition. He could live there, at ease as to the future of his great country, protected against all danger by two wide oceans.

There is another country which nature has situated less securely. It has seen its frontiers beaten down too often not to be obliged to fortify them and to place its confidence in solid barriers and good guardians.

WASHINGTON'S LETTERS READ

A diverting interlude in the series of Washington's eulogies was furnished by M. Jacques Copeau, noted French author, who read with marked effect some of Washington's letters to Lafayette. Then, rising to sonorous heights, he described how Napoleon Bonaparte, as First Consul, had ordered that the man who "struggled against tyranny and consolidated the liberty of his country," should be mourned publicly for ten days, causing the audience to break into a furore of applause.

Senhor de Souza-Dantas, Ambassador of Brazil and dean of the American diplomatic corps in France, delivered a brief eulogy of Washington, citing these words of Chateaubriand: "Washington has not created a country, but a world. His name lives always in the hearts of free men."

Mr. Norman Armour, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the American Embassy, then delivered an address which has since been described by Ambassador Edge in a report to the Department of State as "distinctly the most eloquent of the evening, an opinion which seems to be borne out by the circumstance that FIGARO printed his remarks in full, a rare tribute from a French paper."

Mr. Armour, in his address, reminded the distinguished audience that in celebrating the memory of George Washington, those present should keep in mind the fact that the principles for which he fought are basically the same as those upon which the new France was founded.

"It is a source of keen regret to my Ambassador," began Mr. Armour, "that the delay in the arrival of his boat makes it impossible for him to be present with us tonight. He has, however, sent a radiogram which he has asked me to read to you:

"I AM DEEPLY SORRY NOT TO BE PRESENT TONIGHT AT THE CELEBRATION IN HONOR OF THE TWO-HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTH, HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE COMITÉ FRANCE-AMÉRIQUE AND THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS. THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL BE DEEPLY APPRECIATIVE OF THIS COURTEOUS COMPLIMENT TO OUR NATIONAL HERO, PARTICULARLY SO AS THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED OFFICIALS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAVE SIGNIFIED THEIR INTENTION OF BEING PRESENT.

"WALTER E. EDGE."

Mr. Armour's address in full follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: On February 6th last in New York, a banquet was given by the Comité France-Amérique upon the date which marked the 154th anniversary

of the Treaty of Alliance between France and the United States of America, one of the most important and significant dates in American history, for on that date the French Government decided to lend its official support to the American colonies. On that occasion, Mr. President, you despatched a telegram to the Comité France-Amérique in New York, calling attention to the significance of that date. Tonight the Comité France-Amérique and the University of Paris have brought us together here to commemorate the fact that tomorrow marks the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Your presence here lends a special significance to the occasion. We like to feel that in your presence, as head of the French State, we meet once more to pledge our friendship and to renew those bonds which have remained unbroken through the intervening 154 years.

Mr. Ambassador (addressing the Brazilian Ambassador): It seems like a happy stroke of genius that this ceremony should have been held under the joint auspices of the Comité France-Amérique and the Sorbonne, for in our Western Hemisphere, in considering the results achieved by Washington and the significance of his work, we must inescapably think of the far reaching effects that the victory secured by his arms eventually had in bringing freedom to other peoples in our New World. At the name of Washington, there instinctively comes to our mind that great roll of liberators—San Martín, Artigas, Bolívar, Don Pedro, Sucre, and others,—who, like Washington, enabled those principles of republican freedom to be put into effect in the various colonies of the two Americas with the result that today we find ourselves a group of sister republics, bound together by common interest and understanding.

General Gouraud (turning toward the Military Governor of Paris): When Lafayette paid his last memorable visit to the United States in 1824, he was greeted on all sides by veterans of the Revolution who had served under him as "Mon General." Since the Armistice, you have three times visited the United States, and like Lafayette you have been greeted on all sides by the American officers and men who served under you, as "Mon General." The intimate relations which you held with these men have bound you to all sections of our country.

I like to think how happy Washington would have been to receive you at Mount Vernon as he received Lafayette after the war was over, when they talked over the campaign in which they had participated together, and so to have talked over with you those battles in which French and American troops participated in a common effort under your command.

I know also that no praise, no words of appreciation from anyone could have meant more than the words you have spoken about Washington tonight, coming as they do from another soldier, who like himself, has deserved well of his country.

It is a source of regret to all of us that the Rector of the University, M. Charléty, is not here tonight, but we realize that his absence is due to the very event which we are here celebrating, for we understand that he has gone to the United States to attend the inauguration of the statue of Lafayette in the Hall of Fame in New York and to participate in the celebrations attendant on the Washington bicentennial and Franco-American cooperation.

I can think of no more fitting surroundings in which to celebrate the birth of Washington than within these historic walls. It was here at the Sorbonne in 1750,—twenty-six years before the declaration of our Independence,—that the illustrious Turgot, in a striking passage of a great speech, prophesied that America would some day detach herself from the parent tree.

But a few months ago a distinguished delegation, headed by Marshal Pétain and of which the Vice-President of our Society—joint host tonight—the Duke of Broblie, was a mem-

ber, left France to participate in the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the victory at Yorktown. At that time, the American Government and people sought to demonstrate to our French friends how deep is the gratitude, how fresh in our minds is the memory, of the material aid brought to us by France,—not only at the decisive victory at Yorktown, but throughout the Revolution. There is no need for me to mention that great list of names. They are as familiar to every American boy and girl as those of our own heroes, and their names are being pronounced tonight throughout our land with that of Washington.

At Yorktown we brought our thanks for the material aid extended us by France, but here, in this historic institution of learning, which has throughout so many centuries kept burning the flame of culture and of thought, we Americans would not forget the assistance, the impulsion, brought to our cause in those early days through French thought, through the influence of that group of philosophers,—Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, d'Alembert, and the rest,—who in the eighteenth century gave to the world new ideas as to the rights of man, political equality and liberty. There would scarcely seem to be need for me to point out the influence of these writers upon our early patriots. There are, it is true, two schools of thought: those who claim that the American patriots were more influenced by the British school of philosophers, notably Locke, and those who stress the French influence. But I think it may certainly be said without fear of contradiction that the writings of the French group which I have mentioned had a very decided effect in America. Certainly Jefferson was influenced by Rousseau; in fact, there are passages of the Declaration of Independence which show clearly the effect exerted by the French writers; and Franklin was undeniably influenced by them. When in 1789 the drafters of the Constitution of the United States desired to make sure of perfect political liberty, they established a tripartite division according to Montesquieu's theory of the division of power into the executive, the legislative and the judicial elements, ensuring an equilibrium and adjustment.

The result was the absolute differentiation between President, Congress and Supreme Court. Less specifically, but none the less real, was the influence upon contemporary educated thought of the scepticism of Voltaire, the encyclopaedic knowledge of Diderot, and the passionate humanism of Rousseau. Surely it is not too much to say that French thought brought about in a large degree a situation in the solution to which French arms later so materially assisted.

In the study of natural science there exist two principal divisions: pure science and applied science. The latter is impossible without the former; the former—so long as a discovery remains merely in terms of formulae,—incapable of application in the lives of men, while none the less remarkable *per se*, yet of little benefit as a contribution to civilization. So in political science, the thoughts of men striving to better humanity, no matter how eloquently set forth nor how practical the philosophy may seem to be,—one instinctively thinks of the Republic of Plato,—are after all of little practical benefit to mankind if those ideal conceptions are not translated into action or not put to a practical application. One of the sources of French genius is the way in which the ideal is combined with the practical,—lofty conceptions of thought joined to the execution and application of such thoughts and ideas to practical life.

So a group of young Frenchmen, impressed by these new thoughts, their imaginations fired by the new world conjured up by the conceptions of these philosophers, were quick to see in the struggle of the American colonies the possibility of putting into practical effect, of planting in virgin soil, these new ideas and hopes and dreams.

That Lafayette himself appreciated the far-reaching significance of the issues at stake, and the possible effect of a

successful termination of the struggle in putting into execution elsewhere the principles involved, is shown in a letter to his wife, written after receiving the news of the loss of his young daughter: "If the sad news that I received had arrived immediately, I should have left on the spot to join you; but the campaign which was opening did not permit me to leave; besides, my heart has always been convinced that in serving the cause of humanity and that of America, I am fighting for the interests of France."

Renan, in his Speech of Reception at the French Academy, April 3, 1879, said to the academicians: "Wherein lies your unity, Gentlemen? It is in the love of truth." One may say that the unity that existed from the first between Washington and the early statesmen of America and Lafayette, Rochambeau, and that gallant band of Frenchmen, was the love of liberty. It burned like a fire to warm them through that terrible winter at Valley Forge; it carried them along irresistibly when naught seemed left to them but their own indomitable courage,—the will to believe; the refusal to doubt.

Had they failed, what would the effect of such failure have been upon the world, upon the cause of liberty, upon those ideas and conceptions for the betterment of humanity for the practical application of which they were fighting? Would the disillusionment caused by such failure have postponed the successful proclamation of democratic doctrines in France, as was so soon to follow,—and not only in France but later in those other colonies of the Western Hemisphere which were later to become our sister republics?

So I like to think that in this celebration tonight you are celebrating not only the birth two hundred years ago of one who is to us Americans the Father of our Country, our greatest patriot, our first statesman, but that you are celebrating the birth of one who, by setting claim to and successfully defending the principles in the development of which French thought played so important a part, contributed towards the carrying into execution of those principles in France, as well as in the remaining colonies of the New World.

MUSIC BY GARDE REPUBLICAINE BAND

Not the least effective part of the Sorbonne celebration was the last half of the program, devoted to music of the two republics from the time of George Washington. The band of the Garde Républicaine played several of these old airs, especially thrilling the assembly with a rendition of "Yankee Doodle." Roger Bourdin of the Opéra-Comique charmed the assemblage with two 18th century songs, "Dans Quel Canton Est L'Huronie!" and "Lafayette en Amérique." Mlle. Mignon Nevada, of the Opéra, sang Benjamin Carr's "Willow, Willow," with lyrics from Shakespeare, and "Cupid and the Shepherd." She was accompanied by Irving Scherke, music critic of THE TRIBUNE.

Among the prominent persons present besides those already mentioned were Mrs. Walter E. Edge, Mrs. Norman Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence V. Benét, Consul General and Mrs. Leo J. Keena, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Gage, Dr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Gros, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bentley Mott,

Commander and Mrs. Calvin Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Sedley Peck, Dean and Mrs. Frederick W. Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Connor, Theodore Rousseau, Captain and Mrs. David Le Breton, Major General Stanley Ford, Comtesse de Chilly, Mme. Jusserand, Mrs. Bates-Batcheller, Mrs. Lily W. Converse, Marquise de Talleyrand-Périgord, Dr. and Mrs. William Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Read, Mr. Herbert Howland, Dr. and Mrs. Edward J. Ortion, Mr. Walter Cotchett, J. Ridgely Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Williamson, Miss Genevieve Tyler, Miss Florence Heywood, Mme. Lubimova, Comtesse Roussy de Sales, Welles Bosworth, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cudebee and Henry W. Dunning.

MANIFESTATION OF FRANCO-AMERICAN GOOD WILL

The enthusiasm for the Bicentennial Celebration in France, stimulated by Sunday's observance, had not abated on Monday, February 22, but had gained tremendous momentum. The entire American colony of Paris and thousands of Frenchmen joined in a series of ceremonies and banquets on the two hundredth birthday of George Washington, which the *NEW YORK HERALD*, of Paris, on February 23, 1932, described as "the greatest mani-

festation of Franco-American good will ever celebrated on an American national holiday here."

The American Veterans of Foreign Wars, Benjamin Franklin Post 605, had the honor of opening this day's ceremonies. Led by a color guard of ten members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and ten French non-commissioned officers, carrying twenty American Revolutionary War flags loaned by the Invalides Museum and supported by a firing squad and more than fifty members of the Veterans' organization, the contingent proceeded to the equestrian monument of George Washington in the Place d'Iéna.

At the monument a large gathering awaited the veterans, including the following dignitaries and military officials: Francois Latour, President of the Municipal Council, who spoke in eulogy of Washington; General Gouraud, Military Governor of Paris; General Mariaux, Governor of the Invalides; M. Faillot, Vice-President of the Municipal Council; M. Renard, Prefect of the Seine; the blind Deputy Scapini; Colonel Raynal, defender of Fort de Vaux; Comte de Chambrun, descendant of Lafayette, who also spoke; M. de Neveu, Vice-President of the Sons of the American Revolution; Comtesse de Chilly, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who also addressed the veterans; Norman Armour, American



GEORGE WASHINGTON HONORED IN CELEBRATION AT SORBONNE. GENERAL GOURAUD IS SHOWN DELIVERING AN ADDRESS BEFORE A NOTABLE ASSEMBLY OF FRENCHMEN AND AMERICANS IN PARIS.

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim; other members of the American Embassy and consular staffs, including Consul General Leo J. Keena, and representatives of the Médaille Militaire, Croix de Guerre, Grands Invalides and other French veterans' organizations.

The flags of these societies, massed about the statue of Washington and intermingling with the various uniforms created a pageantic scene. While the assembled hosts stood in reverential silence, three wreaths were placed upon the flower-bedecked base of the statue: One by Charles Beaumont, Paris Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars; one by the Comtesse de Chilly on behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the third by M. de Neveu for the Sons of the American Revolution. Each spoke briefly of the significance of the day, lauding the good will between France and America resulting from the friendship of Washington and the French officers who contributed to America's victory in the Revolution.

Immediately after this ceremony the veterans and their flag-bearers motored to the tomb of Lafayette, in the Picpus Cemetery, where four garlands were placed in the name of the national and local Veterans of Foreign Wars organizations, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution.

Commander Beaumont, standing at the grave of Lafayette, rendered a tribute to Washington in which he said in part:

During his seven years as General and his eight years as President, he never lifted a finger for his own advancement or profit. In all the human chronicle, there is not another man who did so much for his people and asked so little of them. Of all creators of nations he was the meekest, most modest servant of the public welfare, and therefore the most majestic.

And so we owe Washington multitudinous debts that we cannot pay and of which most of us never heard. But our greatest debts to him are the creation of our Republic, the salvation of it from foreign attack, and from disruption and destruction through domestic discord, but above all, for the establishment of a sublime ideal of patriotism.

Let us remember one of Washington's sentences, "The game is yet in our own hands; to play it well is all we have to do. . . . Nothing but harmony, honesty, truthfulness to our friends and frugality are necessary to make us a great and happy nation."

M. de Neveu spoke of the amicable relations between France and America at the time of the Revolution, the significance of the continuance of

this good will to the present and the assurance of its perpetuation in the infinite future.

During the afternoon, as a manifestation of the American ideals held in common by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Veterans presented the Daughters with an autographed copy of "The American's Creed." Comtesse de Chilly received the gift and presented each of the bearers with an ivy leaf from the home of Washington's ancestors in England, Sulgrave Manor.

On behalf of Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin, of London, framed portraits of George Washington and pictures of the celebrated manor were presented to the Daughters of the American Revolution by the Comtesse de Chilly. The new regent, Mrs. Frederic Shearer, read an excerpt from Lincoln's biography, stating that it was the custom of the Daughters of the American Revolution to honor Lincoln as well as Washington at the February meeting of the chapter.

The veterans concluded their Bicentennial activities of the 22nd with a dance and buffet supper in the evening at the Bohy-Lafayette Hotel. More than two hundred Americans and Frenchmen attended this social climax to a day of tribute to America's First President.

One of the pleasant bicentennial social interludes in Paris on February 22 was a luncheon at the American Women's Club. The national emblems on the tables and the general patriotic atmosphere of this gathering symbolized the feeling of American women residents abroad for the institutions founded by George Washington.

Mrs. Walter V. Cotchett, president of the club, introduced General Stanley H. Ford, Military Attaché of the American Embassy in Paris, who gave a short talk on George Washington's qualifications as a leader, emphasizing the fact that the First President was not only a great patriot and statesman, but also a great soldier. Mrs. Walter E. Edge and Comtesse de Chilly had places of honor. The singing of "La Marseillaise" and the "Star Spangled Banner" by Mme. d'Argel brought the luncheon to a close.

AMERICAN NATIONS JOIN IN CELEBRATION

The United States invited Canada and the Latin American republics of the Western Hemisphere to join in celebrating the Bicentennial of George Washington in Paris at an official Embassy lunch-

eon on February 22, at which Canadian and American diplomats in Paris were the honor guests.

The importance of fraternal cooperation and solidarity between the nations of North, South and Central America and the hope of adoption by all these nations of an identical goal were voiced in the principal address on this occasion, written by United States Ambassador Edge and read in his absence by Mr. Armour, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, who acted as host.

Mr. Armour pointed out that the annual presence of these diplomats at the Washington Birthday luncheon afforded striking evidence of the fact that the great liberators of the Western Hemisphere, widely separated as they were by time and distance, belonged by virtue of their common ideal not to one people alone but to the American nations as a whole.

The full text of Ambassador Edge's address is as follows:

Year by year, you, my Colleagues of the Western Hemisphere, join in the commemoration of Washington's birthday. In so doing, you not only pay a gracious compliment to my country and my country's First President but give striking evidence that the great liberators of our continents, widely as they were separated by time and distance, belonged by virtue of their common ideal not to one people alone but to the collectivity of American Republics.

Under these circumstances I am confident that as we foregather again today you will share with me the solemnity attached to the present occasion. It is not an ordinary observance but the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. In fact, as we in this room recall the significance of that statesman's life, we are joining our thoughts and action to those of a hundred and twenty million of my fellow countrymen who are inaugurating a period of celebration of some nine months which my Government has designated for the commemoration of its national liberator.

There is something inspiring in the realization that so many millions are uniting to render homage to a man who was of the 18th century but who belongs to all time. No rhetorical tribute need be paid George Washington—the observance of this bicentennial celebration is in itself at once an epitaph and a talisman for the future. In unmistakable terms it proclaims that Washington so wrought that the passage of two hundred years has not dimmed the gratitude of his country nor altered the principles for which he stood.

At the present moment of passing discouragement—for the past year has not been a kind one to any of our nations—there is comfort for us in the knowledge that convictions and institutions can stand firm through the centuries. It teaches us that, while we should scrutinize the year's mistakes for their lessons, if we view the march of affairs with sufficient perspective we may have confidence in ultimate stability. There is comfort, too, in the thought that in the larger sense our fatherlands have conceived an identical goal and that this very year, the representatives of all our Republics plan to convene at Montevideo in the Seventh Pan-American Conference in a cooperative effort to solve our mutual problems.

Let us therefore raise our glasses, not to the past and its adversity, save as it gave us great leaders such as Washington, but to the future which, if we are guided by the common sense, the courage and the spiritual insight of our founders, holds forth the promise of material and moral progress and a closer unity of nations.

Senhor de Souza-Dantas, Brazilian Ambassador to France, voiced the sentiments of his country in response to the address of the American Ambassador, declaring that Washington's name is glorified in all free countries as an example of civic virtue and patriotism.

Senhor de Souza-Dantas' speech follows in full:

It is a great pleasure to my Colleagues and myself to be assembled here once again according to a beautiful and fraternal tradition. We are particularly happy today, due to the fact that we are commemorating and celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

I am confident that it coincides with the desire of all my Colleagues to turn our thoughts affectionately toward the great ambassador whose guests we have so often been at this same table: Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, whose loss we so deeply regret, and always will.

North Americans call George Washington the Father of their Country. But George Washington does not belong only to the glorious country he founded: he belongs to the whole world. He is one of the greatest citizens of Humanity. For that reason his name is glorified not only in America, but in all free countries, as an example of virtue, civism and patriotism. Jefferson said of him that he enjoyed the confidence of all, and that if his companions were party leaders he had the authority of a national chief; and Chateaubriand declared: George Washington did not create a nation, he created a world.

Let us drink, my dear Colleagues, to the immortal glory of George Washington, to the prosperity of the great and mighty nation he founded, to our dear Colleague and friend Ambassador Walter E. Edge—and let us pay our most gracious respects to his beautiful and virtuous spouse.

The Minister of Uruguay, Señor Guani, delivered a plea for unity of spirit among the American peoples. He said:

The gathering to which we are so kindly convoked by the Ambassador of the United States upon the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, takes on, this year, a very particular significance, since it coincides with the bicentenary of that memorable date.

Just two hundred years ago, there was born in the State of Virginia, a great Republican hero, one of the most illustrious men of the 18th century, that great epoch of struggle and of creation, exceptionally fecund in glorious figures in the domain of philosophy and arts as well as in political and military life.

"Washington," said Chateaubriand, who did not lightly eulogize, "was the representative of necessities, of ideas, of the enlightenment and the opinions of his time; he seconded, rather than opposed, the movement of great minds; he wanted that which he ought to have wanted, the very thing for which he was called: the coherence and the perpetuity of his work. This man, who was so little striking because he was of just proportions, merged his existence with that of his

country: his glory is the patrimony of civilization; his renown rises like one of those sanctuaries wherein flows a copious and inexhaustible spring for the people.

All of the young American democracies represented here are happy, I am sure, to render the most fervent homage to the enlightened precursor of our liberties and of our destinies in the contemporaneous world.

I also believe that the other democracies of the world will join us, remembering that Lafayette, that other great apostle of the liberty of the peoples, conceived the idea of sending to General Washington a key to the Bastille, saying: "American principles have opened this bastion of despotism; with you the key will be in its right place."

All this, my dear colleagues, is the history of the past, but notwithstanding, it is very necessary that we frequently turn toward it, in order to draw therefrom lessons for the present and the future.

The hours through which the world is now passing, as the Ambassador has just said in his discourse, are above all, hours of discouragement and of waiting.

Let us not insist too much upon the errors committed, nor upon the faults certainly attributable to events which often are beyond human foresight. But let us have an optimistic confidence, soundly based upon the great and fertile lessons bequeathed by the past.

Let us wish that above the interests, above the passions, or the egoisms, there shall soar in the world the spirit of confraternity and international solidarity which has always prevailed in the relations of the peoples of the occidental hemisphere. This year, Montevideo will have the honor and the joy of bringing together the delegates to the Seventh Pan-American Conference, and I am happy in foreseeing and in desiring that in the course of this important international manifestation, the great principles of collaboration which we wish to see dominate throughout the entire world, directed towards peace and universal happiness, shall crystallize and blossom among the States represented.

I drink to the health of the Chief of State of North America, of his illustrious Ambassador in Paris, Mr. Walter Edge, and to all the countries of Latin America, to France, that dear and gentle France, whose great examples of political liberty and of social equality have nourished our hearts and which has always illumined our road with its powerful spiritual light.

Among those present were: Sr. Alfredo Vasquez Cobo, Minister of Colombia; Hon. Philippe Roy, Minister of Canada; Sr. Caballero de Bedoya, Minister of Paraguay; Dr. Garcia Mella, Minister of the Dominican Republic; Sr. Francisco Garcia Calderón, Minister of Peru; Sr. Manuel Amunategui, Minister of Chile; Sr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, Minister of Cuba; Sr. Eduardo Perez Quesada, Chargé d'Affaires of Argentina; Sr. Moreno Canas, Chargé d'Affaires of Costa Rica; Sr. Joaquin Paredes, Chargé d'Affaires a. i. of Salvador; Sr. Raoul A. Amador, Chargé d'Affaires of Panama; Sr. Alejandro Alonso-Rochi, Chargé d'Affaires a. i. of Nicaragua; M. Henri Laraque, Counselor of the Haitian Legation; Sr. Costa du Rels, Chargé d'Affaires of Bolivia; Sr. Luis Quintanilla, First Secretary of the Mexican Legation; Sr. Raoul

Capriles, Secretary of the Venezuelan Legation; Sr. Luis A. Dillon, Special Counselor of the Ecuadorian Legation; Leo J. Keena, United States Consul General; Captain David Le Breton, Naval Attaché of the American Embassy; Fayette W. Allport, Commercial Attaché; Harold L. Williamson, Second Secretary; Colonel Frank P. Lahm, Assistant Military Attaché, and Alan Rogers, Third Secretary of the American Embassy.

AMERICAN CLUB BANQUET

More than two days of impressive Franco-American ceremonies in commemoration of the George Washington Bicentennial culminated in Paris on the evening of February 22 with a brilliant banquet at the Hôtel Palais d'Orsay. Led by the President of the French Republic, Paul Doumer, more than 300 French and American notables convened at the banquet which was held under the auspices of the American Club of Paris in collaboration with the Association Amicale des Anciens Officiers de Liaison près l'Armée Américaine and the Military Order of Foreign Wars.

Republican Guards with drawn sabres lined the long staircase leading up to the banquet hall. Their famous band played "La Marseillaise" and "The Star Spangled Banner" as the guests entered and later enlivened the dinner with favorite American airs, among which "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle" were the most applauded.

President Doumer occupied the chair of honor beside Mr. Norman Armour, American Chargé d'Affaires, who represented the United States Government in the absence of Ambassador Edge. Above them were the flags of the United States and France and a rare original portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart from the Lewis collection hung among the tri-colored folds. Marshals Pétain and Franchet d'Espéray, Champetier de Ribes, Minister of Pensions, and Pierre-Etienne Flandin, Minister of Finance, were also seated at the table of honor, representing the French Government and Army.

Radio carried the program of the banquet to the United States and millions of Americans on the western side of the Atlantic during the afternoon of February 22 heard President Doumer in far-off Paris pay "patriotic and fervent homage" on behalf of the entire French nation to the memory of the First President of the United States.



By courtesy of the European Edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

BICENTENNIAL BANQUET OF THE AMERICAN CLUB IN PARIS. VIEW OF THE SPEAKERS' TABLE. THIS NOTABLE FUNCTION AT THE HOTEL DU PALAIS D'ORSAY WAS ATTENDED BY PRESIDENT DOUMER, OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The short-wave radio broadcast lasted more than an hour. The impressive scene at the Hotel Palais d'Orsay was described to the countless listeners in the United States and elsewhere by Leland Stowe, and four notable speeches in French and English interspersed with patriotic airs played by the Garde Republicaine Band, were broadcast.

It was the first time a President of France had spoken at a George Washington Birthday Celebration, and, as reported by Ambassador Edge in a letter to the Department of State, "only the second occasion upon which the President of France has deviated from the general practice of not talking over the radio, both instances, incidentally, being at American gatherings."

President Doumer's brief but memorable address made a deep impression upon the notable assembly at the Hôtel Palais d'Orsay, while Americans at home heard with gratitude this tribute to the Founder of the American Republic broadcast to the world by the official spokesman of the French people.

"On this day," said the President of France, "when beyond the ocean the United States of America are commemorating the ever-living personality of that great citizen, Washington, I am happy to associate the unanimous French nation with this patriotic and fervent homage.

"George Washington holds a great place in the history of the world. In our eyes he symbolizes the noble and generous aspirations that are common to our two peoples and which carry them forward towards an ever more elevated, more human ideal of civilization, through justice and through liberty."

On behalf of the Government and people of the United States, Mr. Armour, the American Chargé d'Affaires, thanked the President of France for the friendship he evidenced in attending this banquet in observance of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington and recalled amid enthusiastic applause that national mourning throughout France was decreed by Napoleon Bonaparte when the news of George Washington's death was received.

MESSAGE FROM THE AMBASSADOR

Mr. Laurence Hills, president of the American Club, who presided at the banquet, introduced Mr. Armour, first reading a radio message from Ambassador Edge aboard the steamship *Ile de France*, expressing keen disappointment and regret at his inability to be present.

Turning to the President of France, Mr. Armour said:

Mr. President: Allow me to say a few words personally.

Twice during the past twenty-four hours you have associated yourself directly with ceremonies organized in Paris in honor of the Bicentennary of the birth of Washington: yesterday evening in being represented at the ceremony organized by our French friends, today by coming in person to this essentially American meeting. These two gestures on the part of the Chief of the French State are an honor, as well as a gracious testimonial of friendship by which all Americans are deeply touched, those in France and those in the United States.

So far as I know, once only up to the present time has the Chief of the French State taken part in ceremonies of so imposing a nature in honor of Washington. When the news of his death on December 14, 1799, reached France, the Republic declared national mourning. For ten days, officers of the French army wore crepe and flags were placed at half mast. A ceremony of unparalleled splendor was held at the Temple of Mars—as the Invalides was then called—where Fontanes, the greatest orator of the day, delivered a funeral oration in the presence of the Chief of the French State. That Chief of State was the young Bonaparte.

When the applause which greeted this brief personal response to the President of France had died down, Mr. Armour proceeded with the principal address of the evening which had been composed by Ambassador Edge and was delivered by Mr. Armour in his behalf.

Departing from the tradition of mere eulogy customary on such occasions, the Ambassador's address, as the CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE (European Edition) declared next day, "struck a grave and sincere note in outlining America's foreign policy as derived from George Washington's historic farewell address."

The full text of Ambassador Edge's speech, as read by Mr. Armour, follows:

Mr. President, Gentlemen: On behalf of my fellow countrymen, I desire to thank the President of the French Republic for joining tonight in our national tribute to George Washington. We are beholden to M. Doumer for the high honor which he has bestowed on the Americans of Paris by attending this banquet. We are deeply indebted to him for the gracious compliment which he has paid Americans everywhere by associating himself with the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of our country's patriot, founder and first President.

M. Doumer, who has so frequently, so practically, so stir-

ringly demonstrated his understanding of America and the American people, will readily fathom the respect and recognition which animate us tonight as we look back across the years at the towering figure of Washington, who more than anyone has come to personify the American Republic. He will appreciate the extent of the obligation of the American people to the inspiring leader who exemplified, in war and in peace, the qualities of patience, fair dealing and harmony with neighbor and nation which make for domestic welfare and international tranquility.

For Washington, to all who love balanced liberty, is, and will forever be, a shaft of strength and a pillar of stability in our Republic. Our freedom, our ordered democracy, our national power are monuments to his inspiring genius. We admire him as a man. We revere him as a master. We seek to emulate his wise example and to profit from the breadth and soundness of his constructive statesmanship.

To commemorate his place in American history, the Congress has set apart the year 1932, the Bicentennial of his birth, for the celebration of his achievements and the comprehensive study of his career. The George Washington Bicentennial Commission, with a stimulating devotion to its patriotic task, has promoted the commemoration; states, cities, public-spirited societies and citizens have cooperated in organizing the program. In Paris, we are particularly fortunate in having a committee which is set up for the purpose of bringing together Americans living abroad in a brotherhood of reverence for "the pioneer, the soldier, the statesman, the husbandman, the exemplar of American citizenship—George Washington."

In carrying out the program of Congress, many Americans during this year of commemoration will seek a better understanding of the Founder. Some will devote their attention to his youth or to his first public appearance as a resolute young officer. Doubtless, others will describe him as frontiersman, surveyor, administrator and colonial proprietor. Many more will portray him as Commander in Chief, patriot, statesman and president.

But as Americans resident abroad, all more or less actively and all directly, interested in the foreign policy of our country, it would seem peculiarly appropriate for us here in Paris to weigh the sage counsel of George Washington in the matter of American foreign doctrine and to consider its practical application to the outstanding problems of our day.

Two quotations from Washington's Farewell Address immediately come to mind. The first that "... nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that in place of them, just and amicable feeling towards all should be cultivated."

The second, that "The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible."

In other words, American policy as conceived by Washington should, briefly, consist, first, in an impartial, independent attitude toward all nations and, second, in no political alliances—no meddling which tends to involve us as a nation needlessly in other people's affairs and is apt to prove thankless and inconclusive, in the end tending to make enemies rather than friends.

The corollary of these conceptions has come to be that the United States is willing to associate itself temporarily for a given purpose with another Power or group of Powers—the cooperation ceasing when the limited end is fulfilled.

From the time of Washington to the present day, these concepts and the corollary have remained the fundamental, traditional bases of American policy. They were evolved out of our national character and confirmed by our national experience. It is under their protection that we have become what we are. Born with our Republic, they are of the essence

of America. Reinforced in 150 years and consolidated, they constitute the keystone of the arch of American doctrine.

To ignore, or to forget, the basic principles which have preserved American independence and safeguarded our growth to a sturdy maturity, is to pave the way for malice and misunderstanding.

Indeed, too often in the war and post-war years, a misconception of the aims and objects of American policy has led to indictment and criticism of the American Government and even of the American people. Despite the efforts of American leaders and spokesmen to clarify our position, some of our friends have failed to understand the spirit in which we entered the war, our efforts to prosecute it and the resumption afterwards of our traditional impartial attitude. From this lacuna has arisen the tendency to misjudge our attitude toward some of the most pressing of our contemporary problems.

Unflinching, the United States converted itself from a peaceful industrial community into a mighty war machine, a nation in arms in which no one was exempt, in which every man, woman and child had his and her part to play, in which the sinews of war, men, maintenance, and money were mobilized to help bring about victory.

The American Government at the close of the war asked neither for territorial aggrandizement nor for political advantages. It specifically relinquished all claims to reparations and thereafter consistently refused to be drawn into a position where the American taxpayer could be shown to be the direct or indirect recipient of sums due or paid to the Allied Governments. This attitude may be said to be in keeping with the historic policy of the United States which is traced back to Washington.

Looking upon war debts as engagements freely entered into, and subscribed to by the American people with that understanding, the American Government, after the war, examined individually with each of the nations which was obligated to the United States the funding of its debts and reached a separate and distinct agreement with each as to the amount of repayment which would be required. Much of this was actually loaned after hostilities had ceased.

In this process, the individual debts were very materially scaled down.

Today, the financial and economic depression, which has reached every corner of the world, in which, it is needless for me to point out, the United States is a conspicuous sufferer, has developed a situation which has brought new burdens and has greatly disturbed and shaken the economic equilibrium. As a result our European neighbors are reviewing just what this will require of them in the way of possible readjustments between themselves. While these conversations and negotiations are taking place, it would be improper for me to discuss the future in any of its possible phases. Suffice it for me to reiterate that the United States will not make commitments in advance as to future policies.

However, the United States, while adhering to its historic Washingtonian policy of dissociation and detachment, has very clearly manifested its willingness to cooperate, where cooperation may be productive of constructive results, and to concede where concession may be conducive to progress and stability. Without interfering in other nations' affairs, it has sought to establish its own interests in a loyal and effective manner.

As history well records, this does not mean that the United States is unwilling to shoulder its responsibilities or desires to shirk its part in endeavoring to help solve the many problems confronting the world today. A review of American participation in various conferences of an international nature during the years succeeding the war would disprove that. The Washington Conference of 1921-22, which was called on the direct initiative of the American Government to discuss limi-

tation of naval armaments as well as problems arising out of the Far East, is but one example. The unselfish policy adopted by my country at that time cannot be successfully challenged. The Naval Conference at London is another. We have also participated in innumerable meetings of an international nature held under the auspices of the League of Nations, notably, the Preparatory Disarmament Conference at which our delegates did their best to help in solving problems, even those in which American interests were not directly concerned. Finally, we are at the present moment participating in a conference taking place at Geneva, the significance of which in influencing the future of our international relations can scarcely be overestimated.

In short, in its recent history the United States has demonstrated that, when a cause is just, it can be counted upon to do its share with resolution, foresight and courage.

But when the goal is reached, the United States can equally be counted upon, in fulfillment of the injunctions of George Washington, to resume the normal course of its impartial activity.

ADDRESS OF LAURENCE HILLS

One of the many eloquent addresses during the Bicentennial Celebration in France was the brief speech of Mr. Hills at this banquet. Referring to the President of France, he said M. Doumer emphasized in his character "those qualities of which Washington set an example as the founder and first head of our Republic." The United States and France, said Mr. Hills, have a sentimental association deep in the hearts of the people that "burns like a beacon in every school room." His address follows:

Our purpose in assembling here tonight is to commemorate one of those events in human history which, unsignalled at the time, changed the face of our civilization and deeply affected the destiny of mankind. Our beloved country which this great man, our immortal Washington, made into a nation, was not the only consequence of that event two centuries ago. Destiny decreed that this American, who never crossed the seas, should by his character and his deeds so stir the minds of men as to advance the cause of human liberty and democratic government throughout the world and lead other races and other lands to attempt to change their form of government and be free. Of these, France was the first. Uniting with us in the darkest days of the American struggle for liberty, France not only made possible for us the victory of Yorktown, but insured for herself her own freedom as a democratic republic.

As we meet here in this country to which the thoughts of Washington turned so anxiously in the desperate days of Valley Forge, we are impressed not alone by the significance for both America and France of the birth of Washington which we are celebrating today, but also by the outstanding importance, in the fulfillment of his destiny and for future civilization, of that alliance contracted here at the lowest moment of his fortunes. It is appropriate that collaborating with us in this celebration should be the Association of the French Liaison Officers with the American Army of the World War and also the Military Order of Foreign Wars.

We, Americans, salute the President of the French Republic who, in the simplicity of his life, in the loftiness of his patriotism, may be said to emphasize those qualities of which Washington set an example as the founder and first head of our Republic.

In the march of human events the permanence of those principles for which Washington contended has become increasingly manifested until today, the republican form of government has spread throughout Europe and around the world. Despite the floodlight of modern critical research thrown upon the character of him who created the American nation, his extraordinary fame stands undiminished, his noble figure still remains to spread its splendor through the ages and to stimulate those who struggle in the cause of real democracy—"one of the noblest lives," said Talleyrand, "that ever honored human history."

Force, resolution and calm were among his astonishing qualities. For the problems of the present day what an example for our statesmen! We are proud that America gave this great man to the world. We are grateful for the recognition given his efforts by France. We are grateful for the military aid which made possible the accomplishment of his mission. In the example of that great republican soul our two countries, America and France, have a common heritage. Difficulties of the moment may seem to obscure this sentimental association symbolized in our common veneration of Washington, but deep in American hearts it exists; it burns like a beacon in every schoolroom of our land where our future citizens are moulded.

It is recorded that when the anniversary of the French alliance was celebrated in 1783, Washington himself gave the motto of the day to his army as "America and France," and the countersigns ordered by him were the two words "united" and "forever." In the spirit of these two words, may our two nations ever go forward in the cause of liberty and justice.

WASHINGTON STANDS FOR GOOD WILL

M. Delsol, Member of the French Chamber of Deputies and President of the Association Amicale des Anciens Officiers de Liaison près de l'Armée Américaine, delivered an impressive speech, declaring that the name of George Washington stands as a symbol of the good will long existing between the Republics of France and the United States of America.

"We who have seen the American Army in the field," said M. Delsol, "know how greatly it contributed to victory. Between America's veterans and us there can be no cloud of misunderstanding, but only an indestructible friendship."

The ceremonies were brought to a close with an eloquent tribute to George Washington and the United States by M. Champetier de Ribes, Minister of Pensions, speaking for the French Government, who recalled the story of Franco-American friendship in war and peace from Yorktown to Verdun. He said:

It is eminently fitting that the French Government should be represented in ceremonies which, on the occasion of the Washington Bicentennial, testify to the firm friendship between our two countries, sealed by common endeavor in war and unchanged by the difficulties of peace.

The pilgrimages made yesterday to the home of Rochambeau, to the monuments to Lafayette, Washington, Franklin,

and De Grasse, recalled to us the ties which through nearly two centuries have bound our two histories together.

The presence tonight of the President of the Republic and our great military chiefs, happy to respond to the invitation of the American Club and the French and American associations of liaison officers, bear testimony to the continuance of our sentiments of mutual confidence and friendly collaboration in the causes which we have always defended together.

Permit me, in my pleasure in recognition of the affectionate comradeship between the former soldiers of the American Legion and our national confederation of war veterans, to express the confidence I have in their effective collaboration in the work of peace which we are accomplishing side by side.

On February 1, 1784, Washington wrote to Rochambeau: "I will remember with pleasure that we have been companions in the work of war in the cause of liberty, and that we have lived together like brothers, in harmony and friendship."

That is what the soldier of Verdun, 148 years later, wrote to the soldier of Saint-Mihiel. As in 1781, at Yorktown, so it was that Americans and Frenchmen on the Marne or on the Meuse, in 1918, fought for liberty. Like Washington and Rochambeau they lived together "like brothers, in harmony and friendship." They suffered the same trials, shared the same hopes and the same glories. They learned to love one another in learning to know one another.

Our generation has suffered cruelly. We do not regret it. The only causes that die are those for which men will not die. We have had the glorious privilege of sacrificing ourselves so that liberty should not die.

We gave our whole strength to this noble ideal, in the belief that we had a duty to accomplish, but what reward did we find in the fraternity which united us? We alone who knew the comradeship of the trenches know what the fullness of friendship can be.

We desire today that this friendship may serve in the organization of peace, for we know that our task was not finished with the demobilization of troops.

The work of the liaison officers of wartime is being carried on in peacetime by war veterans, who are serving as liaison agents between the peoples of the world.

Ambassador Edge summed up the impression made in France by the remarkable series of George Washington Bicentennial Celebrations that ended with the banquet at the Hôtel Palais d'Orsay in the glowing report already quoted at the beginning of this article. His opinion that these ceremonies in honor of the First President of the United States "could hardly be surpassed in a foreign country" was shared by the newspapers of Paris.

The American and French press of the capital seemed unanimous in believing that the far-reaching influence for good of these George Washington Bicentennial observances in France could not be over-estimated.

"WEEK OF AMERICAN NATIONS"

France later in the year participated again in the worldwide celebration of the George Washington Bicentennial during the observance of "The Week of American Nations." This is an annual



AMERICAN NATION GROUP DEDICATES BUSTS. LIKENESSES OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AND SIMON BOLIVAR WERE UNVEILED IN THE HOUSE OF THE AMERICAN NATIONS IN PARIS BY NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICANS VISITING THE FRENCH CAPITAL. THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS A FEW OF THE PARTICIPANTS ON THE STEPS OF THE BUILDING. Left to right: Norman Armour, United States Chargé d'Affaires; General A. Vasquez Cobo, Minister of Colombia; Gabriel Henotaux, Paul Leon, Director of Beaux Arts; M. Honorat, French Senator, and M. Aronson, sculptor of the busts.

festival in Paris in honor of all the countries of North, Central and South America. "Further emphasis" was given to this occasion in 1932, the United States Embassy reported, because it fell within the period set aside for observing the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth.

A large group of French and American officials convened on the afternoon of June 30 at the Maison des Nations Américaines and took part in the unveiling of busts of George Washington and Simón Bolívar, famous South American liberator. The busts were presented to the Comité France-Amérique by the French Government. They are of marble, the work of the famous French sculptor, Aronson.

At this function the French Government was represented by M. Paul Léon, Director-General of Fine Arts, who made the official presentation. M. Gabriel Hanotaux, president of the Comité France-Amérique, and General Vasquez Cobo, the Colombian Minister, spoke briefly, accepting the

gifts, both emphasizing the similarity in the characters and achievements of Washington and Bolívar and praising them for their undying devotion to the cause of liberty.

The United States Government was again represented by Mr. Armour, Chargé d'Affaires of the American Embassy, who spoke of the hardships suffered by Washington and Bolívar in their struggles to bring liberty to their peoples, and referred particularly to the fact that Bolívar was inspired to fight for the freedom of South Americans by the success of George Washington and of the French Revolution.

Mr. Armour spoke as follows:

M. le Président [Gabriel Hanotaux], MM. les Ministres: On February the twenty-second the Government and people of France paid gracious and moving tribute to the founder of my country upon the occasion of the two hundredth anniversary of his birth. What was then so eloquently said in homage of George Washington is today being given concrete form in the dedication of the bust by that distinguished French sculptor, M. Aronson. May we not conclude that this bust, which lends permanency to the recent celebration of

the birth of the first President of the United States, symbolizes the enduring character of the confraternity of those Republics which are represented at the Maison des Nations Américaines, both as between themselves and with that sister nation which houses us at this moment?

To me it seems a most happy coincidence that the statues of Washington and Bolívar should be simultaneously inaugurated, since their names must forever be coupled in the inspiring movement which at length made possible the putting into effect of those principles of republican freedom which are the birthright of all the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Nor does the analogy end there. While for six years Washington fought for his country's independence, hampered by lack of arms and men and by the poverty of the colonies in the north, Bolívar struggled for thirteen years through similar discouragements and hardships at last to liberate what is now Venezuela, Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru, and to contribute to the enfranchisement of Ecuador. Both men, when peace was won, became the first presidents of their respective homelands and both, in laying aside their swords, knew how to lay the cornerstone of the enlightened constitutional government which today and for the future supports the structures of our democratic systems.

Those early statesmen who dreamed of independence on the North American continent were undoubtedly influenced by the group of 18th century French philosophers, and it was Washington who, by his indomitable courage and his refusal to admit defeat was finally to bring to a practical reality those principles which, up to that time, had been ideal conceptions. And once success had crowned his efforts, the principles that had found expression in the New World returned to take root in the Old.

But destiny was not yet satisfied with its accomplishments in France and the United States; the movement commenced in the eighteenth century had not yet run its course. It would seem indeed that some guiding force directed the steps of Simón Bolívar to France where he witnessed some of the last stirring scenes of the Revolution. Later in 1809 he visited the United States where he had the opportunity of studying the functioning of free institutions. Significantly, it was the following year that he definitely identified himself with the cause of independence in South America.

It is an encouraging manifestation this—that the thought of the Old World should have contributed to the liberty of the New World and that the echo of independence in America should have sounded back across the ocean to inspire the French people to achieve that social progress which they had so long enunciated. Surely a movement which has emanated from the same fountain of thought must, like a subterranean stream, have its influence in linking together our republics which it has fed. To the busts of Washington and Bolívar before us, would it not be a happy thought some day to see the images of those other liberators of the South American continent as well as of one of the great statesmen of France in order that those of us who enter here may not forget either our mutual debt of the past or our common obligation for the future.

PUBLIC SQUARE RENAMED

Three days later, on July 3, the City of Paris again honored the memory of Washington and the American and French soldiers of his army by renaming the square at the intersection of Franklin and Vineuse streets, calling it the Square de Yorktown. This is one of the principal intersections in the city, near both the famous French

Trocadéro and the one-time residence of Benjamin Franklin and other distinguished Americans.

At the inaugural ceremony, when the new name was officially bestowed on the square, the Municipality of Paris was represented by M. de Fontenay, President of the Municipal Council, who delivered the following address:

The great American Week which Paris never fails to celebrate with enthusiasm takes on, this year, a particular significance.

It is not only that we celebrate a day of the year which saw expanding under the July sun those great movements destined to bring the people to independence and liberty. The two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Washington, which the city will celebrate tomorrow at the Hôtel de Ville, moves us, besides, to acts whereby may be expressed our desire to perpetuate the lessons given to their descendants by our valiant ancestors.

In compliance with this desire, the City Council has decided to name a square in memory of the event which recalls the name of Yorktown, the decisive victory of the combined forces of the two allied countries.

It has seemed to the Assembly that no place is better suited than this little garden in a section where, from the time of Franklin, our friends from across the Atlantic during their sojourn among us, have always selected, with marked predilection, as a domicile. Henceforth, in the shadow of the statue of the diplomat-philosopher, principal author of the negotiations from which came victory, the flowers of the Parisian soil will always flourish in honor of the brave men to whom fortune gave success under the folds of the starry banner and the lilies of France.

There is no battle which has exercised on the fortunes of the young Republic an influence comparable with that of Yorktown. It demonstrated beyond question the triumphant value of union: union between the combined forces of earth and sea accomplishing a siege and blockade with a precision outstanding in the annals of strategy; union between Washington and Lafayette, between the militiamen of the New World, the soldiers of Rochambeau and the sailors of the fleet of Admiral de Grasse.

If even today, the precision of the maneuvers conceived by the chiefs remains an object of admiration by military critics, if in spite of changes in armament, the orders of Washington are still considered the finest of models, comparable to the commentaries of Caesar and to the proclamations of Napoleon, we know also the role of the master of the sea.

It pleases us today to turn a thought to the conqueror of that naval battle of the Chesapeake to whom Washington rendered homage as to one of the principal instruments in the surrender of Yorktown and whose monument, recently unveiled, stands not far from here in the garden of the Trocadéro. Our communal pride doubles our patriotic pride. It recalls the vessel which was flying the flag of the chief of the naval army at the moment when the enemy ship, *The London*, hoisted the signal of retreat. The name which shone in letters of gold on the poop in testimony to the donors of the most beautiful unit of the fleet was none other than *The City of Paris*.

It is now from the geography of the New World that we borrow the name engraved on this plaque. One cannot ignore the symbolic significance used in the decoration of this corner of Passy. In the future a new road, thanks to the lengthening of Muette Avenue, will open into this place. Then the traveler who comes into the city by its newest and most monumental routes will find affirmation of the historic

communion which has always united the United States and France, Paris, and America.

WASHINGTON HONORED ON JULY 4

American Independence Day, always publicly observed in Paris, was made a special occasion in 1932 for honoring the memory of George Washington. In its decorations, patriotic exercises and bicentennial social functions, Paris on July 4 rivaled many a large city of the United States.

"The spirit that united America and France in the War of Independence," stated the *NEW YORK HERALD*, of Paris, next day, "was manifested in a series of July 4 ceremonies. Throughout the day the Stars and Stripes fluttered with the Tricolor on public buildings and Franco-American shrines, and the deeds of Lafayette and the courage of Washington were recalled."

Lafayette's tomb in Picpus Cemetery was the focal point of patriotic rites at 10:00 A. M. under the auspices of the Comité France-Amérique. The ceremonies included addresses by Edward H. de Neveu, Vice-President of the Sons of the

American Revolution, and the American Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Armour, who read the last two letters exchanged by Washington and Lafayette.

Albert Lebrun, President of France, was represented by Captain Le Bigot. Other notables present were General Gouraud, Military Governor of Paris; General de Trentinian, of the Order of Cincinnati; members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames of America; the American Military and Naval Attachés, Brigadier-General Stanley H. Ford and Captain David M. Le Breton; the Marquis de Rochambeau; the Marquis de Grasse and Dr. Maurice Hanotte.

The American Legion Color Guard, Paris Post, led by Sergeant Ralph H. Garner, conducted a formal salute before the tomb.

Following the ceremonies at the tomb of Lafayette, the officials repaired to the statue to the American Volunteers in the French Army, Place des États-Unis, where they were joined by the Baron de Fontenay, President of the Municipal Council; Jules Jusserand, former Ambassador to the United States, and members of the Association of French Liaison Officers with the American Army. Here again the American Legion Color Guard saluted, and William S. Davenport, General de Trentinian and Baron de Fontenay voiced tributes to the American war dead, extolling Franco-American relations. This ceremony was under the direction of the American Volunteers in the French Army, 1914-1917.

The address of the Baron de Fontenay follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In coming to affirm, once more, before this monument dedicated to the American volunteers who died for France, her gratitude and emotion, Paris obeys a sacred dictate of her heart. In rendering the homage due these heroes who, for the triumph of an ideal, freely made the sacrifice of their lives, we hear the voices that arise from the tombs where repose the bodies of these brave men. They exhort us in these troubled hours to remain united by sentiment and by reason; to give to the problems of the moment, to passing difficulties, the secondary rank which they deserve among human values and to maintain intact the sacred patrimony of our joys and sorrows.

The memory of the friendship of Washington and of Lafayette was lodged deep in the souls of these brave and robust youths who in 1917 left their western shores with their populous cities to come to the aid of a wounded France.

In our turn, we relied on a past still vibrant with shared sufferings, with common hopes, for the continuance of our indissoluble ties.

From the fronts of our public edifices, from the tower of our Hôtel de Ville (City Hall), fly at this moment the folds of the proud standard of the United States together with our



FLOWERS ON THE TOMB OF LAFAYETTE IN MEMORY OF WASHINGTON. AT THE RIGHT IS CHARLES BEAUMONT, PRESIDENT OF THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS IN PARIS.

own tricolor. We cultivate as a precious thing this friendship between our peoples, sanctified twice by the blood of our sons.

The circumstances that bring about this pilgrimage, which this year takes place during the many celebrations organized by the Comité France-Amérique to recall the bonds between our two countries, offer a symbolic and spiritual significance which can escape no one.

HONOR PAID TO AMERICANS

A signal tribute was paid to prominent members of the American colony at a Fourth of July Bicentennial reception at the Palace of the Legion of Honor, when General Dubail, Grand Chancellor of the Legion, pinned an officer's rosette on the breast of Charles G. Loeb, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in France, who took a prominent part in planning the bicentennial celebrations in Paris. Mr. Loeb was described by General Dubail as "a child of Paris and faithful friend of France."

The American Women's Club of Paris gave a George Washington luncheon on July 4 with the American Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Armour, as the guest of honor. Mrs. Benjamin H. Connor presided and those present included the Comtesse de Chilly and Mrs. Frederic Shearer, national and Paris regents of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mr. Armour said in part:

"This is the time when the American woman can play her most important role, when she can make her influence most felt. If she stands firm and insists that in spite of everything there shall be no deviation from the patriotic path of American citizenship; that regardless of what is happening, she stands by the side of her husband, father or brother, for the support and defense of the Constitution versus all enemies foreign and domestic, for the upholding of our laws and the honor of our flag, then she is performing the duty of citizenship as it should be performed.

"It behooves us as patriotic Americans on this double anniversary—the 156th anniversary of our Independence and the 200th anniversary of the birth of Washington—to pause to consider for a moment our position in the world today, to make in army parlance 'an estimate of the situation,' and having made it, to resolve that if our country needs our help we stand ready for the call."

The American University Women's Club held a reception during the afternoon of July 4 in Reid

Hall, at which William L. Finger, American Trade Commissioner, addressed more than one hundred and fifty members and guests.

STUDENTS LAY CORNERSTONE

American students in Paris seized upon this occasion of honor to George Washington and the celebration of American Independence to lay the cornerstone for their new social center at 261 Boulevard Raspail. Here again the officials of the Municipality of Paris rendered the occasion historic by their presence and were paid a high compliment for their interest in American projects by the American Chargé d'Affaires.

OTHER CEREMONIES ON JULY 4

At the same time that the laying of the cornerstone of the American Students Social Center was taking place, there were assembled at Dun-sur-Meuse, a town on the Meuse River not far from Paris, a group of French and American notables who had journeyed thither to dedicate a memorial to the Fifth Division of the American Army. The memorial was built into a new bridge across the Meuse River, along which some of the crucial battles of the World War were fought.

Captain Peter P. Zion presented the officials of the town with a special copy of the history of the gallant Fifth, and recalled what General Pershing described as "one of the most brilliant feats of the A. E. F."

Ever since the Unknown Soldier of France was interred in the magnificent tomb at the Etoile in Paris there has been burning there an "eternal flame." On the evening of July 4 the color guard of the American Legion, Paris Post, marched to this famous sarcophagus, placed a wreath, saluted the departed hero and "attended to the re-kindling of the eternal flame." Commander Henry W. Dunning and R. L. Miles officiated.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BANQUET

With President Lebrun occupying the chair of honor beneath a cluster of French and American flags and more than 300 French and American notables as guests, the annual banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce in France—dedicated this year to the theme of the George Washington Bicentennial—was held on the eve-

ning of July 4 at the Hôtel Palais d'Orsay. Among the guests were General John J. Pershing; Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State; M. René Renoult, Vice President of the French Council of Ministers; Mr. Armour, American Chargé d'Affaires; and Charles G. Loeb, president of the Chamber of Commerce.

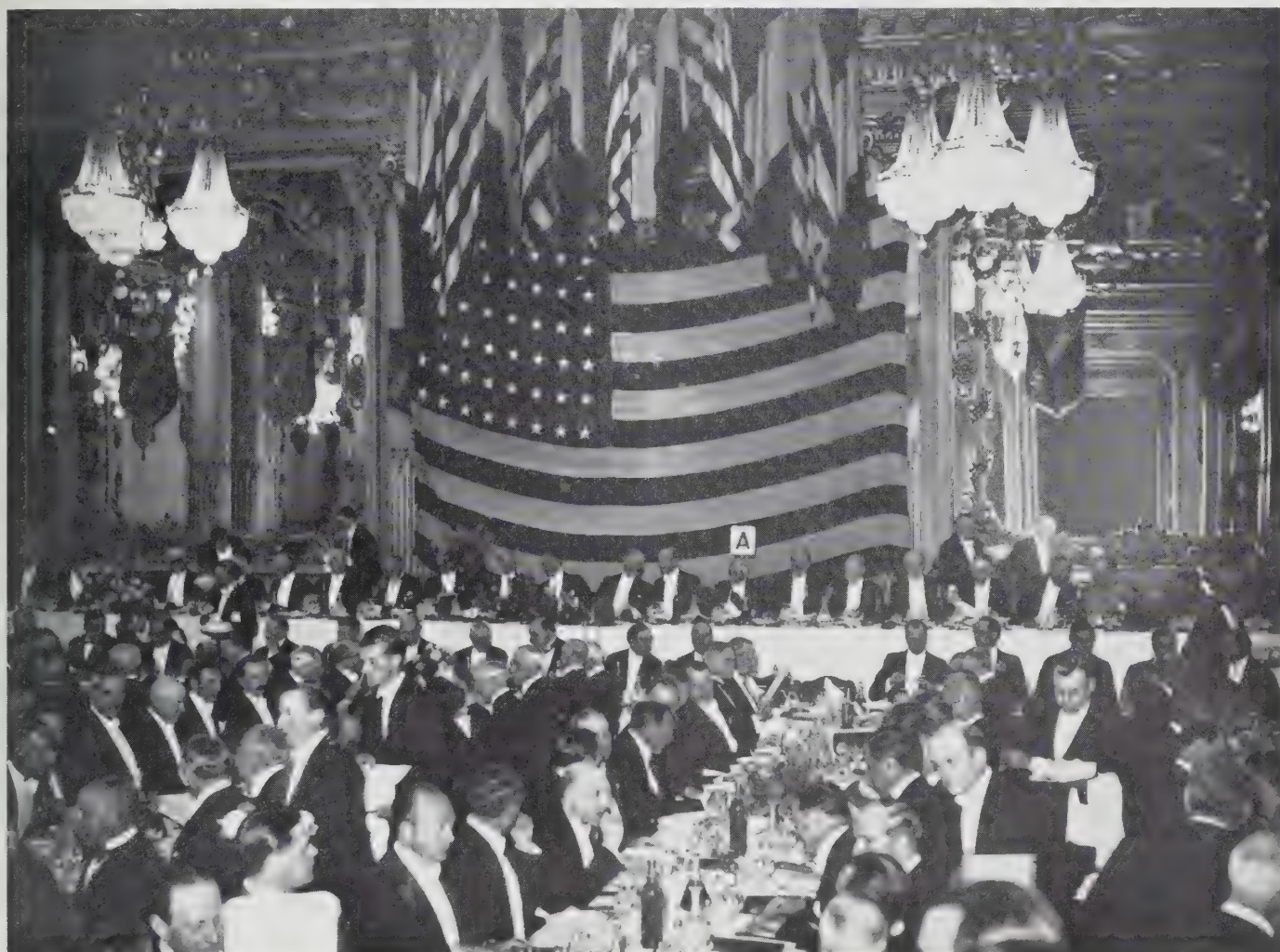
"Distinguished military and civil leaders of France sat in an aura of historic good-will with a gathering of Americans, pledging anew faith in the work of the two sister republics for war's end," said the European edition of THE NEW YORK HERALD next morning. "The banquet was one of the greatest demonstrations of Franco-American good-will ever witnessed in Paris."

Special importance was given to the event by the presence of President Lebrun, who in accepting the invitation of the American Chamber of Commerce, followed the precedent of attendance

of the French Chief of State at American Fourth of July banquets established by the late President Doumer. Before his assassination in May, President Doumer had signified his intention of attending this function in honor of George Washington.

Mr. Loeb, presiding at the banquet, called upon the President of France to say a few words as "an additional sign of international friendship." The President's short address was enthusiastically applauded.

Thanking the American Chamber of Commerce for its invitation and for thus associating, in accordance with tradition, the Chief of the French State with the manifestation of Franco-American amity, President Lebrun expressed the hope that the two sister republics, following their destinies on opposite sides of the Atlantic, "always shall be able to evolve from memories justly evoked and



AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN FRANCE HONORS GEORGE WASHINGTON. THIS WAS ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING EVENTS OF THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN FRANCE. At the main table left to right, beginning under "A" in the background are Former American Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, Charles G. Loeb, President Lebrun of the French Republic, and Norman Armour, American Chargé d'Affaires.

from their long confraternity the means of solving their problems and settling their respective interests according to full justice, bearing in mind the sacrifices they made for the sacred cause in the great conflict a few years ago."

The President concluded his speech with these words:

"Gentlemen, it is in such a spirit that I in turn ask you to raise your glasses in honor of the Franco-American friendship of today and for its fruitful periods to come. May that friendship serve to bind still more closely and more profoundly the mutual relations of our two great nations."

Premier Edouard Herriot had declared his intention of being present, but found it necessary to leave that same evening for Lausanne. He was represented by M. Renoult, who spoke in behalf of his government, confirming the hope for peaceful adjustment of all problems expressed by President Lebrun. The following is a translation of M. Renoult's address:

George Washington believed in the world's great moral forces, and the heroes of the war of independence were victorious because they knew that the ideal always would vanquish force. . . .

Magnificent history, which continues to bear fruit, for from that epopee was created the Franco-American friendship which we are celebrating today! It has resisted all tests during more than two centuries, for the very reason that it was founded upon mutual moral bases, superior to those of interest. At the present time the necessity of such friendship is greater than ever, for it finds its justification in the actual interest of all nations.

As strongly attached as is the United States to the Pact of Paris and to the principles of arbitration and the pacific settlement of conflicts, France never has ceased to prepare the work of organization of peace. France adhered to the facultative clause of obligatory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of Justice, the scope of which Mr. Kellogg himself is best placed to appreciate, and to the General Act of Arbitration by which all disputes, judicial and political, are assured of judicial or arbitral settlement.

Even though (as Mr. Kellogg himself has recognized) the particular situation in which she finds herself, past experience and legitimate care of her interests justify on her part the greatest degree of prudence, France did not wait for the conditions of her security to be entirely realized before entering into the way of a limitation of her national armaments—she reduced her military service to one year and collaborated actively in the elaboration at Geneva of the limitation and reduction of armaments.

TOAST TO FRENCH PRESIDENT

Mr. Loeb proposed the health of the President of the French Republic, with the music of the "Marseillaise," and that of the President of the United States, with the music of "Stars and

Stripes." Speaking in French, he then emphasized the special importance of this year's July 4 celebration because of its association with the observance of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. He paid tribute to the memory of the eminent Frenchmen, Marshal Joffre, Marshal Foch, Aristide Briand and President Doumer, who at repeated Fourth of July Celebrations had honored the Americans in Paris with their presence.

Among the sentiments expressed by Mr. Loeb and most warmly applauded was: "I am convinced personally that if ever the territory of France was again invaded, her security endangered, or her national life threatened, the Americans would rise up and hasten to fight at her side."

Translated, Mr. Loeb's address was, in part, as follows:

The anniversary of the independence of the United States of America is treated as a national holiday in France, and on this day the American flag floats at the side of the French flag on French public buildings and monuments. Therefore, I need not say to the Frenchmen who are here what the Fourth of July means, but only to thank them to have collaborated so closely not only in celebrating our independence, but in creating it.

The American Government decided to give to the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's birthday an exceptional character—for the event to be celebrated not only in one fête but to cover the entire year of 1932. Naturally, the culminating point of these celebrations is the Fourth of July, the anniversary of the declaration of the independence of the United States of America for which George Washington fought victoriously, and to the maintenance of which he consecrated himself in war and peace. . . .

In my opinion, the most beautiful homage to George Washington, the most magnificent synthesis of his work and of his life, was made by Napoleon Bonaparte in the order of the day addressed to the French army on the occasion of the death of Washington:

"Washington is dead. This great man fought against tyranny. He consolidated the liberty of his country. His memory will always be dear to the French people as to all the free men of the two worlds and especially to the Frenchmen who, like him and the American soldiers, fight for equality and liberty. Consequently the First Consul orders that during ten days black crepes shall be attached to all flags and standards of the Republic."

We cannot think of Washington without thinking of Lafayette, and their friendship symbolizes the unalterable friendship between France and the United States. It is certain that, in spite of financial questions, economic and tariff problems, and in spite of the agitations of internal politics in America, the friendship of the United States for France has remained as intact and sincere as was that of Washington and of Lafayette.

Although the Franco-American friendship, from a standpoint of sentiment, is established beyond discussion and so deeply rooted in our country that this friendship has resisted the most poisonous campaigns, we must nevertheless admit that our cooperation is far from being perfect. People may love each other without really helping each other sufficiently,

and the main effort of the American Chamber of Commerce in France has been, and always will be, directed toward creating a closer solidarity and a more intimate collaboration between the United States and France in the economic, financial and commercial fields.

The American Chamber of Commerce is particularly happy to state that two agreements have been signed recently between our two countries which constitute milestones on the road to Franco-American collaboration—the convention which was signed during the month of April abolishing the double taxation of American corporations and the convention signed during the month of May relating to the quotas,—constituting the important progress in our hope that our two countries will settle all differences and solve all their problems at one time by a general treaty of commerce. . . .

I know that all Frenchmen will be happy to see that American politics point toward the revision of the Prohibition Law. There is in America a great movement of public opinion against the application which is being made at present of the Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution, and it appears possible that France may soon see the doors reopen in America to one of its important commerces.

It is from the intimate collaboration and close cooperation of our two countries that a return of prosperity can be expected, and I trust that, in accordance with the words of Viviani, our two nations will know how to rise in every way above the narrow furrows of egotism.

AMERICAN MELODIES PLAYED

A pleasant deviation from the speechmaking at the banquet was furnished by the Garde Republicaine Band, which under the baton of M. Pierre Dupont played such favorites as "Dixie," "Over There," "Songs From the Old Folks," "Campus Melodies," and music from American Civil War and World War collections.

General Pershing, dressed in mufti and wearing the Legion grand cordon, and General Gouraud, Military Governor of Paris, were the subjects of stirring demonstrations whenever their names were mentioned.

The Government of the United States was represented by Mr. Armour who referred to the bonds uniting France and America through Lafayette and praised the Kellogg-Briand Treaty as leading the way to peace. He said:

We all regret the absence of our Ambassador tonight. However, it is needless for me to assure you that it is a great privilege and pleasure to me to be here with you all.

These dinners on the Fourth of July have become a tradition in our life in France, particularly because of the opportunity that they afford for an expression of Franco-American friendship and understanding. The dinner this year possesses a particular significance, marking as it does not only the 156th year of our independence as a nation, but the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. We are therefore particularly honored to have with us as our guests of honor tonight the President of the Republic, the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, and so many distinguished representatives of French life and thought. We are also happy to greet our former Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg,

now judge on the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

Mr. Secretary, for that is the name that comes most naturally to my lips in addressing you, our former chief,—it is with something akin to emotion that we greet you here tonight. Your name, together with that of the great Frenchman [Briand] whom you saw borne to his final resting place at Cocherel yesterday, is forever associated with the pact, which although officially bearing the name of Paris, is and will always be more familiarly known to us as the Briand-Kellogg Pact. Almost four years have passed since you came to Paris to attend the solemn ceremony connected with the signature of that pact. Since that time you have left the office of Secretary of State, but you have continued on in the cause of international justice, giving the benefit of your ripe experience to the great court now functioning at The Hague. I like to think that it is more than a coincidence that our last two Secretaries of State both went from that office to two of the highest courts of justice—Mr. Hughes to become Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and yourself to be the American Representative on the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. Is this not evidence of the fact that it is the will of our country that the post of Secretary of State—that the handling of our international relations—be put in the hands of men who bring to their work the impartiality of the bench; the finest and highest traditions of the law. The fact that the present Secretary of State was also a lawyer of distinction before assuming his present office, is further evidence of this fact.

Less than six months ago, it was my high privilege to be seated at this very table, in fact, in this very place, beside the President of the Republic. He came to do honor to Washington and I had the pleasure to recall to him on that occasion that he was the second Chief of State of France to render by his presence such homage to our first President—the other having been the young Napoleon Bonaparte as First Consul. Three months later, America mourned with France the terrible act that removed this great and kind figure from her public life.

Mr. President of the Republic, we are deeply honored by your presence here tonight. Like your predecessor, you have always shown yourself to be a true friend of my country and we like to interpret your presence here tonight as further evidence of that fact. With my Ambassador I had the pleasure to accompany General Pershing when you received him recently at the Elysée and I had the privilege then of hearing you describe your visit, as Minister of the Liberated Regions, when you accompanied President Poincaré into Saint Mihiel just after it had been occupied by American forces.

Mr. President, you come from that portion of France that has given so many of your countrymen to the service not only of France but of the world. We Americans shall never forget that it was from Lorraine that Père Marquette came to discover the inner wildernesses of our country.

It is a great source of pride to all of us Americans here tonight, as I know it will be to our compatriots across the sea, that the head of the French State should honor us with his presence on this particularly significant occasion, and on behalf of my Government and of our people, I wish to express our deep appreciation for this gesture of friendship.

Mr. Vice President of the Council, it is a cause of regret to us all that the President of the Council who had hoped in spite of his many and onerous duties to have been with us tonight should at the last moment have been called away, but we appreciate the reasons which have made it impossible for him to be here and we are happy to greet you in his place as representing the French Government. You have many friends among the members of the American colony in Paris, all of whom are delighted to welcome you here tonight. We are particularly gratified, Mr. Vice President of the Council,

that you should have taken this time to join in our celebration tonight and we beg you to accept our thanks.

I should be grateful to Your Excellency if you would be kind enough in my behalf to transmit the following message to M. Herriot, which had he been here tonight I had expected to address him personally. Would you tell him that, since taking over the high office which he now holds, we realize that he has had charge of delicate and difficult international negotiations which we all hope will lead to the solution to questions of an importance that have perhaps never before confronted the world. Upon the solution to those questions will perhaps depend whether or not our civilization as we have conceived it is to continue. Would you tell him that his breadth of vision and the sympathetic understanding which he has shown in approaching these questions have been deeply appreciated by the Government and people of the United States and that we feel sure that in this spirit, and with the desire prompting us all to reach a solution to these problems, an issue satisfactory to all will eventually be found.

I raise my glass to our two Republics and to the friendship which, unbroken through 156 years, will unite them forever.

NOTABLE ADDRESS BY MR. KELLOGG

The candor with which the problems confronting the United States and France were discussed during the bicentennial celebrations in Paris is illustrated by the principal address at the Chamber of Commerce banquet. It was delivered by Mr. Kellogg, former American Secretary of State and co-author of the Pact of Paris.

Mr. Kellogg referred freely to international policies, war memories, economic conditions and President Hoover's disarmament plan which, he said, had kindled anew the peace hopes of mankind. There follows the full text of Mr. Kellogg's speech:

Since the last celebration of the Fourth of July, France has lost two of her great statesmen. The tragic death of President Doumer has stirred the world with horror and has awakened in the minds of the peoples of all nations a sense of deep sorrow and sympathy for France and the members of his family. Stricken at the height of his fame, he was a man beloved of all, and I know that all Americans join with France in paying tribute to his memory. Another French statesman, M. Briand, of whom I speak with a sense of personal loss, has gone. For him I had a deep affection and admiration. He was the greatest influence for peace in this troubled post-war period. His death was an irreparable loss and all lovers of peace will bow their heads in sorrow.

And yet, we must live our lives, fulfill our destiny, visit our national shrines and celebrate our national holidays.

There is a peculiar significance in the celebration of the Fourth of July this year as it is the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, whose name is honored in every land. And how appropriate that we should celebrate in Paris—the capital of the nation which rendered such signal assistance in the establishment of the independence of a new nation—an event which has been fraught with the most far-reaching influence in the world's civilization!

I can say nothing new about the relations of France and the United States, but often it is useful to say over and over again the things that all know, so that we may not forget the lessons that history teaches, or fail to view the future in

the proper perspective. In all the years that have passed since the breaking of the dawn on that memorable Fourth of July, 1776, France and the United States have never been at war and I have faith they never will be. The two nations have had their differences—sometimes serious ones—but those differences have never brought our countries into armed conflict. This is an example worthy of emulation by the nations of the world.

If our countries, originators of the only world-wide declaration against war, cannot settle their disputes by negotiation or arbitration, I should despair of the outlook for peace. Do not let us be disturbed by the clashes of opinions—serious as they seem at times. Do not let us be disturbed by speeches of some of our public men—often made for local consumption—nor by the press which occasionally may stir the passions of the people. These incidents can probably not be prevented, but they can be minimized. I know that in the end the calm influence of reason will prevail and that the statesmen, who, from time to time, may hold the destinies of these nations in their hands, will not lightly take any step which might ultimately lead to world disaster.

It was with the background of this history, and looking confidently to the future, that France's great statesman and apostle of peace proposed to the United States a perpetual and unalterable covenant that France and the United States should renounce war and should settle all their differences by pacific means. It was with this grand conception and from this beginning that the Pact of Paris grew, whereby sixty nations have solemnly pledged themselves to peace. I often wonder if we fully realize the responsibility these two nations have assumed to the rest of the world. I sometimes doubt, and yet I know that deep in our national consciousness we must realize the appalling consequences if France and America, whose peoples are devoted to peace, should forget their solemn pledges and fail to exert to the utmost their influence as the world's greatest republics to prevent another conflict.

The question foremost in the public mind today is: How are we to maintain peace?

We are still in the shadow of the great war. The minds of the people and of their leaders in public life are still oppressed by the fear of war, and statesmen are groping, as it were, in the dark for some means of prevention. It would seem impossible that the recollection of the greatest cataclysm the world ever knew can have faded from the minds of men. Who can describe the horrors of that war? Imagination is baffled when we think of the millions of men and women sacrificed, of the appalling destruction, of ruined lands and desolate homes, and of the trail of poverty and misery which has followed in its wake. One can hardly believe that men contemplate the possibility of the clash of nations which would produce another such catastrophe. When we consider the awful devastation of that conflict and the development of science in the improvement of the instruments of destruction, we cannot conceive the result of another war. I doubt if our boasted Western civilization would survive it. And yet, we hear today influential men predicting a war as inevitable, and advocating the building of great navies and the increase of armament as a means of defense.

I do not believe that the present political unrest in the world indicates another war. In my opinion, the cause of the unrest, the agitation and the disturbances, which have shaken many nations to their foundations, is economic rather than the growth of the war spirit. It is the natural consequence of the great upheaval through which we passed.

Now—what are the remedies? Some advocate alliances of the great nations armed to police the world; some, the arming of a super-state, and some, military sanctions. I do not believe in the efficacy of any of these remedies. War has never been prevented by armed alliances; they have only broadened and deepened and intensified the conflict when it came. If

you cannot trust individual nations in their dealings with one another to settle their difficulties by pacific means, you cannot trust them banded or held together by alliances to maintain peace by arming to the teeth. We know that many wars have been brought on through an exaggerated chauvinism, jealousy, racial hatreds and the personal ambitions of rulers. But can anyone say that the great and powerful nations are less liable to aggression or to the abuse of power than the smaller nations? I do not, for a moment minimize the fears of peoples and their longing for security, but I do not believe that security can be had by alliance, balance of power and armament. For centuries Europe has depended upon these primitive methods to maintain peace. They have been dangers rather than safeguards. In the last great war, the then existing alliances prevented localizing the conflict and this fact, with the competition in armament was undoubtedly to a large extent, if not entirely, responsible for what happened.

What does the history of the last war teach us? It was started by a crime, a murder in Sarajevo, which of course, should have been and was punished under domestic law. Shocking as the crime was, it was not an adequate cause for plunging most of Europe into a desperate struggle from which our civilization will not recover for generations. It started as a feeble flame and spread like a mighty conflagration until it involved in its cometary sweep the whole continent—in fact, most of the world. The murder was the excuse for the war and not the real cause. The real cause lay deep in the political system. National jealousies and aspirations, racial hatreds, distrust and fear had divided Europe into armed camps. Her statesmen had attempted to prevent war by military alliances and ententes calculated to maintain the balance of power and entailing inevitably a competitive increase in armament. As a result, peace was not maintained but most of the nations of the world were involved in a conflict in the direct cause of which many of them had no interest.

One of the most cynical doctrines in the whole political armory is that which passes under the title of "balance of power." It means nothing more nor less than the building up and setting off of one armed force against another through alliances and counter-alliances. It is the direct negation of disarmament. This vicious system was one of the first fruits of the intense militant nationalism which emerged from feudalism uncontrolled by any recognized law of nations; it reached its highest development on the continent of Europe during the eighteenth century; and, to the disgrace of mankind, it has lingered on to our day. It cannot be reconciled with the enlightened conception of a world governed by law, and it has been thoroughly discredited by its results. Indeed, history records no failure so conspicuous, so complete, and so disastrous.

The way to security and peace is through disarmament; and the way to disarm is to disarm. Does any rational human being doubt the verdict of a universal plebiscite on this subject if such a thing were possible? Do you and I know anybody who actually wants another war? Where is the man in any civilized community who cares to pay his earnings over to his Government to buy guns and build battleships? And yet this overwhelming sentiment against armaments has thus far succeeded in producing little more than pious declarations of principle.

Thirteen years ago in circumstances of utmost solemnity, the Covenant of the League of Nations was framed with a clause laying down the basic principle that

The maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety.

Today, land and naval armaments are greater than ever in times of peace and are increasing at an alarming rate. The nearest approach to a definite accomplishment has been the Washington Treaty of 1922 in which five Powers fixed a

limit for battleships—much higher than was really justified by their needs. The London Conference of 1930 made little progress in real disarmament. It failed to produce agreement among all of the big Powers and fixed the limits of permissible naval tonnage so high in certain categories as to allow increases instead of decreases.

How long will the patience of the waiting masses hold out in the face of these discouragements? Hope is a good breakfast but a bad supper.

In speaking today, however, I am profoundly moved by the conviction that another great advance on the road to world peace, political appeasement and economic relief is under way. The suggestion of President Hoover for a reduction by approximately one-third of the armaments of the world has re-kindled new hope. There is not a nation whose people are not breathing more freely at the thought of the relief from the crushing burden which the universal acceptance of some such plan might bring to them. The general acceptance of a project of this nature is naturally very near to my own heart since it is the logical working out of those ideas which animated the conclusion of that Treaty which forever proscribed wars of aggression and made defense the only legitimate use for arms. Therefore each step which tends to decrease the forces apt for aggression and consequently makes possible a decrease of those maintained for defense, hastens the day when war shall exist only as a word in our histories. A striking program of this nature is a further indication, if any is needed, of the fact that America is desirous, heart and soul, of co-operating in the solution of the world's problems. Moreover, in the conclusion of such a Treaty now lies real security, since it would reduce the means of aggression, unite the world in a joint undertaking to maintain that reduced level, and give all nations of the world a common interest in the solution of any difficulties that might disturb this equilibrium.

In these times of ruinous cost of Government, with the crushing burden of taxation which is sapping the economic life blood of peoples and blocking the return to prosperity, the expenditure for armament is not only responsible to a large degree for this taxation, but it is a menace to the peace of the world.

I realize that the United States is more fortunately situated than many of the nations of Europe and that we should not assume to measure the actions of all countries by the standards of our public opinion. I am not, therefore, criticizing the statesmen of any nation, whose fears for the safety of their respective countries lead them to advocate what I believe to be a worn-out policy of past generations.

Peace will come to the family of nations when the people, their leaders and the publicists have finally come to the conclusion that there are better means of settling international disputes than the bloody arbitrament of war. People must be educated to appreciate that war is a crime against the law of nations and the law of nature. It cannot be expected that the abolition of war will be accomplished in a day, when war has been considered the legal and justified prerogative of nations from time immemorial. But war is a different thing today from what it was centuries ago. It has ceased to be a mere clash between two or three nations from which the rest of the world is immune. A conflict today in any part of the world is a menace to the peace of all the rest of the world.

I believe that greater steps have been taken in the last decade to maintain peace than in any period of the world's history and it has come through mutual understanding, conferences, conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement of disputes. Time does not permit me to discuss in detail those measures which have occupied the attention of statesmen. Hundreds of treaties of conciliation and arbitration have been made; the League of Nations is constantly engaged in the adjustment of international disputes; the Locarno Treaties went far towards the stabilization of Central Europe; and the

Pact of Paris was the first broad declaration of all nations for renunciation of war and for the peaceful settlement of international disputes. It is the unconditional solemn pledge of more than sixty nations backed by the united voice of all the peoples of the world not to resort to war for the settlement of disputes. It is a declaration of principles, a reversal of the policy of nations, a foundation stone on which can be built the temple of peace. I know it is said by many that it is nothing but a treaty which may be broken as many others which have gone before it, and that it did not prevent the conflict between China and Japan. M. Briand, the author of this great conception, did not claim for it absolute prevention of war, but he never lost faith in its efficacy. I desire to point out that neither China nor Japan has been willing to admit they were at war, and twenty years ago what has occurred there would probably have involved all of the East in the flame of war. Who knows the restraining influence this treaty has had? We know of the strenuous efforts of all the nations to settle this conflict and to preserve peace, how by concerted action the public opinion of the world was focused upon the two nations who were threatening the violation of their treaties. When, in any crisis, in the past has this been done? Had it been done in 1914 the great conflict might have been averted. Had the opinions of all nations been mobilized and brought to bear, how different might have been the result. But at that time, as during all ages, war was considered the private affair of the belligerents with which neutral nations had no right to interfere.

It is true there were statesmen in Europe who foresaw, at least dimly, the consequences of a European conflict, but the world at large was not only ignorant of it, but passive. I am a great believer in the ultimate force of public opinion. It is the ruling factor in our national as well as international life. I am, therefore, of the unalterable opinion that permanent peace will not come until the public mind is trained to think in terms of peace. Every conference to avert war and every treaty for conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement of disputes adds to the weight of public opinion which will outlaw a nation which violates its treaties.

I am reminded of an incident which happened before the signing of the Peace Pact. I was received at Havre by a delegation consisting of the Mayor and the officials of the city, who presented me with a pen and on the case were inscribed the words: "*Si vis pacem para pacem*"—if you wish peace prepare for peace. How much wiser than the old saying "If you wish peace prepare for war." Through all the ages nations have staked their security and safety upon building armaments. How futile has been the result! I believe there is nothing today more dangerous to our peace than the competition in armament.

I know there are scoffers who say that these views are idealistic and that we must follow the old practice of armaments limited only by the resources of a nation. That was not the view of one of France's greatest statesmen, who saw the horror and perils of war and whose foresight visioned a better day. I would remind my hearers that all the reforms of the world have been started by idealists like Briand.

AMERICAN AND FRENCH COLORS MINGLED

The banquet table was elaborately decorated with American and French colors and a beautiful Stuart portrait of George Washington adorned the program. Those seated at the head table at the banquet were Hon. Norman Armour, American

Chargé d'Affaires; Very Rev. Frederick W. Beekman; Laurence V. Benét, Past President of the Chamber; M. Béquet, Président du Conseil Général de la Seine; M. Aimé Berthod, Ministre des Pensions; Général Braconnier, Secrétaire Général Militaire de la Présidence de la République; Duc de Broglie, Membre de l'Institut, President of French Section, Order of the Cincinnati; M. Albert Buisson, Président du Tribunal de Commerce de la Seine; M. Gratien Candace, Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat aux Colonies; Brigadier General Stanley H. Ford, American Military Attaché; M. Pierre de Fouquières, Ministre Plénipotentiaire, Chef du Protocole; M. Germain-Martin, Ministre des Finances; M. Justin Godart, Ministre de la Santé Publique; Général Gouraud, Gouverneur Militaire de Paris; M. Doynel de St. Quentin, Ministre Plénipotentiaire Sous-Directeur d'Afrique; M. Ducos, Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat au Ministère de l'Education Nationale et Chargé de l'Enseignement Technique; Général Dubail, Grand Chancelier de la Légion de Honneur; M. Gabriel Hanotaux, de l'Académie Française, Président du Comité France-Amérique; M. Hubert, Président de la Chambre de Commerce de Marseille; Hon. Leo. J. Keena, American Consul General; Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State of the United States; Captain David McDougal Le Breton, American Naval Attaché; M. Albert Lebrun, Président de la République; Mr. Charles G. Loeb, President of the American Chamber of Commerce; M. André Magre, Secrétaire Général de la Présidence de la République; M. Paul Marchandeau, Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat à la Présidence du Conseil; M. Marcombes, Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat à l'Education Physique; M. Margaine, Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat au Ministère des Travaux Publics; Général Maurin, Membre du Conseil Supérieur de la Guerre; M. Lionel Nastorg, Vice-President du Conseil Municipal de Paris; M. Maurice Palmade, Ministre du Budget; M. Raymond Patenôtre, Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat à la Présidence du Conseil; M. Henry Peartree, Past President of the Chamber; M. P. Peixotto, Past President of the Chamber; General John J. Pershing; M. René Renoult, Garde des Sceaux, Ministre de la Justice; Hon. Philippe Roy, Minister for Canada; Mr. Robert M. Scotten, First Secretary of the American Embassy, and Mr. Bernard J. Shoninger, Past President of the Chamber.

RECEPTION AT HOTEL DE VILLE

One of the most brilliant events of the Bicentennial Celebration in Paris was a gala soirée at the Hôtel de Ville during the late evening of July 4, when Paris played host to American and South American diplomats, residents and visitors. The hall was ablaze with lights; a detachment of Republican Guards in full and colorful attire took its stand before the historic building; and shortly after nine p. m. a long line of motor cars driving through great throngs of cheering spectators brought top-hatted men and brilliantly gowned women to the reception.

The notables who had attended the American Chamber of Commerce banquet repaired to the Hôtel de Ville and were there greeted, with the other guests, by Baron de Fontenay, President of the Municipal Council of Paris, who with M. Edouard Renard, Prefect of the Seine, was at the head of the receiving line. The guests assembled first in the ornate reception hall where Baron de Fontenay delivered the following address of welcome:

I have as my first duty to salute our hosts of this evening and more particularly the Ambassadors and Ministers of North and South America, who do us the great honor of assisting at this celebration.

A strong bond of friendship exists between France and the States that they represent. Equally dear are the bonds which unite Paris and a great number of cities of those countries. I address myself to the Ambassadors and Ministers at the same time that I thank them for the kindness with which they have accepted the invitation.

Permit me also to salute and to thank General Pershing, the great Commander in Chief of the American Armies, whom we have had with us here during the past year and whose name is borne by one of the streets of the capital, as well as Mr. Kellogg, whom we had equal pleasure, after the war, in receiving at the Hôtel de Ville in connection with the ceremony celebrating the peace pact which bears his name.

I wish to express the sentiments of pleasure which we have in their presence.

In this year of 1932, marked by the 200th anniversary of the birth of Washington, the Hôtel de Ville owes it to itself to take part in the commemorative celebrations. While on the other side of the ocean an entire nation turns to the cradle of the founder of its independence, our capital, recalling the veneration which our ancestors had for him, joins in rendering homage to him as one of the greatest figures of his time and of all time.

To be sure, our city possesses no building which a sojourn of the great man has dedicated specially to his memory. Franklin, the philosopher, visited France and was one of the glories of Passy. The conqueror in one of the most decisive wars in history held on the immense theatre of the New World, never left the shores of his native land. But, though he never came to Paris, our common habitation, where the memory of the dearest of our companions in arms is always vivid, is not this city well chosen as an assemblage place today

for the compatriots of Washington and the fellow-citizens of Lafayette?

It is in order that we may unite in the same outburst of enthusiasm and fidelity that we have invited you this evening. We are conscious of exalting in this way a patriotic and humane ideal.

In an epoch when society too often seems to be uncertain which route to follow, the respect, knowledge and—in the fullest sense of the noble word—the Example of great men are an encouragement and a sacrament. Pioneer, surveyor, military chief, premier civil magistrate, Washington was a guide of the people because he was the perfect model of that which his century called “an honest man.”

This hero of a time when political emotion was so rife, was the incarnation of the calmest and most resolute reason and a lover of the simple life. When he retired to Mount Vernon, it was not through fatigue, vexation, nor even to imitate Cincinnatus—with whom he is so often compared—it was in order to get in touch again with his home, with his land, with those inexhaustible sources of virtue and strength which make vigorous individuals and healthy races. The solid formation of his personality, his taste for family life, his devotion to his native land and to public interest, composed in him an harmonious whole from which educators cannot too often draw inspiration and hold up to the admiration of future generations.

As for us, Parisians and Frenchmen, we cannot evoke the lasting work that he accomplished, in conjunction with our ancestors, without a tender pride. It is gratifying to us to recall that this collaboration was not only made practical by the intermediary of Lafayette, but, moreover, it was rendered morally possible by the sympathy which united, immediately they saw each other, the two representatives of the two countries.

One of Washington's biographers has defined as miraculous the transformation brought about in Washington's soul—so little prepared by former events for an intimate and total alliance—by his first contact with the delegate of France. The accord sealed at the critical hour for the common good has never ceased since that time and these private affections have contributed to direct the course of history, for all time, towards un hoped-for realizations. May the nations not forget the teaching of these heroes! May France and the United States find in the confidence which bound Washington and Lafayette to each other the golden rule for their relations, and in the multiplicity of their prodigious acts, sure guarantees for the future promised to their entente.

Our capital will not fail in the duty dictated to it by its past. Complying with the wish of the Parisian population and in response to the gesture of the State of Virginia—which had ordered a bust of Lafayette so as to offer it to the City Hall—Houdon went to the other side of the Ocean in order to reproduce in a pure chef-d'oeuvre the features of the father of the American republic.

In 1791, Pilon was entrusted with the same task by our municipality which wished to transmit to the General of its national guard the gift by which he would be most deeply touched.

Today, in our turn, we have the joy of giving the house of Mount Vernon a picture due to the painter of the marine, Gaston Alaux, representing the three-decked vessel, *La Ville de Paris* (The City of Paris), which was built in the second half of the 18th century at the expense of the Parisian aldermen in order to reinforce the French fleet and which covered itself with glory before Yorktown.

Thus the exchange of relics and souvenirs, which revivifies the trials and spendors of old, continues. Thus marble and canvas, talent and art, perpetuate the great men and the remarkable events; our populations, for their part will continue

to assure for these heroes a more touching and extensive immortality by ceaselessly reanimating in their hearts their gratitude, love and their infinite admiration.

STIRRING EXPRESSION OF FRIENDSHIP

The applause during Baron de Fontenay's speech created the atmosphere for one of the most stirring scenes of Franco-American good will ever witnessed in Europe.

M. Renard, speaking after the Baron, addressed the enthusiastic audience as follows:

We are happy to celebrate this evening the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington and to offer to the founder of the United States of America the homage of our admiration.

When in 1732, in the rich colony of Virginia, George Washington was born, Europe was still plunged in dissensions as obscure as they were without grandeur. International events occurred and were settled according to processes or forms of outworn laws that did not even have the value of a pretext. The people were beginning to feel vaguely the offenses to their national ideals of such conception of politics.

Washington, meanwhile, was growing up in that pioneer and strong America where the love of independence had led so many English subjects. The loyalty which it manifested for such a long time toward the mother country struggled in its heart with the sentiments of honor and justice. Its revolt was but an expression of its offended moral decency. The wound was so vital that it served to break old and honored bonds—bonds which were not more deep than a respect for contracts.

France, which its illustrious thinkers had been preparing for a long time to understand this gesture of liberty, recognized with joy in the American insurrection the exercising of a right which was already deeply rooted in all free consciences. The glory of Washington reached its height in our country with its first blow.

Washington was forty-five years old when there came to him the enthusiastic Marquis de Lafayette, that French officer who was only twenty years old and who exposed himself voluntarily to the worst dangers simply for the glory of being a soldier of liberty. He [Washington] found himself filled with a deep admiration and affection for this young hero.

Unforgettable hours, in the course of which all the champions of the most sacred of causes—nobles and plebians, old and young—realized that the welfare of America as well as that of France was intimately linked with the welfare of humanity!

While the young American Republic was organizing itself under the direction of Washington, the French Revolution was spreading its generous doctrine to the four corners of Europe.

Thus was founded, on common principles, on the respect for law and international honor, the invincible spiritual union of America and of France, which one hundred and thirty years later was to balance in decisive manner the destinies of the world.

These memories are present in the remembrance of all French citizens who find in the noble figure of Washington an exceptional model of the two virtues which are dear to them: a chivalrous generosity and a republican simplicity dignified of old. The figure of the great American patriot has its place in the pediment of every institution founded on reason and equity.

In 1784, during the celebrated scene of the farewells of Lafayette and Washington, it was truly the soul of the two

nations which found expression in the thoughts of the two illustrious companions in arms. "In taking leave of you," Washington, who had difficulty in hiding his emotions, might have said, "I seem to see departing from me the image of that generous France that we have loved so much and which I have loved in loving you."

May the intimate union of France and of America, symbolized by the brotherly love of Washington and Lafayette, by the intimate association of the soldiers of Pershing and of Foch in the War, and in the peace of Briand and Kellogg, be perpetuated forever throughout the ages.

PAINTING OF DE GRASSE FLAGSHIP

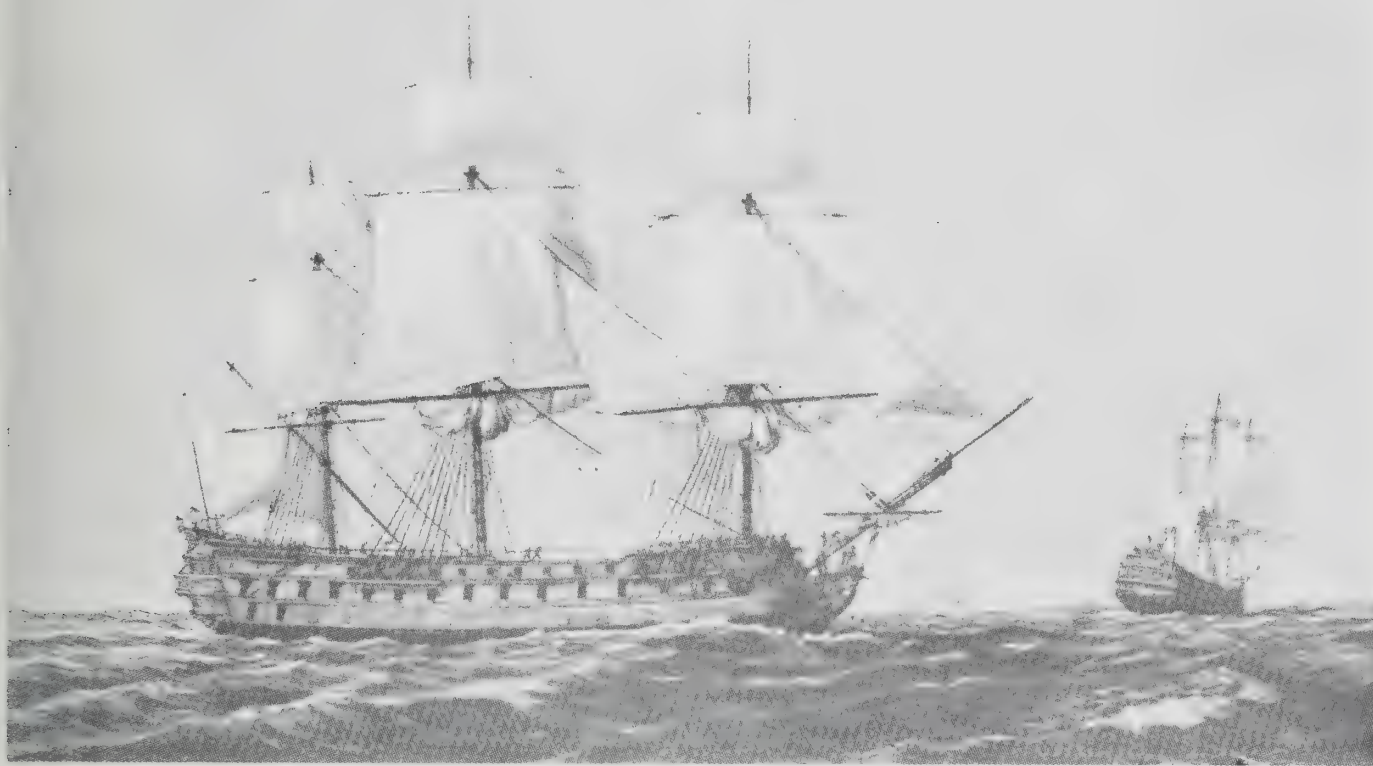
As a tribute from the City of Paris to the memory of George Washington, a painting of the *Ville de Paris*, flagship of Admiral de Grasse, the French officer who brought his fleet to the aid of Washington's army at Yorktown, was presented by Baron de Fontenay to Mr. Armour, American Chargé d'Affaires, to be forwarded to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association. The painting is the work of the French artist, Gaston Alaux.

Accepting the painting for the association, Mr. Armour assured the Municipality of Paris that it would be placed at Mount Vernon as intended. He said:

Mr. President: This tribute from the City of Paris to the memory of Washington on this two hundredth anniversary of his birth will go straight to the heart of every American. The painting which is so graciously offered to Mount Vernon and which will be handed by our Government to the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, will be received by them as a very precious souvenir and given a place of honor in the shrine of Washington. In the choice of this beautiful painting by the distinguished French artist, Gaston Alaux, I see a happy symbol. On the arms of the City of Paris, we see a ship in full sail. When my country was in need this great city plucked from its arms its symbol, and creating it into a living ship, despatched it to our aid.

We all remember the part played by the *Ville de Paris* in the battle of Yorktown—worthy of the great city whose *echevins had built and contributed her* to the cause of liberty. We know what were the feelings of Washington when word was brought to him that De Grasse had arrived. We can imagine the scene when the *Ville de Paris*, bearing the brave admiral, rounded the point and victory at last seemed to be within the realm of possibility. To you and to the descendants here tonight of those heroes whom France sent to us, we bring our thanks.

When Washington heard the happy news, accompanied by Rochambeau, Lafayette, de Broglie, Chastellux and du Portail he at once boarded the *Ville de Paris*, where, after an exchange of affectionate greetings, he spent the afternoon planning with the chief of the French fleet the siege of Yorktown. While it is true that Washington never crossed the Atlantic to visit your country, it cannot be said that he never put foot on French soil. And while it is true that he was never able to gratify his desire some day to come to Paris to thank the people of France for their great help rendered in the hour of need, and to greet once more his dear friend the Marquis de Lafayette, nevertheless, he preserved to his dying day the memory of the hours spent on the French ship as well



"THE CITY OF PARIS," FLAGSHIP OF ADMIRAL DE GRASSE. THIS PAINTING WAS EXECUTED BY GASTON ALAUX AND WAS PRESENTED TO THE MOUNT VERNON LADIES ASSOCIATION OF THE UNION BY THE MUNICIPALITY OF PARIS AT A BICENTENNIAL CEREMONY IN THE HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS, JULY 4, 1932.

as a grateful souvenir of the city which had been so gracious in its reception of Franklin and Jefferson.

Today we accept this picture as another noble gesture that truly symbolizes the friendship and affection between our two peoples.

M. Gabriel Hanotaux, president of the French-American Committee, next addressed the gathering as follows:

Mr. President; Mr. Prefect; Excellencies; My General: Permit me to associate the French-American Committee with the words that you have just addressed to our American friends and to thank with all my heart, in the name of the Committee, the Municipality of Paris which has received us as crowning the Week of American Nations in this magnificent hall where all the great commemorations of France are wont to assemble.

On hearing evoked the bonds which bind the United States and France there comes to me the words of Washington saying to de Grasse, "You are the arbiter of the war." He was in effect the arbiter of the war not only through assistance rendered to a common victory but also through the wisdom, the care for detail, and the attention wholly worthy of a great leader with which he applied himself in order to know to the minute when to arrive and to take part at the critical hour, according to instructions.

These are characteristics of a great leader and it was these qualities which made Washington, himself so competent, say

to de Grasse whose help at exactly the right hour was so important: "You are the arbiter of the war."

But in going over the circumstances in which was born the movement that carried French armies to American territory, at a time when voyages took a little longer than in the time of Lindbergh, I recall also those words that Louis XVI addressed to de Grasse: "France asks nothing, absolutely nothing, not even Canada, which was for so long a French colony and which was taken by that same common adversary that we have today. France asks nothing except that between our two peoples there be a friendship that nothing will ever affect, that no cause will ever break."

Such were the very words spoken by Louis XVI. The years that have passed since then have been a happy confirmation.

I do not know whether you will permit me to add a simple anecdote which the presence of Mr. Kellogg recalls to me. Tradition tells it as a story on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, like all traditions, it is subject to caution and demands, perhaps, to be interpreted. I reserve to myself the right to make the interpretation.

Mr. Kellogg, you discussed and signed the pact of Paris with M. Briand on the Quai d'Orsay. But between you there was a table and this table is always there. It is the table before which Vergennes received Franklin. Here is the story; pardon me for reciting it:

Franklin was a little embarrassed in the beautiful court of Louis XVI (called then the greatest king in Europe), which had the extremely beautiful Louis XVI furniture. He hesitated a little in approaching M. Vergennes. He knew that the French are nimble-witted and somewhat given to long

conversations and that in consequence it was more prudent to let the Frenchman speak first: "You speak, Gentleman of France." He advanced to the table and seated himself. He was received politely by M. Vergennes; he was silent a moment. Vergennes waited as well. At any moment it seemed that a sort of delicate coolness might be produced, but gentlemen of the time of Louis XVI were resourceful. Vergennes took his tobacco pouch from his pocket and offered some to Mr. Franklin. Mr. Franklin took some. M. Vergennes also. He saluted Mr. Franklin politely. Mr. Franklin saluted M. Vergennes politely. And they separated without having exchanged a word. The next day the alliance was made.

I should like to point out the moral, because without a moral my anecdote would be a little inappropriate.

We Frenchmen have the reputation of being talkers, but what is less well-known is that we are talkers who know how to be silent. It is said that in Germany we are called "Monsieur Immediately". Well, "Monsieur Immediately", knows how to take his time in order to get where he proposes to go.

M. Vergennes represents one of the traits of our national character: that of a man who knows how to wait and reflect in order not to decide too soon and then have to compromise.

That is my moral. I wish that France could be better known on the least known side of her character and that it be realized that in her, "reasoning does not forget reason", as our great poet has said.

Gentlemen: I thank you for having listened to me during perhaps too long a discourse, but in memory of Franklin and

of Washington, the great Americans who are with us, the great friends of France who have sustained us as we have sustained them in our hearts, I know you will pardon me.

OPERA STARS SING IN CONCERT

After the addresses a concert was given under the direction of M. Henri Busser, *chef d'orchestre de l'Opéra*, consisting of vocal selections by several members of the Parisian Grand Opera, a series of luminous ballets by the famous French danseuse, Mlle. Souleima, and orchestral selections. The program, which was printed in the official bulletin of the Municipality of Paris in September, 1932, was as follows:

1. Marche du Général Washington, reconstituée par—
Henri Busser
2. Ouverture d'Olympe de Clèves—Max d'Ollone
3. Air du Roi de Lahore—Massenet
M. Endrèze, de l'Opéra.
4. Air de la Walkyrie—Wagner
M. Jose de Trevi, de l'Opéra.
5. L'enfant prodigue—Debussy
Mlle. Marcelle Denya, de l'Opéra.
6. Air de la Traviata—Verdi
M. Endrèze, de l'Opéra.
7. Manon (duo de Saint-Suplice)—Massenet
Mlle. M. Denya, M. José de Trévi.



By courtesy of the European Edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

PLACE D'ENA, PARIS, FEBRUARY 22, 1932. A GENERAL VIEW OF THE ASSEMBLY OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN CITIZENS TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AROUND HIS STATUE AT THE OPENING OF THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

8. Ballets lumineux.

Dansés par Mlle. Souleima, de l'Opéra, et ses Demoiselles de ballet.

- a. Cake-Walk—Debussy
- b. Papillons blancs—Saint-Saëns
- c. Au matin—Grieg
- d. Le voile mystérieux—Shubert
- e. Les petits papillons—Grieg
- f. Les feux follets—Rimsky Korsakow
- g. Les flammes—Wagner

9. Marche américaine—Widor

BICENTENNIAL HELPFUL IN WORLD CRISIS

That the series of brilliant events in France in celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, beginning in February and reaching a high point in the summer during "The Week of American Nations," made a deeply favorable impression on the French people is evidenced in the numerous speeches by French officials and articles in the French press. The bicentennial celebrations afforded many opportunities, which were seized upon by the representatives of both republics, to renew their pledges of mutual friendship and esteem.

In addition to the newspaper references heretofore quoted, *LE TEMPS* on July 6 published an editorial, headed "Franco-American Friendship," a translation of which was sent to the Department of State by the American Chargé d'Affaires with this comment:

"An editorial from *LE TEMPS* of July 6 merits special attention. *LE TEMPS*, after voicing gratification at the expressions of Franco-American friendship, comments on the mutually existing misunderstanding between the United States and Europe which prevents effective use being made of the inherently cordial relations. The paper, nevertheless, believes that with the present world crisis confronting the two continents they must inevitably strive to comprehend one another and through common sacrifice reach an accord on pressing problems, which will contribute to the solution of these problems and place Franco-American amity on a fruitful basis."

The editorial from *LE TEMPS* follows:

FRANCO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP

There was celebrated yesterday with much brilliance the national fête of "Independence Day": One knows, too, that the American people have consecrated the whole of the year 1932 to the commemoration of the second centenary of the birth of George Washington.

At the banquet organized at Paris on this occasion by the American Chamber of Commerce—which was honored by the presence of M. Albert Lebrun, President of the Republic—

speeches were made by Mr. Albert Loeb, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Norman Armour, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State (whose name, with that of Briand, is inseparable from the general pact against war) and by Mr. René Renoult, Keeper of the Seals and Vice-President of the Council, all of whom eloquently expressed the sentiments that the traditional Franco-American friendship, born of two epopees gone through together, inspires on both sides of the Atlantic. As the President of the Republic—who was enthusiastically greeted by our American friends—said yesterday evening, the sister republics must know how to find in their common souvenirs the solution and just settlement of their present interests by recalling equitably the sacrifices which they made in the sacred cause of the liberty of the world during the great tempest which passed over it a few years ago.

In reality, it is these souvenirs which prescribe that the duty of both nations is to live in friendly and trusting collaboration. The conception of the great problems of the hour may not be the same on both sides of the ocean; interests may diverge, but the aspirations of both nations towards greater dignity, with liberty, increased moral grandeur, with prosperity, are identical and hence their efforts must be co-ordinated so that they may tend more efficaciously towards the common aim. In this connection there are some interesting remarks in the speech given yesterday evening by Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, in particular, the words by which the former Secretary of State expressed his conviction that the political uneasiness from which the world is at present suffering does not presage a new war and that, in reality, great progress has been made in the direction of general peace, improvement of the political situation, and economic recovery. In the same way, when the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, Mr. Norman Armour, made it known how the Government and the American people appreciate the breadth of view and the desire to comprehend of which the President of the French Council, M. Herriot, is giving proof in the difficult negotiations he is engaged in at Lausanne, French opinion could not fail to be touched by this delicate attention. As M. René Renoult said, at the present time the necessity of Franco-American friendship is making itself felt more strongly than ever, for it finds its justification in the common interests of all nations.

These are the ideas on which stress should be laid and which one should strive to propagate on both sides of the Atlantic. The task of statesmen who assume the heavy responsibility of the settlements which impose themselves at the present time is often rendered difficult by the reciprocal incomprehension of the American and European peoples of their respective needs. On this side of the ocean, one generally forms a wrong idea of the politics of the United States, which are dominated by preoccupations of a domestic order from which no American Government can free itself entirely on account of the very special structure of the Union and of the fundamental principles on which a very great power has been constituted—which has not, properly speaking, national unity such as we conceive it in our countries where races, owing to the diversity of their origin, their characters, their languages and their moral and intellectual formation, are absolutely distinct. On their side, the Americans find it difficult to understand the opposed tendencies, the passions which run counter to each other, the clash of the mentalities which we possess by reason of struggles sustained for many centuries, during which political Europe, such as we see it today, has been slowly and painfully formed. Having, on account of their geographical position, no menace to their independent existence, the Americans do not know the anxieties which the safeguarding of our security creates for us, and they do not understand—or they do not understand well—why we should subordinate everything to what is, however, for us a

prime necessity. They deplore our differences and sometimes imagine that our greatest disputes are only about words; they affect to be no longer interested in a Europe which, they consider, does not want to make the effort which is indispensable for its own salvation. But these are only outbursts of ill humor, to which one should not attach the importance which is too often given them in international controversies and polemics, since however definite the positions taken on either side may be on certain questions, an hour must come when the rapprochement of the theses is necessary, where compromise is enjoined by the force of circumstances as it is a question of saving the whole world from catastrophe, of preventing the death of our civilization.

This hour has come for the American as well as for the European nations. Either we must work together in complete solidarity for the salvation of civilization, or perish together in the political disorder and economic chaos—there is no half-way. Peace can only be organized by the common effort of all nations. Now political peace is not possible without economic peace and the latter can only find a solid foundation in a return to confidence, which is the supreme remedy for all the evils from which we are suffering today. The United States can no longer disinterest themselves from this work—any more than any other power—and it is precisely because the American nation is a great nation, because it has an immense future before it, that it has imperative duties towards a civilization which has made its own prodigious progress possible. When Lausanne has drawn up the plan of European settlement which will testify to the will of old Europe to work sincerely for its own salvation, young America, in its turn, will have to take its responsibilities with a view to the universal settlement, without which all that one might attempt in favor of general recovery would be in vain. In accomplishing this duty, with the full consciousness imposed by the tragic circumstances of the present hour, the American nation, freely associated with other nations for the common good, will mark its real place in the general evolution and its increased moral, political and material grandeur will be evident to all the nations as well as to itself. It is in this decisive test that Franco-American friendship should produce its best effects.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN PARIS

A Thanksgiving Day service in the American Church and a commemorative ceremony conducted by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Benjamin Franklin Post, before the statue of George Washington in the Place d'Iéna brought the celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington in Paris to an impressive conclusion on November 24, 1932.

Reverend Joseph Wilson Cochran summoned his congregation to devotion in the American Church at 10:45 a. m. to observe the annual American festival of Thanksgiving and to pay honor to the memory of George Washington on the occasion of the official termination of the Bicentennial.

With bowed heads and hearts filled with gratitude and the spirit of brotherhood, the assembled American and their French friends voiced a solemn amen to the following invocation:

Almighty God, who of all didst raise up leaders of Thy people and captains of Thy host, and didst not withhold the same good providence from our fathers in their need; we gratefully call to remembrance the virtues and excellencies of Thy Servant George Washington. We cherish for ourselves and hand down to our children the memory of this great and good man. We thank Thee for the noble ideals of civil and religious liberty conceived by him. We pledge ourselves to maintain and preserve them. We pray that so long as our nation endures its citizens may revere his courage and faith, and that the principles for which he served our nation in its youth be the possession of its maturer years. Let his trust in Thee as Ruler and Judge of the nations control the hearts of all who are set in authority, to the end that righteousness, justice and peace shall illumine all our ways; and Thine shall be the glory and the praise and the thanksgiving from generation to generation. Amen.

The 1932 Thanksgiving Proclamation of the President of the United States, in which was embodied the first Thanksgiving Proclamation, issued by President Washington, was read by Leo J. Keena, American Consul General. Theodore J. Marriner, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, extended an official greeting to the large audience. The scriptural readings, anthems, hymns and organ music were all chosen with special reference to the occasion; and an attractive program, bearing excerpts from Washington's writings, was issued.

Dr. Cochran's Thanksgiving Day address, entitled "The Genius of Washington," was as follows:

On this particular Thanksgiving day, whatever else constrains the American people to give thanks to Almighty God, it is appropriate that we should celebrate our nation's inestimable heritage—the memory of Washington. Two hundred years ago was born the man to whom above all others our country owes its existence.

So wise a leader, so exalted a patriot had he become when inaugurated the First President of the Republic, that the men of that time bestowed upon him the title of Father of His Country. And thus he remains and will remain as long as human history is written.

It was an inspired thought that brought into being through act of Congress the Bicentennial Commission, which has labored so faithfully and successfully to bring to fresh remembrance the heroic stature of this man wherever American citizens and American ideals play their part in the world of affairs.

Mediocre minds have sought to dim the lustre of his name and drag him from his pedestal. The so-called "debunkers of history", with pens dipped in the muck of their own foul imaginings, have ransacked every nook and cranny of the Washington legend to discover low motives, sordid actions and compromising situations. But their work will soon be forgotten while the character of this illustrious man will shine ever brighter through the ages.

Washington, it must be said, has suffered at the hands of over-zealous biographers, who robbed him of warm and human qualities, carving him into a figure stiff, glacial and apart from life.

The sentimental adulation of our first President began by the ridiculous Parson Weems and others was bound to suffer reaction in the light of historical criticism and it came to



AMERICAN VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS OF THE ALLIED NATIONS HOLD JOINT CELEBRATION BEFORE WASHINGTON STATUE IN PARIS.

pass that Washington was reduced in stature and denied a place in the front rank of the world's greatest men. It was declared that he was not a genius, but simply a person of excellent common sense, admirable virtues and rare judgment.

But what is genius? Is it a fair appraisal to award the distinction to one who discourses eloquently on liberty and to deny it to one who achieves it for a whole people? Shall we call Napoleon a genius because of his superlative military strategy which plunged a continent in a sea of blood, and withhold it from Washington who never had an army of more than 18,000 ill-equipped men in the field yet won independence from the strongest nation of that day? Is brilliancy of mental gifts genius while superlative strength of moral qualities is but a commonplace affair? Is great art alone sublime and ineffable, but not so great, ideas issuing in great acts?

No, my fellow-countrymen, the great philosophers, the great poets, the great musicians, the great painters, the great warriors cannot claim a monopoly of genius. Too often their god-like qualities fail to prevent their fall from high heaven like Lucifer, son of the morning.

The greatness of Washington did not lie in the mastery of a special technique, or the dazzling qualities of a prodigy. Had he been that sort of a genius he would have failed. Hamilton was a better financier, Franklin a better diplomat, Samuel Adams a better politician, Jefferson a better writer. Washington towers above them all because he combined in admirable proportions all those qualities of mind, and heart and soul which produced a character so symmetrical, so

balanced between the practical and the ideal that men instinctively turned to him as their leader.

The genius of Washington was the genius of character, and what genius is greater than that, measured by the test of service to humanity—character raised to its highest level?

Permit me briefly to analyze the marks of his genius, as they afford us of this generation shining examples and needed lessons for our guidance.

A great painter was once asked why he had on his easel a row of shining jewels—rubies, sapphires, emeralds.

"Those are the true colors," he answered. "They keep my eye from losing the color value I need for my work."

The qualities of Washington are like those jewels. They keep the eye of patriotism true to the essential values of citizenship.

First of all the I. VISION of Washington stands out against the murky background of conflicting interests and selfish compromises. Without his clear foresight of national unity as against the pretensions of thirteen small sovereignties, our infant republic would have perished in its cradle. Amidst all the assaults of passion, suspicion and intrigue, he stood like a rock in defence of the Union of the States. "It is only in our united character," he declared, "that our independence can be acknowledged, our power regarded, or our credit supported among foreign powers."

The ratification of the Constitution by the States was a tense and bitter struggle, but when achieved Monroe wrote to Jefferson: "The conduct of Washington has been right

and meritorious . . . Be assured his interest carried this Government."

Would that this stern foe of sectionalism might speak again to those who make the halls of Congress a cock pit for the display of local jealousies and partisan interests. May his lofty patriotism rebuke the spirit which divides East from West and North from South. Let the soul of Washington reanimate the whole body politic, destroying that base conception of National Government as a feeding trough for special privilege.

Washington's genius embraced the rare quality of II. DISINTERESTEDNESS. He scorned power for its own sake. He despised personal glory. He accepted the high office of President with unconcealed reluctance. And when compelled to face the call of duty he went as a free man. "Should it be my fate to administer the Government, I will go to the chair *under no preengagement of any kind or nature whatever*," he wrote to an office seeker.

It would be too much to hope that the United States could ever again have a President with such a record. The forces that determine who shall be our leaders, the ideas that control our party system are too "practical", too tainted with vulgar trickery and corrupt bargaining to warrant much expectation of a return to that unpurchasable integrity, that austere virtue which characterized the administration of our first President. We sing of "the faith of our fathers", but it would be well for our future as a nation were we to show that faith by cleaner political works!

Once again Washington rises above our time in his III. PURE CONCEPTION OF LIBERTY. He believed in the inalienable rights of the individual, of which no government could deprive him unless those rights had been forfeited by criminal conduct. He recognized the limitations of the civil power when the supremacy of conscience was at stake. He would never have thought of making Congress the supreme arbiter of a man's duty to his God, as has been done in various decisions since his day.

"If I could now conceive that the general government might ever be so administered as to render the liberty of conscience insecure, no one would be more zealous than myself to establish effectual barriers against such horrors," he wrote.

To Quakers who refused to bear arms he wrote that liberty of conscience belonged to them as a right which rulers were bound to respect.

He was unalterably opposed to making religion a test for eligibility to public office.

We are quite familiar with Washington's wise warnings against "entangling alliances," in the struggle for the preservation of our liberties, menaced as they were at that time by powerful European states. But even more pertinent to our times are the warnings he uttered against the invasions of personal liberty, civil and religious within the bonds of our own commonwealth. The inherent danger was, as he said, "the love of power and proneness to abuse it."

And that danger is as acute in our day as in his, but a danger largely concealed to the common eye.

But Washington's moral genius rose to sublime heights in IV. SERENITY OF SOUL. While fighting the enemies of his country with tragically unequal forces, meeting internal dissensions, treachery and open treason, establishing stable government out of unstable elements; through all the stirring, critical years in which he had to play the varied parts of engineer, military strategist, financier, statesman, governmental administrator, and prophet, this man possessed his soul in patience and fortitude, giving to the world the example of serene wisdom and exalted strength. Out of that terrible maelstrom of conflicting passions he emerged bearing no scars, unembittered in his patriotism, unchilled in his enthusiasm for humanity. As Whipple says: "In him

America has produced at least one man whose free soul was fit to be Liberty's chosen home."

But it would ill become this day were we to omit that characteristic which animated all his thinking, his willing, his acting. This was

V. THE FAITH of Washington.

Almost every letter and every state paper contains his acknowledgement of his belief in the directing and sustaining hand of God. Religion was not a formal thing with him. It was his life. To his soldiers he said: "To the distinguished character of Patriot it should be our highest glory to add the more distinguished character of Christian."

All honor, then, to Washington! We as Americans honor ourselves when we honor him. As yonder wreath will be laid in all reverence at the foot of his statue in the Place d'Iena may we lay the tribute of our love and devotion before his great achievements and his lofty principles, pledging ourselves to a fresh dedication to the country he loved, the cause he served and the God he worshipped.

The GOLD STRIPER, official publication of the Benjamin Franklin Post No. 605, Veterans of Foreign Wars, issue of December, 1932, described the Thanksgiving Day ceremony at the Washington statue and subsequent events as follows:

"After the services held at the American Church of Paris on the Quai d'Orsay, the uniformed Color Guard of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Post 605, accompanied by Commander Charles A. Beaumont and Dr. Joseph W. Cochran and a delegation, marched to the statue of George Washington in the Place d'Iena where wreaths were placed to commemorate the Two Hundredth Anniversary of George Washington. In the evening a dinner dance was given by the V. F. W. at the Hotel Bohy-Lafayette where entertainment was given by the V. F. W. Broadcast Artists. Commander Charles Beaumont spoke in memory of the occasion, as did Commander-elect Colonel Bernard A. Flood, who arrived in Paris Thanksgiving Day from the Sacramento Encampment, and who entertained with a snappy talk. Comrades Maigret and Gaillon were our guests of honor."

CELEBRATIONS IN OTHER FRENCH CITIES

Although the focal point of the Bicentennial in France was Paris, the French Capital was by no means the only place where the people of France and America conjoined to do honor to George Washington.

Reports that are admittedly incomplete indicate that wherever a group of Americans was located in France there was a Washington celebration and that in many cities and towns the people of France themselves undertook to celebrate on their own initiative.

NICE

Every Winter hundreds of American tourists flock to the French Riviera and hundreds of other Americans make this a temporary or permanent residence. For that reason in Nice, Cannes, and Monte Carlo—those glittering resorts on the Mediterranean—the spirit of America is not altogether foreign. When the Frenchman celebrates, the American gives him a hand; when the American celebrates the Frenchman comes to the party.

It was in this spirit that the George Washington Bicentennial was celebrated in Nice and the other Mediterranean watering places. Informal social functions were devoted to the Washington theme; women's clubs heard lectures about George Washington; churches and schools made him the subject of sermons, studies, and eulogies; fraternal organizations honored his memory.

Of special interest was the Washington's Birthday dinner on the evening of February 22, 1932, in the *Palais de la Méditerranée* in Nice, the largest casino in this famous French port. The American Consul, Robertson Honey, reported that this dinner was attended "by several hundred American visitors and others." American national anthems, military airs and Sousa's marches enlivened the dinner and "the third phase of a play competition, 'La Semaine de la Femme,' kept the audience attentive until a late hour.

During the afternoon the Municipal Band of Nice played a concert in the public park composed entirely of American music. A large audience attended, and Americans and French joined in enthusiastic demands for encores, particularly for such tunes as "Yankee Doodle," "Dixie," and "The Star Spangled Banner." Everyone present joined in singing "La Marseillaise."

STRASBOURG

In Alsace, whose chief city is Strasbourg, a regiment of French soldiers was recruited to cross the sea with Count de Rochambeau and fight under General Washington for American Independence. This regiment figured conspicuously in the American-French victory at Yorktown. John Q. Wood, American Consul at Strasbourg, called attention to this fact when reporting upon the Bicentennial activities in that part of France, and also pointed out that for almost a century Alsace has been a large emigration center for the United

States, and that the people of Strasbourg and other nearby cities of the province are naturally America-conscious.

This, he said, is particularly true of the great university settlement in Strasbourg, where many American students are enrolled and where political science and international affairs, with particular reference to the history of the United States, are emphasized.

Although no formal George Washington Bicentennial celebrations were held in Strasbourg, the consul reported that many social and semi-social functions were devoted to the memory of Washington.

Two copies of the Atheneum portrait of George Washington were sent to the consulate by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. One of these was hung in the reception room of the consulate and the other was framed and placed with due recognition in the American Library at the University of Strasbourg.

Mr. Wood also reported that a French wall-paper concern resumed in 1932 the manufacture of a wall-paper, first made in 1897, depicting scenes from American history reproduced from paintings executed by a French artist in 1834. One scene illustrates the capture of a British redoubt on Weehawken Heights by American volunteers, assisted by French troops, and shows Lafayette personally seizing a cannon. The skyline of New York City is shown in the background. Another scene shows the triumphant entry of General Washington into Boston. The artist's evident desire to include America's natural wonders is manifested, with a fine disregard of geography and history, in the picture of an imaginary battle between Hessians and American forces beneath the Natural Bridge in Virginia with Niagara Falls in the background.

CALAIS

From the thriving little French port of Calais on the English Channel the chalk cliffs of Dover can be seen in the distance and it was against the background of these cliffs that the French people beheld in 1917 and 1918 transports carrying American troops across the channel from England to France, repaying the debt of honor the United States owed to France for having sent Lafayette, Rochambeau and De Grasse to aid General Washington in the War of Independence.

Few Americans now live in this French city and no definite Franco-American Bicentennial Celebration was held there, but one of the well known organizations of the city, the *Groupe d'Interprètes Bénévoles* (Group of Benevolent Interpreters), requested the American Consul, James G. Carter, to speak on the subject of George Washington.

This organization, which is typical of many such groups in France, meets regularly for the purpose of self-improvement, particularly to study other languages and happenings in other nations. The members also undertake voluntarily to assist foreigners arriving in France to make themselves understood at hotels, stores and other places.

Mr. Carter addressed a meeting of the *Groupe d'Interprètes Bénévoles* the evening of March 2. The leading newspaper of Calais, *LE PHARE*, reported that the audience listened with rapt attention while the American consul told the story of the life and work of George Washington and the winning of American independence. Mr. Carter sent the following outline of his speech to the Department of State:

I expressed pleasure for the opportunity of being associated with this group on the occasion of its weekly meeting and, even though somewhat tardy, I desired to take advantage of that occasion to express the wish that its members had reason to feel satisfied for the progress made during the year, 1931, and had reason already in 1932 to feel encouraged for the work undertaken during this year.

I stated that I felt particularly pleased to be able to accept their invitation for that evening and desired to take advantage of the occasion for mentioning an event which was held dear to all Americans at home and abroad: That I referred to the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington; that I might have said "The First President of the United States," but because of the high esteem in which Americans generally had been brought to regard George Washington as a man, even before he became President of the United States, he was generally referred to as "George Washington" and loved and appreciated as such, as well as the First President of the United States; that in consideration of a joint resolution of the two Houses, that is to say, the Senate and the House of Representatives, on the Second of December, 1924, it had been decided that the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, "The Father of His Country," would be celebrated for a period of about nine months, beginning with Washington's birthday on the Twenty-second of February and ending on Thanksgiving Day, the last Thursday in November of this year; that not only Americans of all walks of life were called upon and were joining in the celebration, but that peoples of all nations were very sympathetically regarding this occasion and were taking part in the celebration which was participated in at Paris on the Twenty-second of February by the President of France, Monsieur Doumer, as well as other prominent French officials; that while revering Washington for his character and the inspiration that he had wrought throughout the

United States, Americans were also appreciative of the friendship and assistance rendered by the sons of other nations during its struggle for independence; that France sent its own Lafayette and Rochambeau and their soldiers, and that reference may be made to Carroll and those Irishmen, and Pulaski and Kosciuszko and other Poles, Von Steuben and de Kalk from Germany, and others.

I mentioned that the celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington was not being undertaken for the purpose of commemorating the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the First President of the United States, but is to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of one who had accomplished so much good and whose inspiration had not only been felt and appreciated in the United States, but, I might venture to say, throughout the world.

It was mentioned that Washington was industrious; that his early profession was that of a surveyor, and that he was a farmer, business man and shipper as well as a soldier and a statesman; that his large estate was Mount Vernon, which had doubtless come to the attention of most of the persons present during their visit to the Colonial Exposition in Paris; that he was beloved and appreciated by all men and that all classes of people, all religious and civic organizations in the United States were endeavoring to show reverence for him during this present celebration; that in connection with the participation of churches and religious organizations in this celebration, it might be mentioned that Washington was a vestryman in the Church and a Master of Masons; that in May, Masons in the United States were going to dedicate a shrine to his memory, valued at five million dollars; that Richmond, Virginia, perhaps possessed the most valuable souvenir of Washington in the famous Houdon statue, for which that state has refused the sum of five million dollars.

Finally, the desire was expressed that the persons to whom I was speaking would not only in their capacity as interpreters of words and languages endeavor to explain whenever the occasion would present itself, who George Washington was, but that they might endeavor to learn to study and inculcate as many as possible of the principles lived by Washington and be able to interpret through their own lives some of these principles for their own good and for the good of others with whom they might come into contact.

NANTES

The name of Washington was recalled on February 22, 1932, not only on his native River Potomac but in far off France on the River Loire. In the thriving French seaport of Nantes, up the river from the Bay of Biscay, an organization known as the "Amitiés Internationales" sponsored a fitting tribute to Washington on the two hundredth anniversary of his birth.

Mr. W. J. Yerby, the American Consul, reported that members of the organization and practically the whole of the American colony, including the staff of the Consulate, were present. The Prefect and the Mayor sent to represent them M. F. Miqueau and M. Soil.

The meeting hall was draped in French and American colors and a large portrait of George Washington hung in a conspicuous place of honor.

Professor R. W. Craven, an American student-teacher at the *Ecole Normale de Savenay*, had the principal part on the program. He gave an account of the life of Washington and of his association with Lafayette, and styled the friendship of these two patriots as the "origin of one hundred and fifty years of Franco-American friendship which small misunderstandings must not tarnish."

Another feature of the program, as reported by *LE PHARE*, a Nantes newspaper, was an address by M. Maitre, manager of the *Etablissemments J. J. Carnaud and Forges de Basse-Indre*, who "related with much spirit his impressions of recent trips made in the United States and criticized remarks about our American friends made by Georges Duhamel [a French author] in his famous book."

BORDEAUX

Under the joint auspices of the American Consulate and Bordeaux Post No. 2, American Legion, a reception was held at Bordeaux on February 22 to honor the memory of George Washington. Among those present were many American dough-boys who remained behind when their buddies sailed for home after the World War. They had

married French girls and made homes for themselves and their families in and near Bordeaux.

John G. Erhardt, the American Consul, who acted as host, reported that "the members of the American colony of Bordeaux and the surrounding region" attended the reception. The program included French and American patriotic music, several short addresses and toasts to the memory of George Washington.

DRAMATIC PANORAMA BY SACHA GUITRY

Popular interest in the George Washington Bicentennial was aroused in France, as it was in America, long before the Bicentennial Year officially opened on February 22, 1932, and was not confined to organized groups whose activities have been recorded. French writers, artists and historians devoted a large part of their time to activities inspired by the memory of George Washington.

Appreciating the dramatic possibilities in the life of Washington, Sacha Guitry, the famous French playwright and actor, composed, directed and acted in a dramatic panorama of the life of the First President of the United States.



SCENE FROM GEORGE WASHINGTON PAGEANT IN PARIS. GEORGE WASHINGTON, PLAYED BY SACHA GUITRY, WELCOMING LAFAYETTE TO MOUNT VERNON.

Before a brilliant audience in the *Théâtre des Champs-Élysées*, the pageant was performed on the evening of March 12, 1930. To further exemplify the Washington spirit, the entire proceeds of the performance were devoted to the *Accueil Social Franco-Américain*, which cares for the poor children in several of the *arrondissements* of the capital of France. Commenting on the pageant, the LONDON DAILY MAIL, Paris edition, March 13, 1930, said that "Franco-American amity was seldom better exemplified than last night at the brilliant charity fete at the *Théâtre des Champs-Élysées*."

A review of this impressive dramatic event was printed in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Paris edition, March 13, 1930, from which the following account is taken:

It would be impossible to imagine any considerable public gathering of Franco-American interest in which the names of Washington and Lafayette were not invoked. But it is safe to bet that, at the charity affair last night in the *Théâtre des Champs-Élysées*, these great personalities were woven, as never before, into a vital and moving symbol. The brilliant and representative audience came with high expectations, and they were more than fulfilled. The spectators themselves formed a striking picture in the ample auditorium, with so many officers and diplomatists wearing their decorations and gold braid, while the women were positively resplendent. When President Doumergue's representative arrived, the Garde Républicaine band played the Marseillaise as only they can play it; there was a scamper from the foyer to the boxes; and in an atmosphere of almost painfully tense anticipation, the curtain rose, after an orchestral prelude, on Sacha Guitry's much-heralded evocation of a reception given by General Washington at Mount Vernon to Lafayette and a group of his French comrades.

It is no exaggeration, but sober fact, to say that Guitry, both as playwright and actor, quite surpassed himself. A lesser dramatist might have made the occasion too stodgy; but he infused it not only with high and moving eloquence, born of the situation, but with rich wit and humor. His device for making Washington speak French was much appreciated; and then when Guitry himself, who impersonated the General so magnificently, endowed his French with a Franco-American accent, the result was an *Accueil de tout premier ordre*, as they say in Brooklyn—sometimes, or perhaps. The piece oscillated, in masterly fashion, from grave to gay.

An underlying note of sadness marked the occasion. Everyone was thinking of the terrible calamity which had just befallen the towns in the South of France. For this reason President Doumergue did not appear in person, while Ambassador Edge, in mourning for the late American President and Chief Justice, sent a representative. He also communicated a message of sympathy for the French disasters, which was read from the stage.

Immediately after the close of this striking play depicting the reception, with a moving finale recalling the days of 1917, money was raised for the relief of the flood sufferers. Programs signed by Maréchal Joffre and General Gouraud brought, one seven thousand, and the other five thousand francs. Sacha Guitry volunteered the manuscript of his piece, which brought nine thousand francs, for the *Accueil*,



YVONNE PRINTEMPS AND SACHA GUITRY. THEY ARE SHOWN AS THEY APPEARED IN A SCENE IN THE GREAT GEORGE WASHINGTON PAGEANT PRESENTED IN PARIS.

while Paul Morand turned over the manuscript of his latest work, "New York," which brought ten thousand, to the flood relief.

The entertainment provided by Washington for his French guest included several *divertissements* which were received with great applause. The Pickaninny dance began the fête, followed by the youthful cellist, Michelin, and then two dancers, M. Alexis Dolinoff and Mlle. Trevania, the daughter of the American Consul General. Os-Ke-Non-Ton, the Mohawk Chief, gave two songs, accompanying himself on his water-drum; one was a kind of religious chant, the other a hunting song; both of them created a deep impression, with the chief in his full tribal costume. The Virginia Reel was cleverly executed by a number of young women of the American colony. Mme. Wanda Landowska, wearing a dress of colonial times, played the clavecin with her unique talent. She was followed by two dancers from the Opéra. The crowning number of this *divertissement* was entrusted to Mlle. Yvonne Printemps, and she sang, in a French version, Scotch ballads, with the orchestra playing a harp-like accompaniment to recreate the eighteenth century atmosphere. Her costume, especially devised for her by Mme. Lanvin, with its delicate mauve tint and blue sash and her Leghorn hat trimmed with pink roses made a dainty picture. While the auctioneer was presiding, Sacha Guitry and Yvonne Printemps paid their respects to Maréchal Joffre in his loge.

In the loge of honor with Maréchal and Mme. Joffre were General Gouraud and several French officers. General and Mme. Taufflieb and Mr. and Mrs. John Ridgley Carter shared a loge, having as their guests Mrs. George Munroe and the Duc de Montmorency. In the next box were Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Carter, the Comte and Comtesse Wachtmeister, Mrs.

William G. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Downe, Comtesse de Ganay and Comte and Comtesse de Marenches. Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow and her daughter Elizabeth and their guests occupied a loge; in another were Mrs. Henry Symes Lehr, Marquis and Marquise de Chambrun, Mrs. Lawrence Paul and Mr. Herbert Howland; M. and Mme. Maurice Boyer were hosts in a loge as were the Comte and Comtesse Costantini entertaining Admiral and Vicomtesse de Faramond and several others.

Also in the audience were Baron and Baroness Robert de Rothschild, M. and Mme. Ernest Mallet, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Carter, Mrs. Wayne Cuyler, Mrs. Legrand Benedict and her daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Pitt Duffield, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. Frederic Jennings Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Cotchett, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Benét, Mrs. Charles Cushman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Webner, Mr. and Mrs. Tarn McGrew, Mrs. William Harts, Princesse de Faucigny-Lucinge, Mrs. Honoré Palmer, Mrs. Dudley Olcott, Dean and Mrs. F. W. Beekman, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mrs. Lee Childe, Baron and Baronne de Villiers Terrage.

PAGEANT IS PRAISED

The United States Ambassador, in a dispatch to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, commented on the Pageant:

Historical details were faithfully reproduced, and Guitry for the occasion was at his dramatic best. He was also inclined to be dramatic when permission was asked to take pictures, still and moving, since it is not his usual custom to be photographed by any one except by first-class commercial photographers of his own choice and never by movie operators. When, however, it was explained that the pictures were to be taken for the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, he very gracefully consented to have photographers admitted to the Théâtre.

FRENCH ARCHIVES YIELD HISTORICAL DATA

As a result of the new interest in the life of Washington and the history of the American Revolution aroused by the Bicentennial Celebration, the French Government granted permission to French and American historians, and others interested in the history of that period, to search the government archives for unpublished material relating to George Washington and his contemporaries. Among those who took advantage of this opportunity was Mr. Warrington Dawson, Special Assistant to the United States Embassy at Paris.

In an official report to the Department of State Mr. Dawson wrote:

In the course of my researches among the hitherto unexplored records of the Paris Ministry of War, I have found some biographical facts concerning a French officer of the Royal Engineers Corps who played a prominent part at Yorktown and has left a famous manuscript journal, and yet concerning whose personal record nothing had yet been discovered.

This officer was the Chevalier d'Ancteville, whose name has hitherto been given erroneously even by Viscount de

Noailles as "d'Aucteville." The records attributing to him his pension and reporting upon his death would appear to leave no doubt as to the correct spelling with an "n" and not a "u."

It may be mentioned that there was only one d'Aucteville recorded among French officers at the time, and he spelled it d'Octeville and was never in America. The officer of the Royal Engineers Corps who accompanied Saint-Simon to America was named Louis Flexel de Cantel, Sieur d'Ancteville.

His application for a pension, and the grant made, as well as his death certificate, enable me to give for the first time a few details about this interesting historical character.

Born at Turteville-en-Boscage, in the diocese of Coutances in Lower Normandy, on December 5, 1737, he became Lord of the estate of Beaugrand, Clerbeg "and other places," Chevalier or Knight of the Order of Saint Louis, Seigneur de la Bretonniere, Major in the Royal Engineers' Corps, and Director General appointed by the King for the fortifications of Santo Domingo.

His pension, amounting to four hundred francs per year, was granted to him on December 5, 1782, "in consideration of his services during the last war, in the Colonies, as well as of the conduct by which he distinguished himself at the Siege of Yorck Town in Virginia."

The only further fact I have been able to ascertain about the Chevalier d'Ancteville is that he died on January 14, 1785, in Paris, in what was then the fashionable diocese of Saint Eustache, near the Central Halles or Markets.

Another of Mr. Dawson's historical delvings led him to the correspondence between Rochambeau and Washington. He stated as a reason for this research that the original letters should reveal any errors of translation that might have led to "misconception in the matters of policy."

Dr. Worthington Chauncey Ford, head of the European Mission of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., asked Mr. Dawson for a complete inventory of the original letters in the Archives of the Chateau de Rochambeau, specifying those which were entirely in Washington's hand and those which were written by a secretary but signed by Washington. The discovery was made that several of the letters investigated by Mr. Dawson were not in the records of the Library of Congress, and photostat copies of these letters were made to complete the Library's collection.

Mr. Dawson stated in his report to the Department of State that the editors of the newspaper FIGARO, of Paris, requested him to contribute an article, and, profiting by this opportunity, he wrote an article to discuss the friendship between Washington and Rochambeau, as revealed by these letters, "and also to strike a note of a nature to promote friendly relations between the United States and France in this paper which has been so bitterly anti-American."

FIGARO published his article in full, said Mr. Dawson, even to an excerpt quoted from Washington's letter of welcome of July 16, 1780: "These lines, addressed by a great American to a great Frenchman, bring evidence of the friendship and the confidence which serve as basis for a fraternity between peoples the like of which the world has certainly never seen, and deprived of which our poor world would become a very sad dwelling place for humanity."

Mr. Dawson also contributed an article to *LE GÉNÉRAL D'HONNEUR*, published by the American Society of the French Legion of Honor, July, 1932 edition, entitled "New Washingtonia, Unpublished Letters Discovered in the Rochambeau Archives," which was in part as follows:

The "Rochambeau Papers" at the Congressional Library in Washington are so famous and they cover the period of his American activities so thoroughly that it seemed as if nothing new could be found by historical research workers from a study of these papers, or from an examination of the documents preserved in the historic Château de Rochambeau, at Thoire, near Vendôme, where Marshal de Rochambeau lived and where his personal relics are still kept.

And yet, it was among these Rochambeau archives that I found, in September 1930, an unknown plan of Williamsburg, Virginia, which gave details existing on no other plan concerning the quarter situated beyond the Capitol. And it is among these archives, in the correspondence addressed by George Washington to Rochambeau between 1780 and 1784, numbering approximately a hundred letters in all, that I have just found what would appear to be totally new documents, some entirely in Washington's hand, and hitherto unknown to historians.

These documents, no other record of which seems to exist in France, and which do not figure in available lists of the papers at the Congressional Library, consist of seven letters and three memoranda of conferences.

Three of Washington's letters are autograph, all three being dated from New Windsor, respectively February 27, April 8, and April 30, 1781. The others, in the hand of a secretary but signed by Washington, are dated Lebanon, March 16, 1781; Hartford, 18 March, 1781; New Windsor, 7 April, 1781; and New Windsor, April 30, 1781.

For the most part, they deal with military and naval plans, and they are interesting as showing Washington's firm desire to go to the rescue of Virginia while ever considering New York as the main objective.

But in the autograph letter dated April 30, 1781, on which day he furthermore sent to Rochambeau a letter drafted by his secretary, Washington gives Rochambeau a very dignified and courageous explanation of the intercepted letter which, published by the British, caused such harsh feeling at the time among the French. While suggesting that the language had been deliberately altered in some respects, Washington says that he had kept no copy of it, but admits frankly that the published text was true in tenor to what he had written of

Rochambeau, arguing merely that it was a private letter addressed to one of the Washington's in Virginia, and declaring that he had not so expressed himself to any public body.

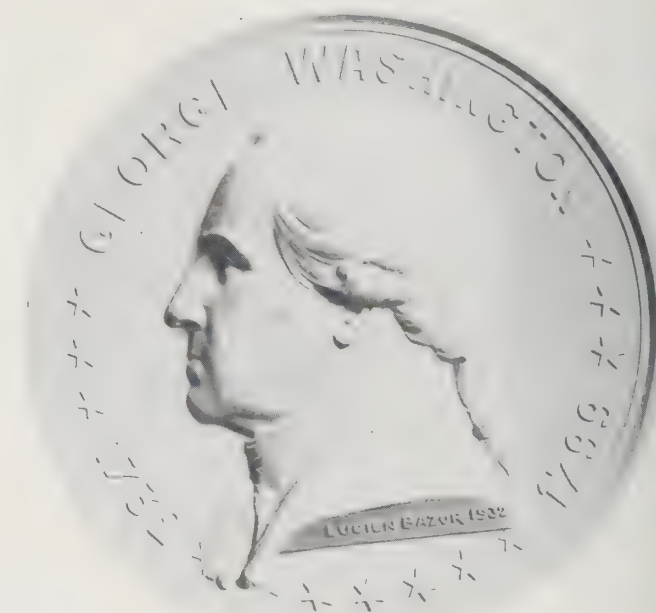
The three memoranda, signed by both Washington and Rochambeau, and written partly in the hands of both, with an appended letter and annotations by Barras, are dated respectively Newport, May 16, 1781; Dobbs Ferry, July 18, 1781; and Philadelphia, July 19, 1782.

These also show Washington's wish to pursue an energetic campaign in Virginia with the help of the French army, as well as his plans for the use of the fleet of Admiral de Grasse, and for attacking Canada in the autumn of 1782.

Only a thorough examination of the photostats of these new documents, by comparison with the complete set of Rochambeau Papers at the Congressional Library, can reveal exactly how much of this material has remained so far unknown. But it already seems safe to say that of the ten letters and memoranda, at least seven are new.

Mr. Dawson informed the State Department that he had prepared several articles which were printed by French journals, notably an article in *LE CORRESPONDENT* of January 25, 1932, clarifying certain portions of a recent widely read book, "George Washington," by the French author Bernard Fäy. Of Mr. Fäy's book he wrote:

This book will not only arouse in France a far greater interest in George Washington, but it should be excellent for Franco-American relations, because of the fairness shown by the great author. He has the courage to state Washington's side of the case in the unfortunate death of Jumonville, and it is a particular relief to know that he attributes to Washington his due share in the victory of Yorktown, whereas the tendency of the French writers has been to relegate him to a wholly unimportant position.



FRENCH MEDAL IN HONOR OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. THIS MEDAL, DESIGNED BY LUCIEN BRAZOR, FAMOUS FRENCH SCULPTOR, WAS STRUCK BY THE FRENCH MINT IN 1932 AS PART OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S PARTICIPATION IN THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

AMERICAN COLLEGE GIVEN STONE FROM PASTEUR'S BIRTHPLACE

Visitors to one of the world's most sacred shrines of science, the birthplace of Louis Pasteur, in the town of Dole, France, may now read the following notice on one of the walls of the house:

La Pierre Ici Manquante A Eté Extraite

Le 22 Février 1932

Et Offerté A Cette Date Anniversaire

Du 2^e Centenaire De La Naissance De Washington

Au Rollins College De Winter Park

En Floride (U. S. A.).

Pour Son Allée De La Gloire

The translation of this inscription reads: "The stone missing from this spot was removed on February 22, 1932, and offered on this Bicentenary Anniversary of the Birth of Washington to Rollins College of Winter Park, Florida, U. S. A., for its walk of fame."

It was a happy thought on the part of the Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida, to couple the securing of a stone from this famous house with the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration. The facts connected with the presentation of the stone are set forth in the following letter to Ambassador Edge by M. A. Ventard, president of the *Société Des Amis De La Maison Natale De Pasteur* (Society of the Friends of the House Where Pasteur Was Born):

Dole (Jura) April 28, 1932.

To His Excellency Mr. Walter Edge,
Ambassador of the United States to France.

The sympathetic attention with which you follow all the events of our country, the large part that you take in all manifestations at which the sentiments of esteem and affection of our two countries are consolidated, permits me to think that you will be interested in a recent event which is significant in its simplicity.

A short time ago, the Director of Rollins College of Winter Park, Florida, solicited the town of Dole, cradle of Pasteur, to send a stone from the house where the illustrious scientist was born for its Walk of Fame. Immediately this desire was communicated to me. I hastened to satisfy it.

A very fortunate coincidence enabled the inhabitants of the little town of Dole, and the friends of the "*Maison Natale*" of Pasteur, to offer this precious relic to the young American students on the very day on which they were enthusiastically rendering homage to Washington, hero of the independence of your noble country.

In our province, far from official ceremonies, we discreetly participated in your enthusiasm and we thus associated ourselves with you in respectful homage to the great man whom you venerate. The attached communication, which appeared in the local and regional papers, will bring you the simple echo of our homage. In the space left by the removal of the

stone from the "*Maison Natale*" of Pasteur, an inscription has been placed, of which I also send you a copy.

My colleagues of the Board of Directors of the Society have thought, as I do, that you would be sensible to this proof of friendship, from a little French town, for your compatriots. Many of the inhabitants of Dole fought side by side with your valiant friends during the sanguinary days of the horrible war. We guard, and shall always guard, the souvenir of your generous aid to our wounded, to all who suffered. We therefore gave wholeheartedly this very humble, though eloquent pledge, of our fidelity and gratitude.

After having despatched the stone destined for Rollins College, it seemed to me I ought to inform you of this exchange of friendship.

Kindly appreciate it in all its sincerity, and believe, Mr. Ambassador, in the assurance of my very respectful sentiments.

(Signed) A. VENTARD
11, Avenue de la Gare,
Dole, (Jura)

NOTABLE FRANCO-AMERICAN RADIO PROGRAM

One of the most important features of the world-wide celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington was an international radio program sponsored as a joint activity by the Governments of France and the United States on the two hundred and tenth anniversary of the birth of Comte de Grasse. Notable addresses were delivered by Mr. Jules Henry, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of France, and the Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

The program was broadcast from Washington, D. C., September 13, 1932, over an international hook-up arranged by the National Broadcasting Company.

The radio program consisted of an opening number "The Stars and Stripes Forever," by the United States Marine Band, followed by Director Bloom's address and the playing of "The Mar-seillaise." Mr. Henry's address was followed by the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the United States Marine Band.

Mr. Bloom, as Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and representing the United States Government as host, spoke first in presentation of the distinguished French diplomat, Mr. Henry. Mr. Bloom said:

Since February 22, 1932, the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission has marked for special honor various anniversaries of those patriots who helped George Washington to win the War of the Revolution. We have now come to a date of special significance, the 210th anniversary of the birth of the man whose timely action made possible the final blow which brought victory to our arms.

It is well known among students of history that many great men of foreign birth came to America to join George Washington and his patriot army in a glorious but discouraged cause.

Without detracting in the least from the honors due to those other patriots of foreign birth, we may well pause today to give a thought to the man whose unselfish and patriotic impulses, whose prompt and vigorous cooperation, brought victory to the allied armies upon the American continent and forever sealed the liberties of the American people.

Comte de Grasse, a nobleman of France, brought his men and ships to our coast at the extreme of our necessity, and it is well to remember that this great French Commander not only placed his fighting forces at Washington's service, but brought with him a large sum of much needed money which he offered as a free gift to the American cause.

We must also remember that the Revolutionary War had dragged six years of its course, during which time Washington's patriot army was almost continuously awaiting the uncertainties of British movements. That army lacked practically everything that an army needed, except courage.

Rochambeau with his French troops had landed on American shores and was cooperating in an attempt at organizing more energetic operations, but George Washington realized the hopelessness of an effort to defeat the pick of British troops upon American soil unless he struck a great decisive blow.

Therefore, in the Spring of 1781, Washington and Rochambeau were cooperating in planning a movement against New York which was held by the British. What would have been the outcome of a determined attack such as they seemed to contemplate we will never know, but it was quite evident that George Washington did not have great faith that such an action would provide the decisive victory to American arms which was necessary to final success.

What must have been the exaltation in the heart of George Washington during these dark hours and after all those long years of war and almost fruitless maneuvering, when there was placed in his hands a letter written by the French Foreign Minister to the French plenipotentiary in America, which said:

. . . "I may say to you M., and you may confide to M. the General Washington exclusively, that M. de Grasse has express orders, after having provided for the safety of our islands, to detach or take the greater part of the fleet to the continent of North America and to lend himself to all operations judged practicable for as long as the season will permit him to remain in those parts. If the Spanish are not in need of reinforcements from our troops, all of them will join you. It will be well that General Washington prepare to make the greatest possible use of this help and that he take measures in advance to assure their subsistence. . . ."

The promise of prompt and adequate naval aid concentrating in Chesapeake Bay, in a letter from Comte de Grasse received August 14, turned the entire plan of action.

The proposed attack upon New York was abandoned and the American troops journeyed to Virginia, where Lafayette had practically bottled Cornwallis and his Army on the peninsula of Yorktown.

We know that story now and how the British in New York were misled into an expected attack while the allied troops hurried to Virginia. We know of the timely arrival of De Grasse and his mighty naval force and how that arrival prevented the rescue of Cornwallis or his escape from Yorktown.

We know of the gratitude felt and expressed by George Washington and his fellow Americans at this magnificent stroke which practically ended the American conflict with the surrender of Cornwallis.

Today as part of the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington we pay tribute to the memory of Comte de Grasse. The suggestion

that we do this came from Mrs. George Durbin Chenoweth, Regent, Comte de Grasse Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Yorktown, Virginia. It is a celebration, jointly, by the French and the American Governments and we are honored today by the presence here of the official representative of the French Government, Mr. Jules Henry, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of France, in the absence from our shores of His Excellency, M. Paul Claudel, the French Ambassador.

Before making this introduction, however, I can not refrain from referring to a recent testimonial of the people of France which is most touching in its significance and which fits so perfectly into the tribute which we are paying to the memory of Comte de Grasse today.

On July 4 last, Baron de Fontenay, President of the Municipal Council of Paris, presented to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, Mount Vernon, Virginia, a painting representing "La Ville de Paris," the flagship of Comte de Grasse, which played such a heroic part in the siege of Yorktown. It is interesting to know that this flagship was thus named because it was presented to Louis XVI by the Parisian people. It was said to be the most beautiful ship of the time and served as flagship of Admiral de Grasse until its magnificent and dramatic end, when ablaze from stem to stern, it sank beneath the waves in the great battle with the English in 1782.

That painting is another and fitting reminder of the historic friendship between the people and governments of France and the United States. It recalls a glorious chapter of our long history and vividly indicates the essential character of the help which France gave to us in our time of need.

I can not leave this subject without referring to the attitude of George Washington toward Admiral de Grasse after the siege of Yorktown, as indicated by his final expression of thanks to the Admiral.

No one knew or felt more keenly than George Washington the value of the services performed by Admiral de Grasse.

Presumably many of his compatriots, as well as we of today, considered the arrival of De Grasse at Yorktown a happy coincidence, yet Washington knew that this circumstance was directed by that Providence which had guided him and protected his countrymen through all the long years of that terrible war.

De Grasse, it is true, was working under general orders from his government, but had he not been sincerely devoted to the American cause he could easily and conveniently have delayed his action or terminated his service without achieving the glorious results which came with the surrender at Yorktown.

I do not believe that we Americans have ever expressed proper appreciation for the service rendered by De Grasse, and the thought comes to me that I do not remember of having seen or heard of a monument to Comte de Grasse upon American soil.

If this is true, it is a regrettable omission and a neglect that should be promptly and adequately rectified.

In this capital city of the nation, where many beautiful monuments stand as memorials to other great foreigners who aided George Washington and his patriot army, there should be a suitable memorial erected to one of the greatest of these men—Admiral Comte de Grasse.

Just recognition of his service has been too long delayed to this French hero whose presence at Yorktown, whose personal interest and strong support, made the victory possible which virtually ended the war of the Revolution.

And now, as the Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, it is my privilege and pleasure to present the Representative of the French Government and to express through him, to his countrymen, the lasting gratitude of the United States of America for this

supreme act which crowned our Revolutionary arms with success, and brought freedom to our beloved land. Mr. Henry will speak after the United States Marine Band plays the French National Anthem.

I now take great pleasure in presenting Mr. Jules Henry, the distinguished Chargé d'Affaires of France, representing the French Government.

Mr. Henry, responding on behalf of the French Government, spoke as follows:

Let me first assure the Honorable Sol Bloom of my profound gratitude for the feelings expressed in his address. I know how sincere they are and I would not fulfill a most pleasant duty if I did not tell him that through his splendid and successful efforts to commemorate, during the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the Franco-American cooperation of the period of the War of Independence, he has earned the admiration and friendship of my compatriots.

Last year, on the occasion of the Celebration of the 150th anniversary of the surrender of the British forces at Yorktown, the American Government extended to my Government the invitation to participate in the never to be forgotten festivities that were held on the same spot where Franco-American friendship was first cemented. A French mission, headed by Marshal Petain and composed of the descendants of those gallant Frenchmen who fought for American independence, came to this country and, for a few days, in the presence of the President of the United States and General Pershing, all the common glories and common sufferings of both nations during the War of Independence were evoked and described.

Today the Bicentennial Commission and its eminent Director, Hon. Sol Bloom, are celebrating the 210th anniversary of the birth of Admiral de Grasse. Knowing as they do the essential part played by him in the capitulation of Yorktown, the members of your Commission have deemed it proper, nearly a year after the Yorktown festivities, to honor his memory by a special tribute.

I need not point out how grateful my country will be for this tribute to the gallant sailor who was "a great forgotten man" until in 1931, when the Daughters of the American Revolution had the pious thought of dedicating a monument to him.

May I take this opportunity of recalling the important part which my former chief, Ambassador Jusserand, took in the endeavor to make De Grasse's personality better known to the American and French public? In doing so, the man who, for 24 years, represented France in the United States, was prompted not only by his devotion to one of his outstanding countrymen, but also by his love for America—a love so dear to his heart that shortly before his death, his last words were to express the wish that the country of his birth and the country where he had lived for so long, never should tear apart the ties that were formed by the victory of De Grasse at Yorktown.

Francois Joseph Paul, Marquis de Grasse, Tilly, Comte de Grasse, was born in 1722, the third son in a family of the ancient nobility of Provence, and early destined to a naval career. During the Seven Years War, he attained the rank of Captain and, as Commander of the "Robuste," took part in the battle of Ouessant, fought off the coast of Brittany, June 17th, 1778, which ushered in French participation in the American War of Independence. In 1781, he was made Commander-in-Chief of the French fleet which, on May 21st, set sail from Brest to the American shores.

At the end of July, De Grasse, whose fleet was stationed in the Antilles to protect the French colonies in that section against English attacks, decided after surmounting consider-

able difficulties, to sail for Chesapeake Bay for the purpose of aiding the land forces of Washington and Rochambeau. These difficulties were two-fold:

1. De Grasse was leaving the French West Indies unprotected and disobeying an order from the French Government to have nine of his ships convoy the merchant vessels bringing to France the annual merchandise exports from the Antilles; and

2. De Grasse decided to embark on his ships 3,400 men garrisoned at Santo Domingo, for the purpose of attacking Florida. In so doing, he was violating a Convention signed between the French and Spanish Governments and liable to disciplinary measures.

In taking the blame for the momentous decision he had reached, De Grasse displayed all the qualities of a great man of war. As a French military writer expresses it: "He dared being weak everywhere so that he might apply the maximum of his strength on the most important spot."

On the 5th of August, 1781, the French fleet, composed of 28 battleships, left Santo Domingo, heading for the Chesapeake Bay. On August 31st, De Grasse lay anchor off Cape Henry in the Chesapeake, sending some light vessels to block the mouth of the James and York Rivers, thus cutting Cornwallis from his source of supply while the 8,000 men from St. Simon and Lafayette were guarding the entrance to the Williamsburg peninsula.


On September 5th, the British fleet was signaled at the precise moment (11 o'clock in the morning) when De Grasse was proceeding with the disembarkation of the 3,000 men brought from Santo Domingo. Without losing for a moment control of the situation, the French Admiral decided to let 90 officers and 1,800 of his sailors, together with 3 of his vessels, proceed with the disembarking operations. A moment after, he ordered the main body of his battleships to sea and met the British off Chesapeake Bay. After two days of fighting, he defeated the British so badly that five of their vessels were out of condition. Their losses amounted to 336 killed or wounded and they were compelled to sail on the 9th for New York. There was an outburst of enthusiasm in Philadelphia. The main body of Franco-American troops under Washington and Rochambeau had arrived on September 2nd and everyone was discussing the clever strategy of De Grasse which would henceforth allow these troops to proceed to Yorktown and to complete the blockade already begun by Lafayette and De Grasse. Cornwallis' position was considered hopeless and as the man of the street expressed it: "Washington will go on to catch Cornwallis in a mousetrap." On October 19th, that prophecy was realized by the surrender of the British land and sea forces to Washington and De Grasse.

The main part De Grasse played in the Yorktown battle consists in the tremendous help he gave the forces of Washington and Rochambeau, adding 2,000 men to the French forces of 7,800 soldiers and making a total of 9,800 Frenchmen fighting on the side of the Americans whose troops numbered around 9,000 soldiers.

De Grasse's momentous decision deserved him the unanimous thanks of his comrades-in-arms and the best conclusion I can find to this short address is to quote here the words of commendation which your first President addressed to my countryman the day after the surrender of the British: "The capture of Yorktown, whose honor is due you, has exceeded all our expectations. . . . Allow me to present to you my truest and sincerest congratulations on the happy issue of the war. . . . Your timely intervention has given America independence and liberty. . . . Your skill and talents are responsible for the final success."

I am happy that this tribute rendered my countrymen by the founder of this Republic is today, after so many years, emphasized once more by the generous initiative of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

ALGERIA

HE notable series of Bicentennial Celebrations in France were supplemented by George Washington observances in France's possessions. Algeria heard the message of the Washington Year at an official George Washington reception in Algiers, capital and chief seaport, on February 22, 1932.

The spacious ball room of the Hotel St. George was the scene of the event. Mr. Oscar S. Heizer, American Consul in Algiers and host at the reception, reported that there were two hundred invited guests present. Besides the American colony and the entire consular corps, a large number of the leading officials of the French administration attended.

The Governor General was represented at the reception by M. Jarre, Administrator of the Colonies and Director of the Civil Cabinet, and the Secretary General of the Government was represented by M. du Pac. Other notable persons attending were: M. Atger, Prefect; Admiral de Montcabrier and Madame de Montcabrier; Mayor Brunel and Madame Brunel; the Rector of the University; the President of the Chamber of Commerce; the Archbishop of the Cathedral; the Bishop of the Anglican Church, and the Consuls of various foreign nations.

The CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, European edition, described the event as,

one of the most interesting and enjoyable functions ever held at Algiers . . . all present being impressed by the air of quiet dignity and cordiality befitting such an occasion.


Governmental officials conveyed their compliments to the American Consul upon the significance of the day and spoke of George Washington as one who is dear to the hearts of all mankind.

One of the foreign officers who attended the reception, Hon. Dollin du Fresnel, Consul of Honduras, came away from the affair impressed to the extent that he wrote a special article on George Washington for *LA ANTENA ESPANOLA*, an Algiers periodical, issue of February 29, 1932, which was given wide circulation. A translation of part of this article follows:

The moment is well chosen to speak a little of this great man who was the first President of the United States of America. George Washington was truly an outstanding character, enjoying before the whole world a unique prestige that comes, it seems, from that serenity of soul, that reflection with which his smallest acts were impregnated, and, in addition, that simple and noble attitude which gives him incomparable grandeur. . . . George Washington's love of country was a profound instinct in his life. This great citizen gave to his country stable institutions of government. He was unique in that he governed only to serve. He enforced obedience, but he knew how to lead men rather than to drive them.

During the evening of February 22 a gala Washington dinner was served at the Hotel Aletti in Algiers to the leading members of the American and French communities. The Star Spangled Banner and the French Tricolor were displayed side by side and a life-size portrait of Washington hung over the banquet table.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

HE sun of the Far East cast long shadows through tropical trees upon a group of Americans, Frenchmen, native citizens and soldiers in picturesque white uniforms and straw helmets, gathered in the city of Saigon, French Indo-China, on October 29, 1932, for a celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. The occasion was the official naming and dedication of a square in the city in honor of the Great American and the presentation of a bronze bust of Washington, mounted on a marble pedestal, to French Indo-China by the American colony in Saigon.

The authorities of Cochinchina, the province in which Saigon is located, speaking through their Governor in January, 1932, suggested that the Place d'Espagne, a beautiful square directly in front of the Palace of the Governor, would be the appropriate one to be given the name of George Washington. This square is a place of historical interest in Saigon, according to dispatches from the American Consul, Mr. Henry S. Waterman. The French, in taking possession of Cochinchina, including the capture of Saigon in 1859, were aided by a force of Spaniards from the Philippine Islands. After the settlement of Saigon by the French and their choice of a suitable location for the erection of the Governor's palace, a place directly in front of the proposed palace was given, in gratitude to Spain as a site for a consulate. Inasmuch as Spain did not desire to erect a consulate, a public square was laid out on the site and named "Place d'Espagne." Later, through direct negotiations with Spain, Great Britain acquired this square, but exchanged it for another site in Saigon. In March, 1932, Governor General Pierre Pasquier, the leading French governmental authority in the country, approved the renaming of the square in honor of George Washington.

Governor Eutrope, of the Province of Cochinchina, Consul Waterman and Mr. Goutès, Chief of the Governor's Cabinet, exactly at 4 o'clock on October 29, walked ceremoniously across the street from the Governor's palace to the square. There had been erected in the square a bronze plaque bearing the name, "Square George Washington."

While the native military guard stood at attention, Mr. Goutès read the following official decree of the Governor of Cochinchina:

THE RESIDENT SUPERIEUR IN INDO-CHINA, GOVERNOR P. I. OF COCHIN-CHINA, OFFICER OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,

IN VIEW OF THE DECREE OF OCTOBER 20, 1914, DEFINING THE POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR OF COCHIN-CHINA AND THE RESIDENTS SUPERIEURS IN INDO-CHINA;

IN VIEW OF THE DECREE OF NOVEMBER 21, 1931;

IN VIEW OF THE LETTER NO. 855-AP OF MARCH 7, 1932, FROM THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDO-CHINA

DECREES:

ARTICLE 1—THE SQUARE FACING THE PALACE OF THE GOVERNOR OF COCHIN-CHINA AT THE INTERSECTION OF THE STREETS LA GRANDIERE AND MAC-MAHON, BELONGING TO THE PUBLIC DOMAIN OF COCHIN-CHINA SHALL BE KNOWN UNDER THE NAME "SQUARE GEORGE WASHINGTON."

ARTICLE 2—THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICES AND THE ADMINISTRATOR, CHIEF OF THE CABINET, ARE CHARGED TO SEE THAT THE PRESENT DECREE IS PLACED IN EXECUTION.

SAIGON, OCTOBER 29, 1932.

EUTROPE.

Governor Eutrope then pronounced in French: "In the name of the French Republic, the Government of Indo-China and the Government of Cochinchina, I hereby give the name of Square George Washington to this square."

MONUMENT IS UNVEILED

The Governor, the American Consul and the Chief of the Cabinet next proceeded to the tribune facing the monument. Among the prominent persons present in the tribune, which was decorated with American and French flags and green plants, were Monsignor Dumortier, Bishop of Cochinchina; Generals Vallier and Maille; Captain Richard, commanding the naval forces in Indo-China; Pastor Peyric; Maitre Mathieu, President of the Colonial Council; Mr. Gorton, British Consul General; Mr. Richaud, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce; Chief Judge of the Court Nepveur; the Procurator of the Republic Canavaggio; the President of the Commercial Tribunal Gorsse, and others.

Mr. Douglas Fairbanks, famous American mov-

ing-picture star was also present, with Mr. Scotten, American Vice Consul, and the various members of the American Colony.

Governor Eutrope handed the unveiling rope to Mr. Fairbanks, who slowly lifted the covering, while the band of the 11th Colonial Infantry Regiment played "The Star Spangled Banner" immediately followed by the "Marseillaise."

Hidden under the veil were little Johnnie Nelson, dressed in buff and blue as George Washington, and little Miss Renée Déroutilhe, dressed as Marianne of the French revolutionary epoch. The two children stood at attention during the playing of the national airs.

ADDRESS BY CONSUL WATERMAN

At the termination of the "Marseillaise" Consul Waterman delivered the address of presentation as follows:

Monsieur Le Gouverneur, Mesdames, Messieurs:

In the name of the American colony in Indo-China, I desire to express to you our profound gratitude for the courteous act which caused the naming of this beautiful garden, the Square George Washington, in commemoration of the Bicentennial of the birth of the greatest of Americans.

I would like to read to you a letter received from the Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission upon hearing of your friendly gesture:

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission has learned with the most profound gratification and pleasure of the beautiful tribute which the French Government and the Governments of Indo-China and Cochinchina are paying to the memory of the First President of the United States by naming a square, in the city of Saigon, Square George Washington.

On the occasion of the dedication of the Square will you kindly express on behalf of this Commission our deep appreciation of this splendid and enduring observance of the Bicentennial Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. The people of the United States are indeed proud of this expression of the esteem in which he is held and are pleased to have this opportunity to express, in turn, their friendship and high regard for the people of French Indo-China.

What could be more appropriate on this occasion than to present to a French colony a reproduction of the reputedly most faithful likeness of George Washington in existence, executed by a great French sculptor, Jean Antoine Houdon?

George Washington, "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen," loved France only second to his own country and one of the closest friends to the day of his death was Lafayette, who with Rochambeau, De Grasse and others, came from France to assist him so materially in his days of greatest gloom.

Washington, on the other hand, was Lafayette's hero to the extent that the latter as a token of his esteem sent Washington the key to the Bastille, which may be seen today in



WASHINGTON MONUMENT ERECTED AT SAIGON, FRENCH INDO-CHINA. "GEORGE WASHINGTON" (little Johnnie Nelson) and "MARIANNE" (little Miss Renée Déroutilhe) STANDING AT ATTENTION DURING THE PLAYING OF THE NATIONAL ANTHEMS OF FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES AT THE UNVEILING CEREMONY.

Mount Vernon, Washington's home on the Potomac. It was during the period of the formation of the lasting friendship between Washington and Lafayette that the traditional friendship between France and America had its inception. The young French officers and men and the struggling colonists who fought side by side learned to appreciate each other's good qualities, thus cementing the unbroken period of friendship between the two countries which exists to this day.

France had its share in the construction of the greatest monument in existence in honor of George Washington, namely the beautiful capital of the United States. It is possibly not known to you that the plans for the City of Washington were laid out by an officer of the French colonial army, Pierre Charles L'Enfant, who was so enthusiastic in the cause of the American Colonies that in 1777 he went to America at his own expense, where he joined the American Army and became a Major of Engineers. His ability was recognized by Washington, and under his direction Major L'Enfant laid out the plans of the capital, which are still followed and consulted today when making improvements in the City of Washington. Major L'Enfant is buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington and the American Congress erected a monument there in his honor.

Unfortunately, George Washington never had the opportunity of visiting France, as his life was so full of self-sacrifice to his people that he did not even find sufficient time to devote to his personal affairs.

The life of this man, whose glory increases with the passing of each year, should be one of particular interest to the Indo-Chinese because, first of all, Washington was a "colon." ("Colon" in French is a colonial planter or farmer and has a

different meaning from the word "colonial"). He was a cultivator of the soil, his greatest interests were in the soil and what it could produce. He was also a surveyor, a soldier and a statesman, but in his heart of hearts he was always a "colon" and a gentleman.

There may have been greater generals than George Washington, there may have been greater statesmen than George Washington, but history can show us no name in which all of the manly virtues have been more signally united in one human being.

Possibly the greatest tribute which his memory has received is that the British now consider him as one of their greatest heroes and are proud of the fact that George Washington was a colonial of pure British stock. Today, another Houdon statue of Washington, who was at one time the greatest enemy of Great Britain, stands in Trafalgar Square in London.

George Washington's life was one of personal disappointments and self-sacrifice caused in large part by his singular devotion to what he considered his duty. A man who, at times almost alone in his faith, never removed his gaze from his ultimate objectives. A man in whom honor, integrity, straight-forwardness and self-effacement were blended in a most striking manner. Who but a George Washington would refuse with indignation the crown which was attempted to be placed on his head? It is of this man that another one of our greatest Americans, Abraham Lincoln, said: "To add brightness to the sun, or glory to the name of Washington, is alike impossible."

May this monument be a permanent reminder of the friendship which has always existed between France and the United States, and may the guiding spirit of George Washington, whose likeness is before you, ever watch over and guide our two countries through any trials and tribulations which may arise ahead of us.

Monsieur le Gouverneur, the American colony and its friends present through your intermediation to the Union of French Indo-China this monument.

GOVERNOR EUTROPE'S RESPONSE

Governor Eutrope accepted the monument in the name of his people in the following address:

Mr. Consul, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Once more, the celebration of the Bicentenary of George Washington causes the American colors to fly on French territory fraternally united with the French colors. Thousands of kilometers away from their countries they reunite, and are reunited, the American colony of French Indo-China and the population of Saigon together in a common admiration for one of the most illustrious figures of history.

In a gesture which shows their veneration for the memory of George Washington as well as their liking for the country where they are living, the Americans of Indo-China and their friends offer today to French Indo-China this bust of George Washington which so happily enriches the artistic patrimony of Saigon. They have decided as an additional attention that this bust should be a reproduction of that of the great French sculptor Houdon. In the name of the Governor General I address to all the donors the thanks of French Indo-China.

You have reminded us, Mr. Consul, that George Washington loved France as a second fatherland and that he was united to Lafayette by a bond of friendship which only death could sever.

Gentlemen, the friendship which united these two great men was the model of those noble friendships which have been formed and developed during the periods where each of our peoples battled for their existence, between fellow soldiers



GEORGE WASHINGTON HONORED IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA. OFFICIALS IN THE TRIBUNE AT THE DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT AT SAIGON. Right to left: Mr. Goutès, Chief of the Governor's Cabinet; Maitre Mathieu, President of the Colonial Council; Governor Eutrope, of Cochinchina; Lieut. Gen. Vallier, American Consul Waterman, Capt. Richaud, in command of the naval forces, and Douglas Fairbanks, American moving picture star, who participated in the ceremony.

fighting for the same cause on the same fields of battle. The relations which were thus established between the best of French and American citizens, the common cemeteries where there repose in both America and France thousands of comrades in battle of the two nations, are the surest gauge of the persistence of the Franco-American friendship.

At a time when economic difficulties without precedent cause different nations to isolate themselves behind customs barriers, when national interests tend to be opposed to each other, it is well, it is indispensable that the harsh struggle of economic interests should be softened by the grand recollections which evoke the union of nations during the hours of peril in the past, which demonstrate the necessity of this union in the scarcely less difficult hours of the present.

This union, this spirit of understanding and confiding collaboration, we find realized in Indo-China where the American colony participates usefully in the work undertaken by France to develop this country and its resources.

Does it not appear to all under these conditions that the celebration of the Bicentennial of the great George Washington takes on significance here quite particular?

This work of colonization which we are following in Indo-China, making healthy a country, developing it, making the soil give forth, was that not also the work to which George Washington consecrated a part, the largest part, of his life? George Washington at the age of 16 left for his first surveying expedition to the new lands of western Virginia; he had to work all day, pass the nights in open air under tents or under any available covering, at a time when winter was at its height on the summits of the Alleghanies, when the melting of the snow swelled the rivers and made their passage difficult, when the paths through the forests were cut by swamps and precipices.

George Washington at that time was a vigorous and intelligent young man; he loved his hard life, worked with honesty and purpose; gifted with an active and hardy temperament he enjoyed exploring distant lands, participated in hunting expeditions after which, tell us certain of his biographers, the Virginia gentlemen got together joyously to drink and to dance.

George Washington settled a number of years later in his domain at Mount Vernon, which he himself was to exploit. During his whole life he was a planter; this Mount Vernon which he left to join Congress when the confidence of his compatriots had called him to public life, he was to rejoin definitely, after having become the most illustrious of Americans, to visit his farms, to oversee in person the work in his fields and resume his occupation of "colon."

George Washington could have taken for his motto the one of Marechal Bugeaud, the pacificator of Algeria, "Ense et Aratro," by the sword and by the plow. If the illustrious patriot was a great warrior, a great President, a sage who stepped immediately into immortality, he was also above all a planter, a "colon", a clearer of land full of love for this land which he had known in its virgin state. In spite of wars, in spite of the heavy financial burdens which he knew while extending his domain, he worked, pursued his labor and succeeded. What lesson, Gentlemen, for all of us at present, what beautiful lesson of energy and also of encouragement! And was I not right when I affirmed that the image of George Washington lends to local conditions a particular significance!

To George Washington, liberator and glory of his country, to George Washington promoter of Franco-American friendship, to George Washington finally, courageous "colon" in adversity, who received from the President of the Chamber of Bourgeois of the State of Virginia the eulogy that he was more capable of action than of eloquence. I address the

respectful salutation of the colony, the testimony of our admiration for this splendid example he has given us and the lesson of which shall never be forgotten.

TWO THOUSAND ATTEND CEREMONY

At the close of the Governor's address little "George Washington" picked up the bouquet of red, white and blue flowers from the base of the monument, and, with a courtly bow, kissed the hand of "Marianne" and presented it to her. There then filed past the monument, saluting it, a procession of two hundred Annamite school children.

It is estimated that over 2,000 people were at the dedication ceremonies.

A parchment scroll giving a list of the donors of the monument was enclosed in a hermetically sealed bottle, and placed inside the bust itself. The scroll bore the following inscription in French:

1732-1932

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

The American colony at Saigon and its friends present this monument to French Indo-China at Saigon, October 29, 1932. His Excellency the Governor of Cochinchina, E. Eutrope, representing the colony, receives the monument in the presence of many officials, civil and military authorities and the consular corps.

DONORS

H. S. Waterman, M. L. Ulrich, E. H. Hoyt, Lucien Berthet, Mohamed Ismael Freres, R. W. Vogt, Layne France Co., Wm. Morris, E. T. Barnard, the Hon. David Kaufman, O. L. Graves, H. A. Jackson, B. A. Leek, R. R. Ryder, W. E. Scotten, A. O. Glass, M. Franchini, Cie de Commerce & de Navigation, Ets. Bainier, F. M. Rich, American Asiatic Underwriters, J. O. L. Martin, J. E. Kiker, Jr., G. W. Drolette, Butt Bros., International Harvester Export Co., P. F. Le Fevre, A. F. Scotten, E. W. Nelson, H. E. Rea, Associated Oil Co., Descours et Cabaud, Denis Freres, C. T. Melvin, Diethelm & Co., Miss Carolyn Jacobs, C. R. Lyons, Sidney Legendre, H. C. Durr-schmidt, C. T. Bauman and A. H. Tessier.

Mr. Waterman, in his account of this notable event, wrote:

Acknowledgment for the success of this little ceremony must go to the small American colony of Indo-China; to a few Americans passing through who showed their interest in the monument; to French firms of Saigon, representing American manufacturers; to the American Committee, composed of E. W. Nelson, chairman; John E. Eiker, Jr., and George Washington Drolette. But above all, the acknowledgment should be made to Vice Consul W. Everett Scotten, without whose tireless efforts and unbounded enthusiasm the monument would never have been erected.

Acknowledgment is also made to Mr. Chauchon, of the Board of Public Works, architect of the city of Saigon, for his great interest, since the inception of the project, in seeing that the monument was properly and artistically placed, in

drawing the design for the monument itself and the inscription.

Thanks are also due to Mr. Douglas Fairbanks, who arrived on a boat on October 28, with the intention of going on a hunting expedition immediately, but who, when requested by the American colony and the local Government, most generously and kindly postponed his trip to remain in Saigon and take a place in the dedication ceremony. Mr. Fairbanks was most gracious and friendly during his short stay, gave thousands of autographs—in fact had to be rescued after the ceremony from the hundreds of Annamites desiring his signature—made a most favorable impression upon everybody, and was indeed a creditable representative of the American people in every possible way.

A Fox Movietone outfit, in charge of Messrs. Hawk and McInnis, made its plans to be in Saigon during the ceremony and covered the dedication exercises thoroughly with sound and picture apparatus.

At 5 o'clock in the evening the American colony tendered a reception to the Governor and his corps at the American Consulate. During the reception Governor Eutrope presented to each of the three members of the American Committee, and to the Consul and the Vice Consul, a bronze medal struck by the French Mint in Paris to commemorate the Bicentennial of the Birth of George Washington.

GOVERNOR GIVES BANQUET

The reception was followed by a banquet given in honor of Washington by the Governor of Cochinchina to the American colony at the palace. Toasts to the President of the United States, offered by the Governor, and to the President of the French Republic, offered by the Consul, gave the banquet the air of fraternity. Mr. Fairbanks spoke a few words bringing the greetings of the American people to the people of Indo-China.

The celebration was given prominent place in several French and Indo-China publications, including *L'IMPARTIAL*, *LA DEPECHE D'INDOCHINE* and *L'OPINION*. The latter paper printed the following editorial:

[Translation]

The inauguration of the bust of George Washington was the occasion for a fine manifestation of the traditional friendship which unites the United States and France.

Saturday at 4 o'clock the American colony presented through its Consul, Mr. Waterman, a bust of George Washington to the city of Saigon.

The manifestation which took place greatly honors our young colonial city which from now on, like many of its metropolitan elders, may ostensibly show its admiration for the greatest of Americans, George Washington, the affectionate comrade of Lafayette and the ardent friend of France



AMERICAN CONSUL HENRY S. WATERMAN SPEAKING AT SAIGON. ANOTHER VIEW OF THE OFFICIAL CEREMONY AT THE DEDICATION OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MONUMENT IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Although Governor General Pasquier, of French Indo-China, found it impossible to attend the ceremonies at Saigon, Consul Waterman reported that he graciously declared the afternoon of October 29 a holiday for all Government offices in Saigon, in order that the governmental officials of the capital of Indo-China could be present at the dedication ceremonies.

Governor Pasquier also sent the following telegram to the American Consul:

FINDING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO ASSIST PERSONALLY AT THE CEREMONIES IN HONOR OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, I DESIRE TO ASSOCIATE MYSELF TO THE WORDS OF FRATERNITY WHICH WILL BE PRONOUNCED UPON THAT OCCASION. ALL OF INDO-CHINA AND I MYSELF TAKE PART TO THE BOTTOM OF OUR HEART IN THIS MANIFESTATION OF DEEP FRIENDSHIP IN WHICH THE TWO GREAT REPUBLICS UNITE IN THIS COMMEMORATION OF THE HERO WHICH AMERICA HAS GIVEN TO THE WORLD, AND FOR EACH OTHER.



MOUNT VERNON, VIRGINIA—THE HOME OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

MADAGASCAR

MADAGASCAR, a large island off the East Coast of Africa, a French Colonial possession, and one of the most remote parts of the world from the United States, despite handicaps of time and distance, joined in celebrating the George Washington Bicentennial. At Tananarive the American Consulate was the scene of a Washington observance on February 22, 1932. The American flag was unfurled to the breeze to signify the importance of the occasion and a great number of callers from various parts of the island were received by the American Vice Consul, Hon. Percy G. Kemp. The guests conveyed their high regard to Mr. Kemp regarding the day and expressed their goodwill toward the government of the United States.

During the evening a Washington dinner party was held at the Consulate at which toasts were drunk to the Great American and attention was directed to the Bicentennial theme by the decorations, the conversation, and a general patriotic atmosphere.

The American Mission at Ivory, Fianarantsoa, Madagascar, held its own Washington celebration, which took the form of a "five o'clock tea." Rev. S. Nesdal states in a letter to the American Consul at Tananarive that: "I am glad to report a very successful commemoration at this place. My invitation to the Chef de Region & Adjoint, Chef de Province, Chef de District, and Commissaire de Police was very cordially accepted. We had a very pleasant time interspersed with music and short speeches."

One of the most appealing descriptions of a Bicentennial celebration in any country was submitted to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission by Miss Clara A. Dysland, of the American School in Fort Dauphin, Madagascar. Prefacing her account Miss Dysland says: "We are in our small way celebrating the Bicentennial of George Washington in our school work. . . . It would be difficult to find even in the United States a more patriotic group of youngsters than we have here." Continuing, the account reads:

An American who once came to this island for scientific purposes remarked: "Madagascar is about as far from the United States as one can get." But not only does the distance of many thousand miles separate us from our homeland: We are under the Southern Cross, instead of the Great Bear; in the Southern hemisphere with the hottest season coming directly after Christmas, instead of in July and August; surrounded by brown-skinned natives and few signs of civilization; and with French as the official language and Malagasy in all of its dialects spoken by most of the population. Here one would hardly expect to find much to remind a person of America.

Yet here in the southeastern part of Madagascar, in the midst of such conditions, is found a group of American citizens, loyal and true, with a deep love for the homeland and all that it represents. Here hearts are thrilled when the Star Spangled Banner is unfurled to the breeze and our national songs are heard or sung.

In Fort Dauphin, the seaport and headquarters of our mission, is an American school, the only such school in the island, and here American principles and ideals are taught.

As patriotic Americans we have not been unmindful of the world-wide celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, but on the contrary have tried to do honor to the Father of our Country. We have in many ways had the valued assistance of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, which has been much appreciated.

At school various Washington projects have been carried out. In the lower grades a study of Washington was pursued throughout the year. Silhouettes of our first President were made and sent to the Americans here. Washington booklets were started early in the year and completed by Thanksgiving Day. To find illustrative material enough was no easy matter, but friends here and in America gladly cooperated. One feature of the booklets was a page containing the twelve Bicentennial stamps, an interesting Washington art gallery, and all who participated secured a complete collection. These booklets, the proud possessions of their youthful authors, were on display at our Washington program on Thanksgiving Day and awakened much interest.

Arrangements were made for a Washington declamatory contest for the upper grades and an essay contest for the high school. Rules were laid down similar to those followed in similar contests in the United States.

We were overjoyed to be granted by the Bicentennial Commission a badge-medal and a bronze official medal as prizes to the winners in the contests. When the medals arrived and had duly passed the customs they were received with great enthusiasm. Interest was not only shown by those competing for them, but the smaller pupils begged to be allowed to touch or hold the big bronze medal bearing the likeness of Washington, and this privilege was granted to each loving little heart. It was touching to see how each one in turn held out two hands to make a cup-shaped receptacle in which the medal was very reverentially received. It reminded one of the native custom of always receiving a gift with two hands, be it but a needle. Such value must be placed on the gift that two hands are necessary for receiving it.

One evening we Americans gathered for the declamatory contest and the awarding of the two medals. Patriotic songs were sung and the declamations were well spoken. The air was filled with expectancy over the decision of the judges. First place and the badge medal were awarded in the declama-

tory contest to Marie Pederson, whose declamation was entitled "National Monument to Washington." The prize-winning essay was written by Agnes Torvik and was entitled "Washington's Influence on Our Life Today." She was the happy recipient of the bronze official medal.

Another part of our celebration was the unveiling of the splendid reproduction of the celebrated Athenaeum portrait of Washington, a gift from the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. The arrival of this picture caused great rejoicing on all sides. Our great Washington loved children and he is loved by our little American children out here in Madagascar as well as by those of his own country. Before our much admired picture was framed it almost came to grief, but was rescued just in time—a little six-year-old girl was about to throw her arms about it in a loving embrace.

A frame of native ebony was made and the picture was hung in one of the rooms of the school and unveiled with simple but impressive exercises. After the singing of "America," Agnes Torvik read a paper especially written for the occasion. Two of our smaller pupils, Dagny Tverberg and Agnes Braaten, then pulled the cords that drew aside the two American flags unveiling our much prized picture of him who was "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen." The singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" concluded the program.

On Thanksgiving Day we Americans in Fort Dauphin gathered at Lebanon, our peninsular summer resort, for a dinner and services. That same evening the American School gave a Washington program in the spacious parlor of the school dormitory. The program consisted of music from the days of Washington, a Betsy Ross play and a presentation of the development of our national emblem through readings and a display of seven flags used at various times in the history of our country.

We trust that these studies and celebrations have not only done honor to Washington, but have given us a deeper love

for our country, a greater appreciation for him, and that they have filled us with a desire to emulate the noble traits of his character.

We are very grateful to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission for its live interest and valued cooperation in our work in this far corner of the world and for the material it sent to us. Words cannot express the appreciation felt, not only by our school, but also by the rest of the Americans here. It makes us all realize that we are a part of that vast band of Americans that during the past year have been honoring our illustrious Founder, and in so doing paying tribute to our beloved country.

PRIZE-WINNING ESSAY

Miss Torvik, whose essay on George Washington was awarded the prize, was the first student graduated from the high school division of the American School in Madagascar. Special reference to her success in the George Washington Bicentennial Contest was made at the graduation exercises. Her prize-winning essay follows:

WASHINGTON'S INFLUENCE ON OUR LIFE TODAY

"First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen," Washington is loved and honored by all true Americans who teach their children never to forget that his example, and the fruit of his labors are their inheritance. His entire influence on our life today cannot be estimated. As citizen, soldier, farmer, scholar, and statesman, he has benefited not only America, but the whole world.

Washington stands out as a noble example of loyal citizenship. He loved his country, and surely more than any one



AMERICAN CHILDREN IN FAR AWAY MADAGASCAR HOLD GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

else, has done much for her in every way. When America "nobly resolved to risk her all in defense of her violated rights," she turned to Washington. Unanimously elected by Congress to take command of her armies, he left his farm, like Cincinnatus, and answered that high call. Although hardships and privations were before him, he stood firm and steadfast as a rock. "We must not despair," he exclaimed. "The game is yet in our own hands. To play it well is all we have to do." Courageously, he did play it well, leading America through an arduous war to independence. We are grateful to Washington for the freedom which we all enjoy today.

Perhaps as a nation-builder and organizer Washington has had more influence on our life today than as a patriot and soldier. Under Britain's rule, the colonies had been protected in numberless ways, but after the Revolution they were left unprotected and helpless. They had no government. Again Washington came to the rescue. Many forms of government were considered, but he firmly believed that a republic, an executive government, would last longer, and make for a happier nation. He had "little to learn about executive government from the prerevolutionary experiences of the colonies," but nevertheless he conducted this nation, "new in its forms and principles, until it had settled down into a quiet and orderly train." We are indebted to Washington for our representative form of government in which each citizen has a part.

But this is not all he did for his country. The foundation was now sure, but the people needed to be taught and directed. Washington's aim was to promote education in America. "Knowledge," he said, "is in every country the surest basis of public happiness." His intellectual influence reaches down to our own day, for he himself was a writer. His writings con-


tain not only valuable information, but noble aims and purposes for all generations to follow. The first university was Washington's idea. He said "The best means of forming a manly, virtuous, and happy people will be found in the right education of youth; without this foundation every other means, in my opinion, must fail."

Washington has done much for the expansion of the United States. He was the first engineer in our country. While still a boy, he became a surveyor, thereby gaining experience which later proved to be of value to him. Interested in all progress and development, he suggested routes of transportation, one of which was later used by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, encouraged the use of steam, and worked for internal improvements. "No men of his time had as great an influence as Washington in the expansion of the population and of the political and social ideas into the West. More than any other individual has he contributed to found this our widespread empire and to give the western world her freedom."

In the agricultural field also has Washington had lasting influence. He encouraged farming, taking the lead himself at Mt. Vernon, where he spent his time, when not in the service of his country, making valuable experiments and observations which are used even at the present time. They have had great influence on the advancement and commercial independence of America.

But Washington's name is mightiest in moral reformation. The purity of his life, his integrity, his incorruptible honesty, his devout reliance on God, the scrupulousness of his conscience, his humanity, generosity, and justice—these stand out before the world as a shining unparalleled example, influencing the lives of all. Thank God for Washington and his influence on our life today!

SOCIETY ISLANDS

HE Governor of the Society Islands, the Mayor of Papeete, their wives, and all of the French and foreign officials of the islands led a group of more than 400 persons who attended a gala George Washington reception and program at the American Consulate in Papeete, on the Island of Tahiti, the capital of the Society Islands, on July 4, 1932.

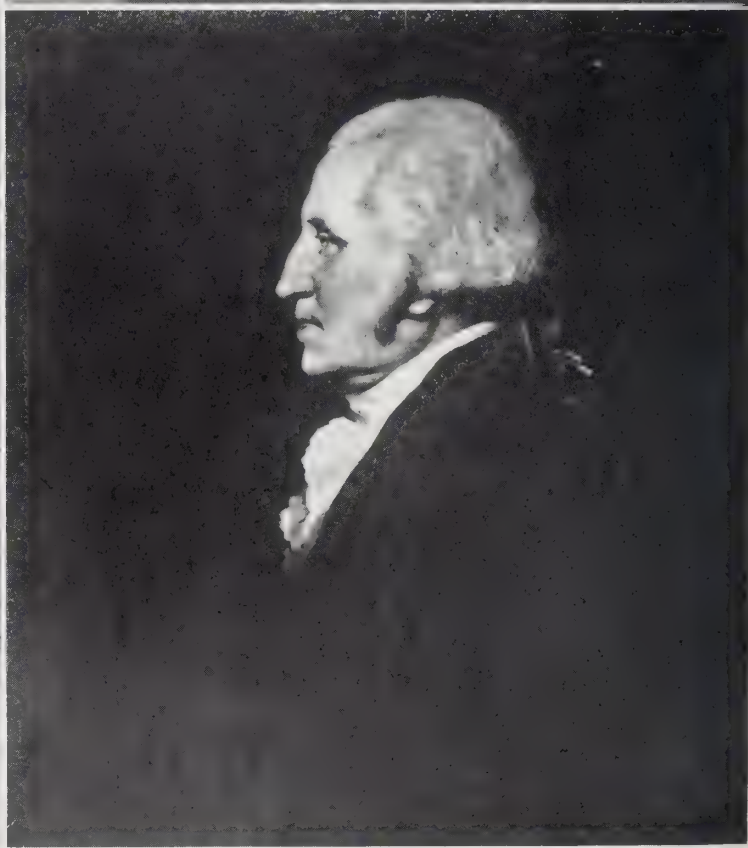
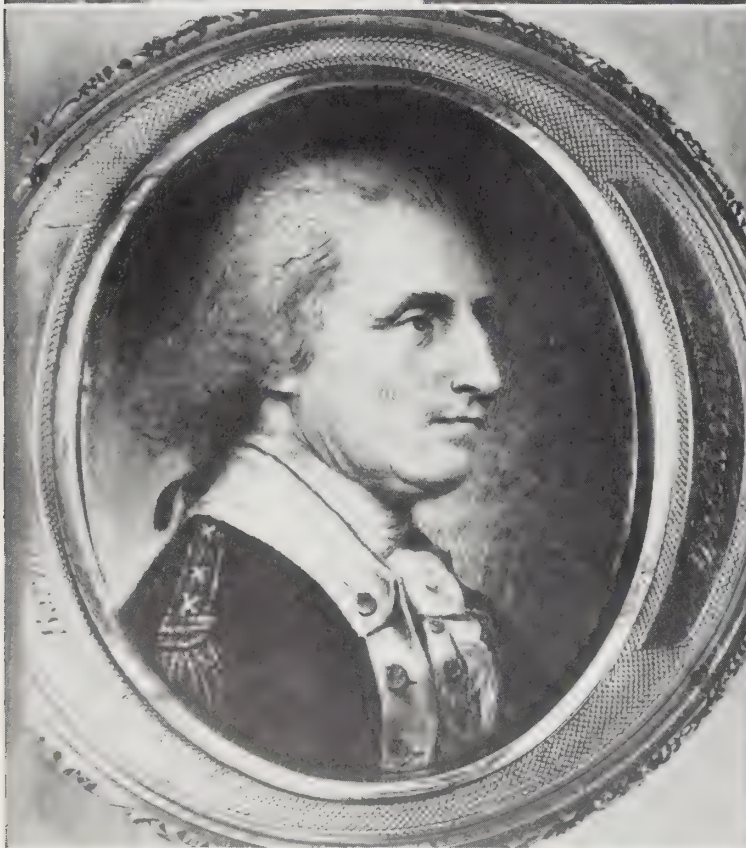
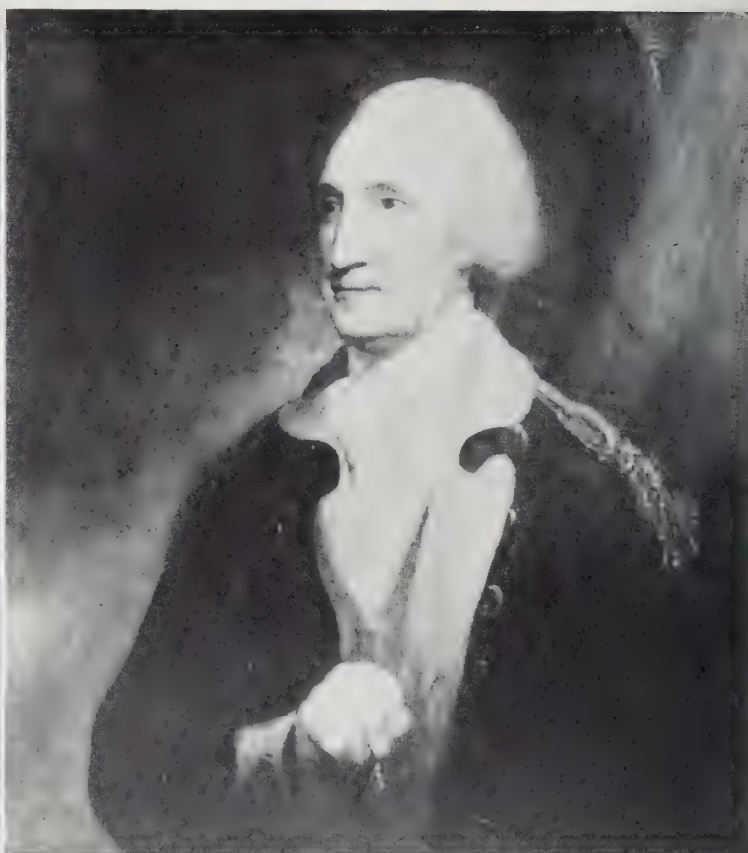
The guests were received by Hon. William P. Garrety, American Consul, who was also the recipient of friendly and official greetings and Bicentennial salutations. Consul Garrety aroused the interest of his audience with an address on the

life of George Washington in which he pointed out that the destiny of France and America walked hand in hand in the days of the Great American, and for that reason, if for no other, the Star Spangled Banner and the Tricolor might well be displayed together in gesture of fraternity, as was being done throughout France and her colonial possessions during the Bicentennial Year.

During the day a reproduction of the famous Stuart portrait of Washington was hung in the Bureau of the Consulate with appropriate ceremonies.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

(As painted by different artists)



Top, left: BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (probably painted at Valley Forge, 1778). Top, right: BY ROBERT EDGE PINE (painted in 1785 at Mount Vernon). Bottom, left: BY JAMES PEALE (Miniature). Bottom, right: BY JAMES SHARPLES

TURKEY

TO THE rising generations in Turkey, who are enjoying the benefits of democratic reforms, George Washington, liberator of his people, henceforth will be more than just another historical figure from a distant land. Through the medium of the Bicentennial celebration in the land of the Star and Crescent Washington and his ideals were brought impressively to the attention of a representative part of the Turkish people by the American colonies in Istanbul and Izmir, chief cities of the Turkish Republic.

The President of Turkey, His Excellency Gazi Mustafa Kemal, conveyed his felicitations and united the government of Turkey with the celebration in the following cabled message to the President of the United States:

FEBRUARY 22, 1932
ANKARA

HIS EXCELLENCY
MR. HOOVER,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE GREAT AMERICAN GEORGE WASHINGTON, I AM HAPPY TO EXPRESS TO YOUR EXCELLENCY MY SENTIMENTS OF SINCERE FRIENDSHIP AND KIND GOOD WISHES FOR THE HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

GAZI MUSTAFA KEMAL (PRESIDENT OF TURKEY)

Under the direction of the American Ambassador to Turkey, Hon. Joseph C. Grew, a George Washington Bicentennial Committee was named in Istanbul in January, 1932, consisting of the following persons:

Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador, Chairman; Mrs. Joseph C. Grew; Charles E. Allen, American Consul; Dr. Caleb Gates, President of Robert College; Dr. Marion Talbot, Acting President of Constantinople Woman's College; Lewis Heck, President of the American Chamber of Commerce; Luther Fowle, Treasurer of the Turkey Mission of the American Board of Foreign Missions; Harry T. Baker, representing the Y. M. C. A.; Margaret B. White, representing the Y. W. C. A.; Colonel Duncan J. Elliott, representing the War Department; Frederick B. Lyon, representing the Department of Commerce, and David Williamson, Secretary of the Committee.

This Committee immediately made preparations

for the observance of the Bicentennial in the city named for Constantine, but whose name was changed during the reform period to Istanbul. Turkish-American schools were invited to participate in the celebration with the result that the Robert College in Istanbul and the Woman's College in the same city were pledged to conduct essay contests upon Washington subjects, and in various other ways focused the attention of the students on the Great American. The former school distributed the following notice to all of its students:

Throughout the United States and in all parts of the world, especially where there are American institutions, the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington will be celebrated during 1932. The life and character of Washington were such that he can not be regarded as of mere importance but he is of significance as a world figure. The variety of his interests give him universal appeal. Washington advanced as a surveyor, engineer, farmer, business man, writer, soldier, and statesman. It is but natural that the students of Robert College should be interested in Washington and should be encouraged during these coming months to read, write, and study about him and the time during which he lived.

The notice then proceeded to give a long list of essay topics and a bibliography of Washington material from which information could be derived. The students entered enthusiastically into the project, and a large number of essays were submitted. The colleges named also established Washington book shelves in their libraries, containing history, biography, Washington's own writings, and miscellaneous documents concerning his life and times which will become permanent additions to the literary collections of these Turkish-American institutions.

Ambassador Grew, in a letter of January 9, 1932, to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in Washington, D. C., said that "the Turkish situation with respect to the Bicentennial is somewhat different from most foreign countries because the American community, with few exceptions, resides in Istanbul while members of the Turkish Government live in Ankara, so it will not be possible to combine the two in the main celebration on February 22." However, the celebration in Istanbul was not deterred because of this fact.

On Washington's birthday, 1932, three com-

memorative functions were held in Istanbul. During the morning the entire student body and staff of the "Constantinople Woman's College," and many resident Americans met in the assembly hall of the College to honor the great Virginian. At this function the mixed assemblage arose and sang the "Star Spangled Banner," listened attentively to President Robert L. Scott, Principal of Robert College, who read excerpts from the writings of George Washington, and was held in rapt interest by the address delivered by Ambassador Grew, in which he pictured Washington as the symbol of uprightness, courage, and devotion to patriotic duty, inspiring leaders of countries fighting for independence and regeneration, such as Mustafa Kemal had wrought in Turkey.

During the afternoon a similar ceremony was held at Robert College at which the American Ambassador was also the principal speaker. The address delivered by Ambassador Grew at these Bicentennial events is reprinted in part:

* * * Immediately we pause to ask, why was Washington great? Some men go down in history as great men because they dealt successfully with great events in which chance played a predominant part. Great battles have been won by unexpected flukes which in turn have contributed to the winning of wars with which the name of the victorious general will ever be associated. Hero-worship is an admirable thing, but to justify itself it must be based not only upon what that hero did, but upon what he was. Great deeds are worthy of remembrance, but it is the character and personality of the doer which is primarily worthy of study and emulation.

Washington won a war, one of the most difficult and uphill fights that have ever been recorded in history, the results of which, since it led to the founding of a great nation, were of epoch-making importance.

* * * I have said that Washington was a sound and deliberate thinker. How easy it is for all of us, when some problem arises, to decide it on the spot, by intuition or by predilection perhaps, but without thinking that problem through, without looking at it from every side and from every angle. It is the man who pauses to think a problem through, to analyze it from previous experience, who rightfully earns a reputation for sound judgment. From boyhood it was Washington's habit to think back, clarify his mind and pass judgment on the events which he had shared. An event might be as fruitless as a shooting star unless he could trace the relations which tied it to what came before and after. Hence his deliberation which gave to his opinions the solidity of wisdom. Audacious he might be in battle, but perhaps what seems to us audacity seemed to him at the moment a higher prudence. If there were crises when the odds lacked ten to one against him, he would take the chance. He knew the incalculable value of courage. But he knew also the importance of deliberation and used it constantly in his statesmanship. Although Washington was less learned than many of the men of his time in political theory and history, he excelled them all in a concrete application of principles. His strength lay in his primal wisdom, the wisdom which is based not on conventions but on a knowledge of the ways in which men will

react towards each other in their primitive, natural relations. He had the widest acquaintance among men of different sorts. He listened to all opinions, but never sacrificed his own unless convinced by further factors as to its fallacy. In this respect he was one of the most *actual* and therefore one of the wisest among the statesmen. Patrick Henry, being asked when he returned home, "Who is the greatest man in Congress?" replied: "If you speak of eloquence, Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina is by far the greatest orator; but if you speak of solid information and sound judgment, Colonel Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on that floor." In the House of Burgesses, when he first took his seat, and attempted to acknowledge the ovation given him, the Speaker said: "Sit down, Mr. Washington, your modesty is equal to your valor, and that surpasses the power of any language that I possess."

* * * We need not draw comparisons between leaders in history. Some were great for one reason, some for another. Yet it is quite impossible, standing today as we do on Turkish soil—soil that has been fought for and bled for and consecrated for all time by the courageous deeds and sublime patriotism of illustrious leaders,—not to see the analogy between the American Revolution of 1775 and the Turkish Revolution of 1920, not to see the similarity of roles of George Washington and Mustafa Kemal; not to recognize the vision, the far-sighted judgment, the unrivalled courage and patriotic devotion that each gave to the welfare and progress of a newly-founded nation. Let us then depart today, having done homage to the memory of the great dead, with the happy conviction that among the living we still find the same spirit of high enterprise and the same qualities as existed in former days. The world's pioneers are not extinct; when necessity and emergency call, they are there ready to devote their lives to their country's need. And as for us, who follow where they lead, let us too do our little best to carry on the torch of inspired patriotism along the trails which they have blazed.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon a Bicentennial reception was held at the American Embassy for the American community in Istanbul, to which function were invited also many of the Turkish dignitaries of the city. More than 200 persons attended this social event and on the lips and in the hearts of all were expressions of good will and pleasure at being able to join in the festivities of the day. Washington portraits, American flags, colonial decorations and music identified the fête with the day.

On February 26 a George Washington luncheon was held under the auspices of the American community in Istanbul. This event, expressive of the love in the hearts of Americans abroad for their nation's founder, was attended by 135 members of the colony and several invited guests of prominence in Turkish affairs. The speakers on this occasion were Dr. Talbot, President of the Constantinople Woman's College, and Dr. Gates, President of Robert College, both of whom dwelt at some length on the life, the ideals, the example of Washington, and the all-around greatness of his character. Children of the community joined in singing the President's March, and other patriotic airs.

The American colony at Izmir, capital of the vilayet of the same name and one of the chief cities of Asia Minor, convened on the 22nd of February, 1932, at the Consulate and gave honor to George Washington and to the standards epitomized in him. Among the attendants at this event were the American Consul, Hon. Herbert S. Bursley, and Mrs. Bursley, and Dr. Cass A. Reed, President of the International College at Izmir, who delivered a brief address on the theme of the day. The Celebrants indulged in indoor baseball and other games until evening when a Washington entertainment was held in the home of Mr. Archibald MacFarlane. In so far as possible this event was designed to recall

the days of Washington in song and dance and conversation. This reception was in turn followed by another Bicentennial gathering later in the evening at the American Consulate.

George Washington literature sent to Turkey by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission was available at these ceremonies in Istanbul and Izmir and was distributed to interested parties. Several portraits of George Washington as well as copies of the chart, "Flags of American Liberty," were distributed to schools in the vicinity of the Consulates, and in various other ways was the attention of the community directed to the Bicentennial celebration.



FINAL INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, AT FEDERAL HALL, NEW YORK CITY, APRIL 30, 1789.



REICHSTAG HONORS MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. THIS NOTABLE CEREMONY, WHICH WAS UNPRECEDENTED IN GERMAN HISTORY, WAS HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF PRESIDENT VON HINDENBURG. THE PICTURE SHOWS THE ENTIRE ASSEMBLY, INCLUDING CHANCELLOR BRUNING AND AMERICAN AMBASSADOR SACKETT, SINGING "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER."

GERMANY

THE people and the Government of Germany honored the memory of George Washington, during the nine-months' celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of his birth, in an unprecedented manner. Never before did a foreign hero receive such universal and enthusiastic acclaim. To judge by the spirit of the bicentennial ceremonies which took place in all parts of Germany, George Washington is a name which is cherished and revered by the German people.

Streets, squares and parks were named or renamed in honor of America's First President. Eminent statesmen and educators eulogized him in eloquent addresses. A George Washington Memo-

rial Library was established in the Technische Hochschule in Stuttgart and an endowed professorship was planned for the University of Munich. Germans and Americans mingled in numerous banquets and other festivities under the flags of both nations, and for the first time the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" were heard in the legislative hall of the Reichstag. The above were but a few of the highlights and characteristics which marked the Bicentennial Celebration in Germany.

In the following message to President Hoover, President Paul von Hindenburg congratulated the American people on the important anniversary and

committed himself and the German people to its commemoration:

BERLIN, FEBRUARY 22, 1932.

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
THE WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CELEBRATION OF THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF YOUR GREAT NATIONAL HERO, I VENTURE TO EXPRESS THE MOST CORDIAL CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, AND TO THE WHOLE AMERICAN NATION, BOTH IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REICH AND IN THAT OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE. GEORGE WASHINGTON, WHO WAS A MODEL LEADER OF HIS FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN IN WAR AND PEACE, BELONGS AMONG THE IMMORTALS OF THE WORLD'S HISTORY. MAY THIS YEAR OF COMMEMORATION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, WHOSE STRONG HAND STEERED THE YOUNG AMERICAN SHIP OF STATE SAFELY THROUGH ALL REEFS DURING A MOST DIFFICULT PERIOD, BE THE BEGINNING OF AN ERA OF NEW ECONOMIC ADVANCE FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE WHOLE WORLD.

VON HINDENBURG [PRESIDENT OF THE REICH].

Again, nine months later, at the close of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, the interest of the German government was expressed in the following communication from the German Ambassador in Washington, His Excellency Herr Friedrich W. von Prittwitz und Gaffron:

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 24, 1932.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE:

ON THE DAY WHICH MARKS THE CLOSE OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL CELEBRATION, THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT FEELS THE NEED ONCE MORE TO EXPRESS TO THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT THE DEGREE OF INTEREST WITH WHICH THE ENTIRE GERMAN NATION HAS FOLLOWED THE OBSERVANCES IN HONOR OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE UNITY OF SPIRIT WITH WHICH THE WHOLE WORLD HAS SHOWN ITS VENERATION FOR GEORGE WASHINGTON HAS INDEED BEEN A SUBLIME SPECTACLE. FOR THE GERMAN NATION, WHICH FEELS ITSELF BOUND BY MANIFOLD HISTORICAL AND HUMAN TIES TO THE AMERICAN NATION, IT WAS A MATTER OF HEARTFELT INTEREST SOLEMNLY TO CELEBRATE THE IMMORTAL MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. THE GREAT AND SPONTANEOUS PARTICIPATION OF THE WIDEST CIRCLES OF THE GERMAN POPULATION IN THESE CELEBRATIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR IS THE BIRTHDAY REMEMBRANCE WHICH THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT IS GLAD TO OFFER TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AT THE CLOSE OF THEIR GREAT WASHINGTON MEMORIAL YEAR.

ACCEPT, MR. SECRETARY OF STATE, THE RENEWED ASSURANCE OF MY HIGHEST CONSIDERATION.

(Signed) F. W. VON PRITTWITZ, GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY,
THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE OF THE
UNITED STATES,
HENRY L. STIMSON,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

AMERICANS AND GERMANS JOIN

Many of the celebrations were planned and carried out by the German people themselves. Other commemorative events were held under the auspices of the American residents of various cities or were organized by Germans and Americans jointly. In some cities commemorative exercises were held under serious handicaps, and in others projected events had to be cancelled because of the economic distress which Germany suffered in common with the rest of the world. But despite all obstacles, the name and fame of George Washington and the genuine friendship existing between the German and American peoples were potent enough to inspire one of the greatest demonstrations of good will and friendship ever to occur in the country which gave to the American Revolution such illustrious leaders as Barons von Steuben and de Kalb.

Among the German celebrations in honor of George Washington none was more interesting or of greater value in the development of friendly relations between Germany and the United States than the project carried out by the Deutsche Akademie with the assistance of the Carl Schurz Society. By inviting Dr. Carl Wittke, professor of history at the Ohio State University, to lecture throughout Germany on George Washington and American institutions, the Deutsche Akademie selected a means of participating in the Bicentennial Celebration which, in keeping with the purposes of the organization, was calculated to "develop more thoroughly the spiritual and cultural relations between Germany and the United States."

The plans of the Akademie also included the establishment of an endowed professorship of American history in one of the leading German universities as a permanent memorial to George Washington and a means of developing among the German people a knowledge of American history, life, and conditions. Unfortunately the general adverse economic situation of 1932 made it impossible to procure the necessary funds at that time, but hope for the accomplishment of the project has not been abandoned by the Akademie.

Advising the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission of the lecture tour by Dr. Wittke, Major R. Fehn, secretary of the Deutsche Akademie, on April 15, 1932, wrote:

In order to develop more thoroughly the spiritual and cultural relations between Germany and the United States, the American committee of the German Academy invited the professor of history of the Ohio State University, Dr. Carl F. Wittke, for a series of public lectures in Germany, commemorating the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. The lecture tour of Professor Wittke was intended as a symbol of the active and sincere participation of the Deutsche Akademie in this occasion, so important for the history and development of the United States, and it was also intended as the first step in an attempt to develop throughout Germany a better knowledge of American history and culture by inviting an outstanding American scholar for lectures in Germany.

Professor Wittke arrived in Germany early in January and addressed university groups, local assemblies of the Deutsche Akademie and city authorities in the following German cities: Halle, Freiburg, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, Berlin, Munich, Magdeburg, Dresden, Breslau, Hamburg. In these lectures, which were well attended and enthusiastically received, Professor Wittke developed in German or in English various themes on the life of George Washington. He discussed Washington's contributions to the creation and development of the United States, and his importance as a figure in world history.

Professor Wittke outlined in various lectures, the aims and purposes of America's foreign policy from 1789 to the present.

The lecturer spoke from the point of view of a scholar in the field of history and for that reason was able to develop most successfully some of the fundamental themes of American history. Professor Wittke brought to these lectures, two of which were broadcast over large networks, not only profound scholarship and sincere understanding, but an intimate knowledge of German as well as American conditions. He pointed out to his audiences that a spiritual and cultural relationship between the United States and Germany should be further developed.

The efforts of Professor Wittke who received only his actual traveling expenses, and the financial support given by the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation made this lecture tour possible and successful. To the latter the Deutsche Akademie owes special thanks for its help in making it possible to carry out the plans for a George Washington celebration in these times of extraordinary economic and political stress in Germany.

In recognition of his important services for the development of a better understanding between Germany and the United States the Deutsche Akademie elected Professor Wittke to honorary membership in the Akademie.

BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE NAMED IN BERLIN

Plans for the observance of George Washington's Bicentennial Anniversary were begun in February, 1931, when United States Ambassador Frederic M. Sackett announced at the annual Washington Birthday banquet of the American Club in Berlin that a committee had been selected to plan and supervise the celebrations in Germany.

The announcement met with the instant and enthusiastic approval of the club, and a resolution approving the action of Congress in undertaking a general celebration was adopted. It was also decided that the American Club of Berlin would

support the movement whole-heartedly and would take the initiative in the celebration in Germany.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The following eminent men and women were appointed on the committee in charge of the celebration:

Honorable Frederic M. Sackett, American Ambassador to Germany, Honorary Chairman; Mr. George S. Messersmith, American Consul General, Honorary Vice Chairman; Dr. Frederick Wirth, Jr., Chairman; Mrs. Claire Schandain-Best, Dr. Hans Draeger, Mr. Arthur E. Dunning, Mr. C. J. Warren.

Dr. Wirth immediately took the situation in hand as active chairman of the Executive Committee and under his direction plans for a nine months' celebration in Germany began to take form. To expedite the task and prepare the way, the following sub-committees were named:

Committee on Publicity and Program: Dr. Frederick Wirth, Jr., chairman; Dr. Fremont A. Higgins, Miss Sigrid Schultz, Mr. Louis P. Lochner, Mr. Kennett W. Hinks.

Committee on Co-operation of Business Organizations and Inter-Committees (outside Berlin) Correspondence: Mr. Arthur E. Dunning, chairman; Mr. N. J. Howland, Mr. Henry Mann, Major Winston W. Menzies, Mr. George W. Wolf.

Committee on Co-operation of Student Bodies: Mr. C. J. Warren, chairman; Consul R. H. Geist, Mr. Warren Tomlinson, Mr. Gregor Ziemer, Mrs. Paul Koning.

Committee on Co-operation of German Societies and Government Officials: Dr. Hans Draeger, of the Carl Schurz Society, chairman, and representatives of the following organizations: Amerika-Institut, Bund der Auslandsdeutschen, Deutsche Akademie, Deutsches Auslands-Institut, Gesellschaft der Freunde der Vereinigten Staaten, Verein für das Deutschtum im Ausland, (Magistrate der Städte Magdeburg und Potsdam).

Committee on Co-operation of Women's Organizations and Children's Festivals: Mrs. Claire Schandain-Best, chairwoman; Mrs. S. Miles Bouton, Mrs. Roy V. Fox, Mrs. Gregor Ziemer, Mrs. Richard Gary.

OPENING OBSERVANCE IN BERLIN

The first Bicentennial ceremonies in Berlin took place Sunday morning, February 21, when special commemorative services, conducted by the Reverend Mr. Turner, pastor of the American Church in Berlin, were held. The pastor remarked on the significance of the occasion, and introduced United States Consul General George S. Messersmith, who had been invited to deliver an address on the life of George Washington. In a letter of February 27, 1932, Mr. Messersmith advised the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commis-

sion of this and other observances throughout Germany, and made this interesting comment:

It is interesting to note that not only in Berlin, but in every one of the cities in Germany in which we have a consular establishment the local authorities and distinguished Germans in various walks of life have cooperated in a very whole-hearted and generous manner with our consular officers in arranging celebrations in commemoration of this event.

Speaking of the Bicentennial Celebration of Washington's birth, Mr. Messersmith told the congregation that all the world was joining the United States in honoring the memory of her First President. He expressed appreciation for what was being done in Germany to commemorate the anniversary and advanced the opinion that the reason for the universal interest in George Washington was due to the fact that he "is one of the great figures in world history." Inasmuch as there would be much said on the life of the great American during 1932, the Consul General stated that in his discourse he would confine himself to a discussion of those factors which made George Washington the truly great man that he was.

Mr. Messersmith's address follows in part:

It is with a certain hesitation that I speak to you this morning on Washington because in approaching this, the greatest historical personality we possess, I feel myself inadequate to do justice even to a narrow phase of the subject which I may endeavor to discuss with you in the short limits of the time at our disposal.

Throughout the whole of the United States and throughout the whole world where Americans may be enjoying the hospitality of other countries, we are about to celebrate the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of the one whom we have become accustomed to speak of as the Father of our Country. Because Washington is really not only a great historical figure in the United States, but is one of the great figures in world history as well, our German friends and other peoples throughout the world are joining with us this year in these anniversary celebrations. As this celebration is, therefore, in a sense a world-wide one, it must be considered not only as a tribute to Washington the American, but to Washington as one of the truly great spirits who has definitely risen above the mass of humanity and has shown the way to higher and better things, and who by really unselfish devotion to an ideal, has achieved something permanent for humanity.

As you are familiar with the few excellent portraits we have of Washington and as his features are probably better known to us than those of any other American, I only need say here of his personal appearance, that in his prime he was a man of impressive figure, being about 6 feet 3 inches in height and weighing about 220 pounds, of florid complexion and strong, rather immobile features. In general demeanor he was quiet, reserved, slow and even considered cold, though always courteous. He was not easily moved to any show of feeling. His reserve and general demeanor were such that he was described by some contemporaries as glacial, but those who knew him realized that behind that calm and cold exterior there burned fires of passion and devotion. That he was

capable of strong passion to which he nevertheless seldom gave way, history has recorded for us. It would be difficult to examine the personality of Washington in even the most cursory way within the limits of our time today, in order to bring out those elements which constituted his greatness. It is only the most sketchy picture I can bring to you and it is quite likely that I shall develop nothing new for any of you.

His earliest training and environment among circumstances so familiar to you, developed in him that strong spirit of independence, that love of liberty and that intolerance of petty minds which so strongly characterized him in his whole career. This spirit of independence and love of liberty must be viewed as guiding principles which actuated him in every hour of decision in that long public career, where every day called for important decisions. His intolerance of petty minds, of small things and small people, were the reasons why he was considered by many cold and unapproachable.

He was from his earliest years of maturity influenced by his adherence to republican ideals. With an aristocratic background stretching back over many generations and with the training of a real aristocrat of the old world transplanted into a new country, his adherence in his day to republican ideals only stands out the more significantly. He nevertheless did not harbor any rancor or hatred of England, but fought for the separation of the colonies from the mother country because he believed it essential for the development which was their right. He resented the exploitation of the colonies by the Crown as not being truly aristocratic in principle and his turn to republicanism was probably largely influenced by what he saw of aristocracy and monarchy in action.

He was a man of the highest courage in the truest sense of the word. I am not speaking of physical courage which, though very important, is not the courage of the highest order. He had that courage of mind and spirit which brooks no obstacle, considers no sacrifice too great and no danger too threatening, but sees only the object to be attained and which follows it unswervingly without hesitation, without a moment's vacillation. Probably few military leaders have had their courage tried in dark hours as Washington. He did not falter at Valley Forge nor at other almost equally distressing crises of the revolutionary period. When assailed by his enemies and detractors, when the things he most loved were attacked, and at a time when he himself would have much preferred the quiet and calm of Mount Vernon, his devotion to his ideals, to the new country for which that devotion was to earn him the title of "Father," and his inability to give way to pressure and opposition, made themselves felt in a much more magnificent fashion than any show of physical courage on the battlefield. His was that high type of moral courage which fights its battles in the seclusion of the study and of the work chamber as effectively as in the field of military and political struggle.

He had the virtue of self-control, which is one of the primary and most essential elements of greatness. His calmness when attacked and maligned as general of the armies and as President, is so well known that it needs no comment. With his enemies and with those who endeavored to undermine his work, he had infinite patience although he felt for them a righteous contempt.

Political feelings and personal ambitions, contrary to our usual opinion, had probably even more unrestricted play in the early days of our Republic than now and for the man with the background of Washington and for one who avoided place rather than seeking it, it required the highest degree of self-control to maintain calm amidst a storm of passions. We know that in spite of the strong temper which he possessed, history can record but few instances when it showed itself. The great man must first be master of his own spirit.

As a military genius he is accorded universally a high place. From his earliest years he showed his ability to lead and to



BICENTENNIAL BANQUET OF THE AMERICAN CLUB OF BERLIN. VIEW OF THE SPEAKERS' TABLE. Fourth from the right is United States Ambassador Frederic M. Sackett, while second from the right is Mrs. Sackett. Between them is Dr. Frederick Wirth, Jr., Executive Chairman of the George Washington Bicentennial Committee in Berlin.

organize men. Before the age when most young men now go to college, he was already in command of troops and was little more than of age when he became commander of the Virginia forces after Braddock's inglorious defeat. Like most military geniuses, Washington showed marked ability in his early years. He had the real military genius which does not depend for its success upon unlimited materials of war. He had that genius which wins victory by the spirit it can put into troops, by the foresight and ingenuity with which it can plan campaigns and by the considered judgment with which it can reap the full results of victory.

His organizing capacity showed itself in the way in which he carried out his duties during the French and Indian wars. It showed itself later in a most startling fashion when he made out of the voluntary Continental army a fighting machine which won his country's freedom—a feat which is still the amazement of military writers and commentators throughout the world. It showed itself in the part which he played in the work of the Constitutional Convention of which he acted as President; and finally it showed itself in the work which he did as President in consolidating the results of the Revolution and of the Convention, and in the laying of a sure foundation of the country which today is so grateful. To win victories, to conceive plans, to show the way, are all in themselves expressions of greatness, but when we find them combined with the ability to organize and really to build, we have a truly great and exceptional personality. Perhaps in no way is Washington's greatness more significant than in his vision and his political capacity. In the part which he played in the Constitutional Convention and in his Farewell

Address, we find a man who sees far into the future, who is able to forget his immediate surroundings, who does not have his vision clouded nor his judgment disturbed by the petty disillusionments and difficulties which are always with us and which pre-occupy small men, who could look forward and beyond and above these things clearly into the future and envisage the really big things which have a permanent significance. His Farewell Address is the expression of a seer and of a prophet and yet is the expression of a wise and considered statesman. In one of his essays on representative men, Emerson emphasizes that clear vision is one of the sure signs of true greatness and in this respect Washington meets fully all the tests.

And in his simplicity of speech and manner and life there is a sure sign of true greatness. The great are always simple and it is only the near great who have to surround themselves with ceremony and ceremonial. Although a patrician by birth and breeding and by his associations, he was a true democrat. He abhorred sham and pretense of all kinds. In his personal life and habits he remained always quite simple although he maintained a certain dignity, natural to his character. Although reserved, he was always accessible. He maintained his self-respect at all times but did not wound that of others or their sensibilities, no matter how humble.

He had another quality which is only found among the few great men who reached the highest eminence and that is an almost total lack of personal ambition. While he was consumed by a burning desire to serve his country, while he felt that it had a claim upon his every moment and upon his every force and thought, he was imbued by a real desire to

serve rather than to gain a place for himself. What Washington desired for himself more than anything else, was the peaceful life of a Virginia gentleman farmer, a quiet and calm existence in which he could enjoy his family and his friends. As is often the case with the truly great, his real personal ambitions were never achieved. But his life was one of sacrifice. He knew that he was living in a great epoch in the life of a new country. His devotion to his ideals and to the republican spirit made it possible for him to put aside his personal desires and ambitions. He had to a great degree that real element of greatness—passion for the service of his country. He always felt that the honors which were thrust upon him were too great for him, that there were others who could probably bear the responsibilities better than he. He always approached his responsibilities in an humble spirit, and like the truly great, sought for guidance from the Divine spirit. To me one of the most impressive incidents, even if it may be legendary, which history records, is that of Washington praying in the snows of the hillsides at Valley Forge in the midst of that terrible winter, for Divine guidance in what seemed an almost hopeless task. It is after all only small minds which feel that they can depend upon themselves and it is a truly great mind which understands the necessity for the co-operation of all useful means to a worth while end.

But it is not possible to analyze greatness. It is a futile endeavor to attempt to take a great personality and to analyze the various factors which make up that greatness which mankind has accorded to it. But however this may be, and however inadequate my brief analysis today may be, we know that Washington was a truly great man; great not because circumstances made him so or because he was born so, or that a single act of bravery or intellect made him so; but because he possessed in a very unusual degree all those qualities of mind and soul which make a person capable of supreme service to his fellows. Such men belong to no one country, to no one people. Their unselfish achievements are the property of mankind and the inspiration of humanity everywhere. The

world's truly great are only too few, for too often selfish ambition clouds the vision of those who would lead struggling humanity to the heights.

We Americans are grateful for the memory of this man who has served as the ideal everywhere of those struggling for greater service, for wider human liberties, for more unselfishness and for the greatest political freedom and happiness of all men.

PUBLIC SQUARE NAMED FOR WASHINGTON

George Washington's birthday dawned on a Berlin thoroughly prepared to commemorate the auspicious anniversary. Beginning the day's activities was the short but impressive ceremony conducted on the morning of February 22 at the Lehrter Bahnhof under the auspices of the Carl Schurz Society and municipal authorities of Berlin, when a public square, situated not far from the site to be occupied by the future offices of the United States Embassy, was named "Washington Platz" as a lasting tribute to the memory of America's champion of liberty in the Capital City of Germany. Numbered among the large crowd assembled to witness the official dedication of the square were representatives of the national and municipal governments, the United States Embassy, the American Institute, and many citizens of Germany and America. A troop of American Boy Scouts in uniform added a touch of color to the event.

Although the naming of the square was author-



NEW GEORGE WASHINGTON PLATZ IN BERLIN. THIS PROMINENT PUBLIC SQUARE IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL WAS RENAMED FOR THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AT AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY ON FEBRUARY 22, 1932.

ized by the city council of Berlin, the suggestion originated with the Carl Schurz Society. The dedicatory ceremony on Washington's birthday was arranged under the direction of the society, and the president, Dr. Hans Draeger, was in charge of the program.

Dr. Draeger warmly welcomed those in attendance and spoke of the importance of the occasion as being a signal tribute to the memory of George Washington. He expressed the satisfaction felt by the Carl Schurz Society in being identified with this and other projects in which the anniversary of Washington's birth would be commemorated throughout Germany. Dr. Paul Loebe, president of the Reichstag, then was introduced. Speaking briefly of the German appreciation for George Washington's greatness, Dr. Loebe expressed the belief that the bonds between Germany and the United States would be more firmly cemented in the Bicentenary commemoration of Washington's birth. The dedication of the "Washington Platz," he said, was only one of many events in which Germany proposed to observe the occasion during 1932. Calling upon the throng surrounding him for cheers for Germany and the United States, Dr. Loebe was enthusiastically answered by resounding huzzas from all sides.

RESPONSE BY MR. WILEY

In the absence of United States Ambassador Frederic M. Sackett, John S. Wiley, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim at the Embassy, responded to President Loebe's remarks. Mr. Wiley graciously acknowledged, on behalf of his country, the mark of Germany's friendliness toward the United States as evinced in this commemorative tribute to George Washington. He said:

In the absence of the Ambassador I have the honor to express the very sincere appreciation of the American people that one of the important squares in the Capital of Germany has been named after President George Washington, in commemoration of this two hundredth anniversary of his birth. I especially wish to thank the municipal authorities of Berlin for choosing this square in front of the Lehrter Bahnhof to bear Washington's name and I also desire to thank the officials of the Carl Schurz Society for their initiative in inaugurating the movement.

As Dr. Draeger has already stated, the selection of Washington Platz is an especially happy one. An ever-increasing proportion of the Americans who visit Europe come to Berlin. Many of these obtain their first impressions of this great city on their arrival at this station. What could better signify the friendly relations existing between our two countries than that at their first step they should be greeted with the name of the founder of American freedom, the first President of the United States?

May the naming of this square prove to be a happy symbol of the future of our two nations.

That evening the Bicentennial Celebration proper was officially ushered in at a noteworthy banquet held under the auspices of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration Committee in the famous Marmor Saal, or Marble Hall of the Berlin Zoological Garden Building, in Berlin. The gathering was distinguished by the presence of many officials of the German Government, including Dr. Wilhelm Groener, Minister of National Defense and of the Interior; Dr. Gottfried Treviranus, Minister of Transportation, and several representatives of the German Foreign Office.

Numbered among the guests of honor also were: Dr. Walther Simons, former Acting President of the Reich, and former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Germany; Dr. Heinrich Sahm, Mayor of the City of Berlin; Dr. Bernhard von Buelow, of the German Foreign Office; General von Steuben, a great grand nephew of the General von Steuben, George Washington's aide-de-camp, and Admiral von Raeder, chief of the Navy Department of the Ministry of National Defense.

Presiding over the banquet, Ambassador Sackett welcomed the distinguished and numerous guests assembled on the occasion, and spoke of the reasons for the Bicentennial Celebration in which George Washington's countrymen planned to honor his memory. The celebration, he stated, was reaching into every land where people were seeking to evince the deep respect in which Washington's name is universally held. Said the Ambassador:

I extend a cordial welcome to our distinguished guests, the representatives of the German Government. They graciously join with us in paying tribute to the life and example of General Washington, the First President of the American Republic, on this the two hundredth anniversary of his birth.

As you all know, Washington epitomizes American traditions. With his contemporaries he founded a government which is the oldest in present form that serves any people of the world. He left a marvelous heritage to succeeding generations. He gave of his time, his substance, and intelligence that there might be established a new character of government. It was responsive to radical ideas, and subversive of the conservatism of the times—a nation consecrated to the rights of the individual in respect to life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness.

How well Washington and his confreres succeeded is a matter of history, but the fact that the edifice they erected has endured through the years creates in the breast of every citizen that spirit of thankfulness and appreciation which is responsible for tonight's foregathering of Americans throughout the world. This morning's sun in its course will cast its rays upon successive groups of our grateful people—

men and women—assembled to give acclaim to patriotic thoughts inspired by the name of Washington, until having girdled the earth it bids adieu to the twenty-second of February and enters upon a new day.

It is a privilege to preside over this notable gathering in honor of him who guided the earliest beginnings of the land I proudly call my home. While these anniversary meetings open the Washington Duo-Centennial, a much larger program is envisaged by the Committee of Congress entrusted with organizing a notable year of commemoration. Frequently, especially on festal days, until the time of Thanksgiving next November, the events of America's early history will be celebrated in the cities, towns and hamlets of the United States. Similarly our nationals resident in other lands will come together in various cities on several occasions through the year to pay homage to their first President. So general is the interest in the life and times of Washington and so widespread the reverence for his memory that governments and peoples of almost every land are seeking opportunity to evidence the deep respect in which his name is held.

The story of Washington furnishes the broadest base on which are builded America's ideals. For the native-born and for the stranger who seeks adoption in our land, that story forms the example of patriotism and love of country that is the joy of life to an American citizen. It is fitting therefore that gathered here we should listen to the record and achievements of the man whose memory we revere.

Your Committee is most fortunate in being able to draw upon a treasure house of knowledge. I have the great pleasure of first presenting to you Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, Johnsonian Professor of Philosophy in Columbia University of New York, who is spending the present year in Germany as Theodore Roosevelt Professor of American History and Institutions. George Washington—I fancy no more fitting subject could be found for a whimsical philosophical study of a great historical personage by one who is a world master of his craft. Such a master is Professor Woodbridge, and a real American. His distinguished services to American education and philosophical research form a background singularly congenial to his subject, and I present him to you as Berlin's contribution to the commemoration of our national tradition.

WASHINGTON'S CHARACTER DISCUSSED

Professor Woodbridge, thus introduced by Ambassador Sackett, ably fulfilled the promises made by his eminent countryman by speaking eloquently of the qualities of Washington's character which made him great. The advice Washington left his countrymen upon his retirement from the Presidency was referred to by the speaker, and he averred that the observance of this counsel was one of the prime factors in the growth of the United States. To that fact he also attributed the success with which "peoples from the old world living together in the new" had established unbreakable bonds of citizenship and loyalty between Germany and America. Dr. Woodbridge's address in its entirety follows:

Nineteen thirty-two—Seventeen thirty-two, two hundred years. And yet I remember that my mother told me in my childhood, that her father was born in New Hampshire the year George Washington died. Such memories shorten the

centuries. I looked upon my grandfather with awe, as if he had known Washington himself. It was only a bare touching of birth and death as they are dated in the calendar, but it is enough to remind us of living citizens who have learned of Washington from his contemporaries and have not been left to books alone. We are asking today who George Washington was. But ask our elders who have been in the world 70 or 80 or 90 years, and ask the youngsters in school. The answers will reveal the difference there is between memory and history, between looking at a living ancestor and looking at a printed page. They will reveal an experience which we as a nation are rapidly losing, and shall soon have lost altogether. The day draws near when it will no longer be possible for the living to feel through the perspective of the years a contact almost physical with him who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. It is fitting, therefore, at this turning-point in the remembrance of Washington, that we should try to see a man as his contemporaries saw him and listen to his advice as to the words of a father again saying farewell.

He himself said of the Confederation: "Today one nation, tomorrow thirteen." The words paint him to the life, as his contemporaries saw him—one nation in his presence, in his absence thirteen. He was unity in symbol and in fact, simply by being on the spot. As a soldier he had held together through long and weary years, a turbulent, rebellious, selfish, mutually distrustful and often despairing people. He had led them to victory at last. He had been first in war. They turned to him in peace, asked him to become a statesman, and lead them to a greater victory, the victory over dissension and disunion in their freedom. And he did it, a man with little more than the experience of a soldier to go upon. He was first in peace. They wanted a constitution. They did not ask him to make one. They asked him to preside over the convention that he might be in that turbulent assembly, the symbol and fact of unity again. They got a constitution. They asked him to be President. He took the office reluctantly, and knowing so little of statecraft, he gathered about him a group of men who knew much, and bade them go to work. They worked. They differed and they quarrelled. He kept them at it around the table, just as he had kept his debating officers at it around him in his tent. He was asked to be President again. Again he accepted reluctantly. He was a tired soldier. But, after that second term, the young nation was strong enough to run for fifty years, before it met another struggle for unity and life. That was an achievement. That was what men saw when they looked at Washington, and that is what fathers told their sons. There was an army of statesmen, with Ministers and future Presidents in it, but the General was Washington.

We may speculate about what would have happened without him, but what happened, did not happen without him, and what happened was stupendous enough to make conjectural history look cheap indeed. Here was the man who was the nation in his person, a man who compelled gratitude, admiration, and worship, whose frailties existed to be forgotten, the tired soldier of many a tiresome battle, who wanted to be a farmer instead of a President, who was transformed into a great statesman through the fortunate coincidence of his character with the opportunity, who should be painted as the portraits paint him—the Commander, fearless, confident and serene. He became first in the hearts of his countrymen. So they remembered him, and so they bequeathed him to their children's children.

Descriptions of Washington by his contemporaries have much to say about his personal appearance and his moral qualities. They read a little as if the compulsion to admire suppressed the attempt to form a critical judgment. But listen to Thomas Jefferson writing of Washington in 1814:



AMERICAN FLAG RAISED IN THE NEW WASHINGTON PLATZ IN BERLIN. A TROOP OF AMERICAN BOY SCOUTS, WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF GERMAN SOLDIERS, CONDUCTED AN IMPRESSIVE FLAG RAISING CEREMONY AS PART OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

"His mind was great and powerful, without being of the very first order; his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of a Newton, Bacon or Locke; and as far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, being little aided by invention or imagination, but sure in conclusion. Hence the common remark of his officers, of the advantage he derived from councils of war, where, hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best; . . . He was incapable of fear, meeting personal dangers with the calmest unconcern. Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence, never acting until every circumstance, every consideration, was maturely weighed; refraining if he saw a doubt, but, when once decided, going through with his purpose, whatever obstacles opposed. His integrity was most pure, his justice the most inflexible. . . . His temper was naturally irritable and high-toned; but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendancy over it. If ever, however, it broke its bonds, he was most tremendous in his wrath. . . .

"On the whole, his character was, in its mass, perfect, in nothing bad, in few points indifferent; and it may truly be said that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a man great, and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man an everlasting remembrance."

This, in spite of its "nevers" and "everys" and because of its studied restraint and qualified exaggeration, reads like a well-considered estimate. Jefferson had the analytic habit of mind and consciously spoke to posterity as well as to the immediate ear. The central and controlling sentence in his judgment of Washington is this: "Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence." Not to plan first and

hear suggestions afterwards, but to hear suggestions first and then to plan; not to start with conclusions; but to come to them, and to come to them when they are needed, and with the full acceptance of responsibility; to have a violent temper so controlled and disciplined that it keeps a plan once adopted steadily driving to its accomplishment—these traits of character describe a man whom others instinctively trust. It is the realistic habit of mind. It makes experience count more than theory, and the sense of fact count more than the dreams of the imagination. It is prudence, a timid virtue in the weak, a compelling power in the strong. We see a soldier, a President once, a President again, a strong man, a self-disciplined man, a fearless man, a man of integrity, bringing the power of prudence to the shaping of a nation.

Washington's Farewell Address to the people of the United States was a plea for prudence in conducting national affairs at home and abroad. North, South, East, and West were called upon to see above their rivalries and ambitions their essential interdependence, and above this, the commonweal of a people, inviting mutual respect and co-operation. He tried to impress upon them that their problem was the sinking of their sectional differences in that common cause which alone could assure them peace, prosperity, and happiness. It was like a father speaking to his children out of a life's experience, bidding them—be sensible and prudent, and cautious about illusions of glory. He was saying goodbye to a new nation. In an intensely personal sense it was his. He had given his life to it, risked his life, his fortune, and his reputation. He foresaw that it had the opportunity to become one of the great nations of the world, but he wanted it to be a different sort of nation from the ordinary. He wanted to see a people becoming conscious of their nationality through that common,

daily, and neighborly intercourse with one another, which their independence and their new land offered them in rich abundance. He did not want their national consciousness to be generated by participation in the quarrels of others. Turning from North, South, East, and West, he looked across the ocean and spoke his words of warning. They are familiar to school children. They are read annually in the Senate. We may listen to them again:

"Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all.—Religion and Morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it?—It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a People always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence.—Who can doubt that in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? . . .

"In the execution of such a plan nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded; and that in place of them just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. . . .

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake. . . . But that jealousy to be useful, must be impartial. . . .

"The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign Nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little Political connection as possible.—So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop."

That was prudence in 1796. Has it been changed by 136 years? Has it been changed by the *Bremen* speeding across the ocean? By the network of cables which lie at the bottom of the sea or by those strange rays of nature which have brought Europe and America within speaking distance of each other? Has it been changed by a World War? By the fear of destruction unless we all join hands to succor one another? Is it out of date? Has it ceased to be prudence in the modern world? Surely the living and not the dead must answer such questions and take the responsibility for answering them. And we, the living, are sorely in need of prudence. We have too much the habit of planning first and hearing suggestions afterwards, of starting with conclusions instead of coming to them, and of claiming to be realists when we have so little sense of fact. The living never answer a question right, unless they answer it in terms of the conditions which generate it. The dead are in the great majority. It is prudent for the living to turn to the dead first, before they turn to that future which will surely answer all their questions, but which as surely will never tell them how.

We are remembering Washington. We remember his Farewell Address. We should also remember the fact on which it was based. It was not the product of a political theorist, but of an experienced man. It drew its force from circumstances. Political connection with Europe had been severed. That connection had been largely responsible for strife among the colonies. It was a serious danger to the young nation, not only on account of the inexperience and insecurity of its government, but also on account of the character of its population. The people of the new United States were American in name only. In ancestry they were European. In flesh and blood, in emotional kinship, in the memory of fathers and grandfathers, in the memory of former allegiances, of historic defeats, victories, and glories, in culture, in religion, in the thousand things which go to make up that inherited patrimony which is the natural basis of a man's piety—in all this the people were English, German, French, Dutch. They were freed from Europe by a Declaration of Independence and by

the establishment of a government, but they were not freed from what living men remembered. Political connection with Europe could, all too easily, transform national conflicts in the old world into civil conflicts in the new. Experience and fact lay back of that rule of conduct which Washington advised. It was based on a soldier's experience and observation.

And now; after these many years and many changes? My fellow citizens who acknowledge a rich inheritance from Germany or from France or from Italy and I who acknowledge the same from England, have we ceased to thrill at the names of those great nations? Do we look with careless indifference on their welfare or their fate? God forbid! But we are Americans. That means that we have sworn allegiance to a Constitution under which for all these years, just such men as we have lived happily and peaceably together, enjoying without fear or favor what each of us could contribute to the other's good. This is why, when we sit down to consider our national relations to the lands we love, lands which have been loved for 136 years through successive generations, we find that we must consider our relations to them not individually but collectively. And when we consider our relations to them collectively, we find that we can do so with calmness and satisfaction only on the basis of their relations to one another. The way they deal with one another is crucial for the way we can successfully deal with them. We must be impartial. It is not whim, nor prejudice, nor avarice, nor ambition which makes this so. It is the experience of the kind of life we have lived, North, South, East, and West. The international prudence of Washington becomes ours, when we think of international politics and remember what we are.

And what are the United States of America? A great and powerful nation, no doubt. But does its greatness or power tell what its experience has been or is? Do they define the kind of force it is in civilization and human history? Our fate has defined us differently. It has made us the experience of the different peoples of the old world living together in the new, and finding in that common life a loyalty to one another which even a world war, with the heart-rendering decisions it entailed, could not weaken. It looks like an experience to be guarded. It looks like an experience to be employed. It is usable. It is ready to be used. It wants to be used. It defines an opportunity and a responsibility. International politics and international prudence are now unhappily two different things. Can they be made happily one? The men and women the world over who shall make them one, will be dear to the hearts of Washington's countrymen and dear to the hearts of their own.

An enthusiastic wave of applause swept the audience as Professor Woodbridge concluded his discourse, and the orchestra immediately brought every person to his feet with the inspiring strains of the "Star Spangled Banner." At the conclusion of this rendition of America's national anthem, Charles Kullman, well-known American tenor at that time fulfilling an engagement with the Berlin State Opera, delighted the assemblage by singing several familiar American compositions.

Ambassador Sackett then presented the next speaker, Dr. M. J. Bonn, in the following introduction:

"And now we are privileged to listen to reflections on Washingtonia, as envisaged by one of Germany's greatest publicists. Professor Dr. Moritz J. Bonn, Rector Magnificence of

the Handels-Hochschule of Berlin, combines the highest accomplishments of German intellectual life with an intimate knowledge of American letters, customs and ideals. His wide experience as exchange professor in several of the leading American universities; his extensive and remarkable public service to his own country and the brilliance of his appearances before the Williamstown Institute of Politics mark him with a fame that is international. As student and essayist, as educator and executive, but particularly as an idealist in the realm of kindly friendship, I commend Professor Bonn to your cordial interest."

WHY GERMANS ADMIRE WASHINGTON

The speaker immediately captured the interest of his auditors by a discussion of factors involved in the American War for Independence and the important place in relation to it held by George Washington. Washington as a private citizen had few connections with Germany, said the professor, and his official contacts were not sufficient to account for the deep popular sympathy with which Germans all over the world were paying homage to him. The reason for it, asserted Dr. Bonn, was an "instinctive feeling" that in the character of George Washington were combined stability, integrity, courage and all other attributes of greatness. "It is this," said the speaker, "which makes us all join you in the world-wide celebration of George Washington, who by becoming the Father of his Country, did not cease to be a son of our own old world."

Dr. Bonn's speech follows:

Two hundred years ago when George Washington was born, there was no Germany, but merely a jumble of many States of varied size and importance, inhabited by German-speaking people. Under these circumstances neither his official connections with Germany nor the impact of his achievements on German life seem considerable to the superficial observer. And yet, it was Germany, or rather Prussia, who made the foundation of the United States possible during George Washington's life time.

England had been Prussia's ally in the Seven Year's War; and in some ways it was England who profited most from it. For France's entanglement in continental Europe had prevented her from throwing her entire strength into the struggle for the new world. She lost Canada, not merely by the storming of Quebec, but on the German battlefields where Frederick the Great prevailed. It was the cost of the French wars which raised the taxation issue in the North American Colonies, and it was the ousting of France as an immediate dangerous neighbor which enabled them to strike out for complete independence at a time when they were not strong enough to face a great military power as neighbor, when no longer protected by a comparatively unexacting mother-country.

The fact that none of the German States were Colonial powers enabled their inhabitants to look upon the first great modern struggle for national emancipation from rather a friendly point of view, though the fundamental ideas which finally embodied themselves in the Declaration of Independence and the American Constitution were not very dear to the German mind of those days. These ideas constituted a

bond rather between the American and the French Revolution. For the time being France and the United States were in close alliance not only because England was the common enemy, but because the spirit of rationalism, descended from the great French philosophers, could easily be applied to political problems in a France struggling against the continuation of the *ancien régime*, and in the American Colonies, striving for liberty. Germany, on the other hand, was politically anti-rationalist and has remained so until today. Moreover, though the groupings of the powers on the European chessboard changed quickly enough, England as a rule was considered an ally, though not a beloved one, whilst France, owing to history and geography, was rather the traditional enemy.

There was indeed a close relation between Washington and the German people by means of the settlers in the United States, who even at that early date numbered very nearly a quarter of a million. In most States they were not very important in the social scale of life; and as a consequence few of them were Tories. The majority threw themselves into the struggle for American independence with a heartfelt enthusiasm, whilst—one of the curious paradoxes of history—the French in Canada remained finally Loyalists.

George Washington had a high opinion of those German settlers. His body-guard is supposed to have been formed by them. And it is well-known that drill and organization of the American army—drill and discipline not being one of the most cherished traditions of American national life—were greatly enhanced by the work of Baron von Steuben.

All this, however interesting it may be, would scarcely account for the deep interest, for the feeling of veneration and sympathy with which Germans in Germany as well as all over the world join in the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington. We pay homage to him, of course, as the founder of a great country which, apart from a very short and unhappy period in the world's history, has always been friendly to us. And we honor in him the great soldier and statesman who established the principle of national self-government in the modern world. But this does not go deep enough; it might account rather for official celebrations than for deep popular sympathy.

George Washington as a private citizen, had very few connections with Germany. He never had a chance to travel in Europe. He was not a very learned man, he did not know our language and was not interested in our main achievement of the period in which he lived: the great revival of German literature and German philosophy. It may very well be doubted whether any of the great names which are inscribed on the role of honor of Germany of those days, meant anything to him. He was, if I read him rightly, a typical gentleman of the eighteenth century. He grew up in that great nursery of English gentlemen across the seas in Virginia. His ideals of life, his ways of acting, his attitude towards friends and foes, his pastime, and even his foibles are those of a very fine gentleman of this extraordinarily interesting age which evolved the type of gentlemen to perfection who maintained all the honorable traditions of the past, whilst he opened his mind liberally to new ideas. Curiously enough, the same century, by letting in the age of reason, destroyed the foundations on which alone this aristocratic type of gentlemen could flourish.

It is another of the very curious paradoxes of history, that the man who was the best type of many things English—he even was very fond of afternoon tea, an institution, which in the American West is considered "effeminate"—was the man who put an end to the North American colonies as English countries. He and his friends tried to impress a good many of their own traditional ideals in the American Constitution; and in some ways they have been successful. But ever since he stepped from the Presidency, and certainly from the accession of Thomas Jefferson, the tide has been running strong

in the opposite direction. An America has been created, evolving a character of her own, turning aside vigorously from all European examples, evolving social and political ideas of her own which influence Europe and the rest of the world today, but are scarcely any longer influenced by them.

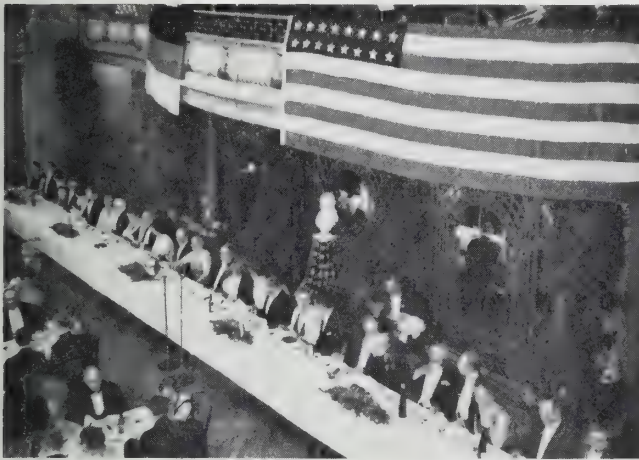
This "Making of America," or rather of the United States as a political and social system of its own—just now it is not as loudly acclaimed as perfect as it was a few years ago, but I am convinced that the crisis with its most acute sufferings is bound to pass in not such a very long time for the people of the United States—has been a wonderful achievement for the States as well as for the world in general.

But there is a great danger involved, a danger perhaps never greater than at the present time: the growing consciousness of an essential national character of their own on the one

us to maintain it, and enable us to face the dangers threatening it today from many sides rather than cut themselves adrift. It is this instinctive feeling, if I may so call it, which makes us all join you in the world-wide celebration of George Washington, who by becoming the Father of his Country, did not cease to be a son of our own old world.

Dr. Bonn's address met with hearty applause. The audience arose in a body as the orchestra played the German patriotic anthem, "Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles." Ambassador Sackett then proposed a toast to President von Hindenburg and Dr. Groener responded by proposing a toast to President Hoover. The program was concluded with the presentation of an American film story of the life of George Washington.

Most of the program at the Marmor Saal was broadcast to the United States where it was re-broadcast over a nation-wide radio network. S. Miles Bouton, dean of the American correspondents in Berlin, was master of ceremonies and radio announcer. There were nearly seven hundred guests at this notable celebration which received wide attention in the press of Germany and many other countries. The Bicentennial Celebration in Germany had a most auspicious opening.



NOTABLE BICENTENNIAL BANQUET IN BERLIN. THIS FUNCTION WAS HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN CLUB, THE CARL SCHURZ SOCIETY AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL. By courtesy of the *European Edition of the New York Herald Tribune*.

hand, and the discovery of a different attitude to life and its problems among the European nations, that are just now driving the people of the United States towards an ideal of complete isolation. I do not think that this ideal can ever be achieved, but great damage may be done to the world at large and especially to the relations of the United States to Europe during the time in which they are striving to achieve the impossible.

This day presents a wonderful opportunity to Europeans as well as to citizens of the United States in uniting in a celebration of the memory of George Washington. He had the American outlook, for he was not only a great American soldier and statesman, he was one of the pioneer minds, striving westward, where the future of the American commonwealth lay hidden in those days—I might mention here by the way that he wanted to settle his Western Ohio estate with German settlers—but he had the instinctive feeling and understanding of a European mind as well. He united the striving for American ideals with the maintenance of what was good in European tradition. He succeeded in breaking the link which forged his country to Europe's political fate. But he never allowed the link to snap which bound it to the common inheritance of European civilization. He achieved American independence; he was not willing to sacrifice to it international interdependence. He gave his country what was essential to it in those days: complete separation; he saved it as well from getting involved in separate entangling alliances as from striving after complete isolation.

As long as the American nation does homage to George Washington, we can be assured that they will not forget the common origin of our Western civilization; they will help

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LUNCHEON

The American Chamber of Commerce of Berlin commemorated George Washington's birth anniversary with an appropriate luncheon on Tuesday, February 23. Former minister of finance of Prussia, Dr. Suedekum, was the speaker and Dr. Werner Feilchenfeld was guest chairman. The luncheon was held at Kempinski's, and each guest was presented with a copy of Gilbert Stuart's Athenaeum portrait of Washington.

George Wolf, president of the Chamber of Commerce, made a few remarks on the life of George Washington, and introduced the guest chairman, Dr. Feilchenfeld, and the speaker of the day, Dr. Suedekum. Dr. Suedekum had but recently returned from a visit to America, and he announced his subject as "What impressed me most in the United States."

Among the prominent guests present at the luncheon were Percival P. Baxter, former Governor of Maine; Henry C. Wright, prominent industrialist of Bath, Maine; Frederick W. King, former president of the American Chamber of Commerce of Berlin; Dr. K. O. Bertling, S. Miles Bouton, Fritz Menke, Dr. Ahrens, Arthur E. Dunning and Dr. F. Saxon.

CEREMONY IN THE REICHSTAG

The Bicentennial Celebration was continued in Berlin on March 6 when a ceremony, unparalleled in the history of Germany, was conducted in the Reichstag in the presence and under the patronage of the venerable and beloved President of the Reich, Paul von Hindenburg. Never before had the meeting place of Germany's national legislature been the scene of such a tribute to the memory of a hero of another nation; and when the "Star Spangled Banner" was played during the program it was the first time that the strains of America's national anthem had ever echoed through that historic chamber.

The program for this memorable event was presented under the auspices of the Carl Schurz Society with the cooperation of the American Institute, the German Academy, and other prominent German organizations active in the promotion of friendly relations between their country and the United States. The honorary committee for the occasion consisted of Ambassador Sackett, Chancellor Brüning, Dr. Loebe, President of the Reichstag, Dr. Sahm, Mayor of Berlin, and Dr. Rauscher, Mayor of Potsdam.

The great chamber of the Reichstag presented an impressive appearance for this unprecedented occasion. A bust of George Washington occupied a prominent place on the dais from which the president of the Reichstag usually conducts the sessions of that body, its pedestal draped in red, white and blue bunting. The flags of Germany and the United States hung side by side in the background embowered in evergreens and other foliage with which the hall was so beautifully decorated. The floor and galleries were filled with representatives of every German organization having American affiliation, of the German Government, the army and navy, as well as many other eminent citizens of Germany, the United States and other countries. So great was public interest in the program that long before the ceremonies began there was standing room only in the hall of the Reichstag.

ADDRESS OF CHANCELLOR BRUNING

Dr. Heinrich Brüning, Chancellor of the German Reich, the first speaker of the day, opened his address with a reference to the extent of the celebration which the people of the United States had inaugurated earlier in the year in honor of their first President. He pointed out that Germany had

already joined America in the Bicentennial observance and referred to the Reichstag program as a "specifically German commemoration" dedicated to the great American. The presence of President von Hindenburg was cited as evidence of the desire of official Germany to share in the Bicentennial Celebration.

"Rarely will it occur that a statesman long since departed is honored by a commemorative ceremony on the part of a nation other than his own," asserted Chancellor Brüning. "Quite extraordinary reasons must there be for doing so. The object of such homage must be a historical figure of great prominence, both as a statesman and as a man, and there must be special ties of friendship between such a nation and the nation from which he sprang."

Continuing his address, the Chancellor said:

It is not incumbent upon *me* to give a detailed portrayal here today of the personality and achievements of the man whose name is written in indelible letters in the annals of world history. I will only outline in a few words what is, after all, throughout history the decisive factor for good to an afflicted nation; namely, the *spiritual greatness of its highest leader*.

For six years the struggles for America's independence went on, in which General Washington led a small, at first entirely untrained and never well equipped number against a far superior opponent. Again and again this struggle seemed so hopeless in view of the inequality of the fighting forces and ammunition that even the most courageous lost hope. Only Washington's confidence remained the same, even on the darkest days, and his indomitable will carried the fight to a victorious end. He was clear-sighted and sure of his goal in the not less difficult internal struggles for the unity of the Thirteen Colonies. Do not we present day Germans read with inner emotion of how the people then called him to be their first president at the head of the new state; how he did not refuse the call and in the face of the most difficult internal and foreign political conditions, in the midst of the most severe financial straits, steered the new state safely through all the rocks with a firm and steady hand?

"When we think of Washington," we read in the new historical work by James Truslow Adams, "we do not think of him as a commander-in-chief or as an executive or diplomat. We think of him as the man who by the mere strength of his character held a divided and torn country together until the victory and who, when peace was established, continued to hold his disunited countrymen together by their love, respect and admiration of him until a nation was welded together for permanent unity and strength."

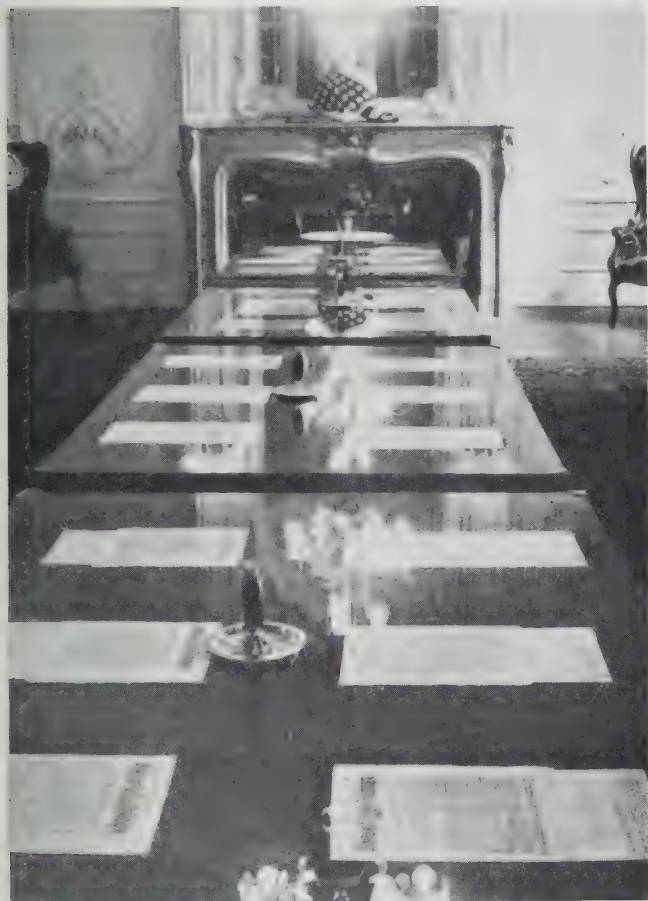
That was the true greatness of Washington and will always be the greatness of all great rulers in history. Hold out, do not despair, is his exhortation which we still hear today. An exhortation addressed to all who are placed in a responsible position in the hard struggles for the existence of their nation. Hold out—in the face of all inimical personal attacks. Even a great statesman like Washington—as we see throughout history—was not spared inimical opposition, personal attacks and suspicion, although he was given the honorary title of "Father of his Country" even during his lifetime.

Nicholas Murray Butler writes in this connection: "Let those who are distressed at the bitterness, dishonesty and unscrupulous intrigue that accompany so many political con-

troversies in our day, draw comfort when they read about the occurrences in the last four years of Washington's presidency. No criticism was too malicious or too violent to be directed against him, no epithet too unjustified and too base to be thrown at his head. . . . The accusation that Washington had misled and deceived the people was brought against him quite publicly and printed. He was even charged with having put on a mask of patriotism to conceal his despicable plots against the liberty of the people. Into such depths of baseness and slander can party spirit plunge human beings."

In sketching for you this picture of a time that is already 200 years gone, is it not like a description of our present-day German history?

The ties of friendship which, I hope, now permanently unite



GERMAN NEWSPAPERS OF WASHINGTON'S TIME. THIS EXHIBIT IN BERLIN OF OLD GERMAN NEWSPAPERS, CONTAINING NEWS FROM AMERICA ABOUT GEORGE WASHINGTON AND HIS ARMY DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, WAS ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING FEATURES OF THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

the German people with the American nation, reach back to the time when the United States were welded together by George Washington. The number of Germans who fought in the ranks of the American fighters for liberty was large. About 10 per cent of the total white population of the Thirteen Colonies was of German birth, according to the computation of a prominent historian. Another historian says that the Germans constituted a particularly high percentage of those who rose up to fight for liberty. As early as half a century prior to Washington's birth Franz Daniel Pastorius with thirteen families from Krefeld had founded the first German city in the New World; namely, Germantown, Pennsylvania. Year after year more families had immigrated. It was chiefly the devastation of the Palatinate under Louis XIV and the oppression of the Rhenish countries through foreign troops which lasted for many years that had sent thousands of

people from these regions across the sea. Later the chaotic conditions attendant upon the Seven Years' War had driven many Germans to emigrate to the colonies. They settled mainly in the hinterland of the colonies of New York and Pennsylvania. It was there that General Nicholas Herkimer, or Herchheimer, with 800 men from the Palatinate, constituting the local militia, gained the victory of Oriskany in 1777, which Washington is said to have designated as the first ray of light in the Revolutionary War. And it was from among Germans settled in the colony from which Washington came that most of the "Virginia Rangers" were recruited, a troop that fought throughout the whole war with great valor. Several regiments, one from Maryland, one from Pennsylvania, one from Virginia, and one from New York consisted largely of men of German origin. The same is said of a cavalry guard of the Commander-in-Chief that was led by one Major von Heer. Some of the paladins of Washington, Friederich Wilhelm von Steuben, the organizer and Inspector General of the Continental Army, the Generals von Kalb and Peter Mühlenberg; the deputy Quartermaster General Heinrich Lutterloh, were well-known historical figures of German blood; as were also Joseph Heister, Gerhard von der Wieden and Frederick Weissenfels. Also among the younger officers there were several bearers of German names. All these men of German blood fought for the independence of the United States and thus formed an imperishable tie between the new state and Germany.

What Washington thought of the Germans in America can be seen by a letter in which he thanked the German Lutheran Congregation "in and near Philadelphia," for their good wishes upon his election to the Presidency of the United States.

"I rejoice," wrote Washington, "in having so suitable an occasion to testify the reciprocity of my esteem for the numerous people whom you represent. From the excellent character for diligence, sobriety, and virtue, which the Germans in general, who are settled in America, have ever maintained; I cannot forbear felicitating myself on receiving from so respectable a number of them such strong assurances of their affection for my person, confidence in my integrity, and zeal to support me in my endeavors for promoting the welfare of our common country."

Frederic the Great's interest in the growth of the United States is particularly well known. Hardly had peace been signed between America and England than Frederic offered the young American State what it needed most for its devastated economy; namely, firm trade relations. It may be seen what a great need existed for such relations in America by the fact that the Continental Congress sent Thomas Jefferson to Europe for the purpose of concluding, together with the special delegates already present there, treaties of friendship and commerce with as many states as possible, such as had so far existed only with France, Holland and Sweden. But the American delegates met everywhere with lack of interest—even with aversion—with the sole exception of Prussia. The treaty was concluded in July and August, 1785, after negotiations which, owing to the difficulties of communication prevailing at that time, were long-drawn out; the aged king took considerable personal interest in these negotiations. It was an epoch-making state document, mainly owing to its maritime law provisions intended to safeguard private property, and was greatly approved of in America. In a letter to Lafayette, Washington said that it seemed "to constitute a new era in negotiation, and to promise . . . happy consequences."

Thus the closest relations between Germany and America have already played an important part in the history of the origin of the United States. We unite today in the spirit of this friendship, which it is our common intention to deepen and expand, with the American people in memory of their great leader. We are honoring him as a historical personality

and statesman, but to us Germans it is also a matter of sentiment to celebrate the immortal memory of George Washington.

"STAR SPANGLED BANNER" SUNG IN REICHSTAG

Chancellor Brüning's address was followed by the "Star Spangled Banner," played by a double quartet of wind instruments from the "Kosleckschen Blaserbundes." The entire assemblage was invited to sing the national anthem of America, but quite naturally it was only the countrymen of George Washington for the most part who could do so. However, there were many Americans in attendance, and they gave a good account of themselves musically as they sang with thoughts of homeland uppermost in their minds. The whole scene possessed a dramatic quality perhaps not fully appreciated by those present, for, as stated above, it was the first time that the "Star Spangled Banner" had ever been heard in the great hall of the Reichstag.

United States Ambassador Frederic M. Sackett next addressed the gathering and spoke briefly of the serious purpose with which his country had undertaken the commemoration of George Washington's birth. The Government of the United States and the American people, said Ambassador Sackett, were deeply appreciative of the signal honor paid by Germany and her people in their tributes to the memory of George Washington. Following are the sentiments voiced by the Ambassador:

In the distinguished presence of the respected and venerable President of the Reich, attended by the Chancellor and Cabinet and surrounded by the foremost personalities of the Government and people, I rise in this historic chamber to bring America's greetings to the German nation.

In such a gathering I wish to express the heartfelt appreciation of my Government and our people for the signal honor which Germany pays to the United States as this nation unites in tribute to General Washington, founder, mentor and first President of the American Republic.

It is with serious purpose that the commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of General Washington has been planned by the Congress of the United States. The pages of history widely proclaim the pride which all nations feel in the achievements of their departed national heroes. From the earliest times great men have struggled and sacrificed for the good of their countrymen. They have been heroes and creators of their countries' liberties. In periods of stress, through their wise counsels they have guided their countrymen to successful events from which millions have reaped and through which millions still enjoy immeasurable benefits. The names of these illustrious dead are surrounded by the halo of greatness. Their memories are preserved in the minds of men with increasing fervor in every succeeding generation.

In memory of such men monuments have been raised, cities have been named, codes of laws have been given and political systems founded, for the spiritual and material benefit of mankind. They have become in the course of ages the very epitome of the virtues of the nations to which they belonged.

These men, though simple at heart, possessed in an extraordinary degree those attributes of human character which are distinguished for grandeur, loftiness and nobleness. They surpassed their fellow citizens in their unselfish devotion to the public cause. As men of greatest mould their acts of courage and devotion counted most for the public good. They created history where they wrought and by their acts they determined the fates of their nations. Their lives have been lived for the benefit of men, and men are better because they lived.

The genius of Washington is the foundation of our national life. We derive from his virtues, from his fortitude, from the deeds of his daily life and counsels, those ideals which we call American. Our patriotism is most profoundly conjured by the name of Washington; our love of country is fostered in memory of him. The valedictory which he left to guide those who came after him, written from the fullness of his wide experience, remains a compelling influence. The widespread celebration of his birth after two hundred years is predicated on the feeling that a closer study of the man and his times, a wider diffusion of understanding of what he stood for and bequeathed, will knit yet more closely together the people of our nation composed as they are of many origins.

One has but to remember the beginnings of the American colonies, the variety of foreign peoples under the influence of their national traditions, which were settled in the original states, to understand the service he performed. He found those settlers colonists, but left them Americans. He led them into battle joined only in a common cause and denounced as rebels, but he created from them a united nation.

With the establishment of this people and the birth of its national consciousness the world achieved a new force and a new agency of civilization. The present stability rests upon that original unity which its founder established. The individual greatness of the founder has often determined the destiny of peoples. Such men have been the mentors of their peoples, and the advice which they gave at home has been heard as an inspiration and a declaration of truth abroad. They have been the arch-interpreters of national ideals and the world has honored them because they spoke simply to their own people. They not only established the nation but shaped forever, as one might say, the national character. They were accepted as leaders in those far-off years because they expressed most clearly what the youthful nation felt.

Impressive it is when, in an assembly such as this, the memory of an illustrious man is deeply revered and honored; but how much more do we stand in awe realizing that with the tide of time, as in the past so in the future, perhaps down into countless ages, the achievements of our illustrious dead will be an inspiration and emulating motive for those that follow.

The American nation was fortunate that in its beginning it found such a leader as George Washington. An outstanding characteristic of the life of Washington was his constant courage in his continuous struggle with adversity. From his earliest expeditions, pushing forward the frontier in the wilderness, through his military campaigns of the Revolutionary period, there is the record of almost continuous reverse. His indomitable will was never shaken and he rose from discouragement and defeat to the supreme heights of achievement. Perhaps more than any other that quality of determination endeared him to his contemporaries and furnished an example of persistent courage that has imprinted itself on the character of the American people.

As a leader he attracted the bolder spirits of his time from other lands. They contributed effectively to establishment in the new world of that ideal of liberty and human freedom which is the cornerstone of our national life. As this nation unites in commemoration, on the initiative of the several German societies maintaining cordial relations with the American people, I wish to acknowledge America's debt to Germany in our struggle for independence. In the fullness of our gratitude I offer a tribute to the imperishable memory of

General von Steuben, Baron von Kalb—to the Mühlenbergs, father and sons, and to those other Germans who made our cause their cause and by their genius and heroism assisted in making possible the final victory of General Washington and the establishment of American freedom.

The German national air "Deutschland über Alles" was sung by the audience led by the Siemens Chorus, following the speech of the American Ambassador.

PROF. WINDELBAND'S ADDRESS

The orator of the day, Professor Wolfgang Windelband of the University of Berlin, was introduced. Professor Windelband reviewed in detail the life of George Washington and the value of the example he set for the guidance of modern statesmen. Paying high tribute to the first President of the United States, the speaker said:

Nations condemned by fate to misery and distress have always longingly turned their eyes from such an abyss toward the bright heights of important events. From the great deeds of the past, strengthening of their own energy of will may arise. They form the spur for again arousing all strength. Humanity needs history as the eternally bubbling source of the highest excitations, which make it capable of glowing devotion. Above all, it is the great personalities which act as shining examples to arouse emulation and thus, out beyond one's own rich life, to be able to come to splendid activity.

Reference has already been made by the Chancellor to the strong incentive for us Germans to celebrate the memory of George Washington. But apart from all the considerations to which he has referred, Washington's work and life must be familiar to us from the point of view that he overcame difficulties before which we ourselves stand, that he found himself faced with problems with which we are struggling. Let me therefore try, through a short and compressed survey of this infinitely rich life, to make clear the great reality which Washington's historical activity possesses for us Germans.

On the occasion of the 200th anniversary of his birth on February 22, a description of him was given in books, brochures, in countless articles, so that I may assume that the outward course of his life and the various points of his accomplishments are known.

Washington grows up as a member of a land-owning class. His first independent steps lead him in the direction which later becomes the great fundamental fact of the history of the United States in the 19th century; he follows the urge to the West, the urge to the interior of the almost unexplored, huge continent. With the years of his youth is bound up the romance of the fights with the Indians, the struggle against France, whence threatens the most serious danger to the English colonial position. Then he becomes leader in the great Revolutionary War. The nation, now free, renders him thanks for his great accomplishment at the head of the American army, by summoning him unanimously to the chair of President, and after the first term is completed, the second unanimous call follows.

His death in 1799 follows soon after his voluntary retirement at the completion of his second term of office. Thus he stands before us, and thus he appears to his own nation today as the embodiment of the national unity and freedom for which he himself struggled. In his personality everything that is purely American comes symbolically to expression. One stands amazed before this accomplishment, and this

amazement increases when we understand under what great difficulties it is accomplished. Washington attained his goal against the most difficult obstacles, obstacles which arouse from without as well as within.

In the consideration of Washington's life, we have the picture of how the young nation, having become independent, takes its fate in its own hands. We have every incentive to investigate the way it became master of the resulting difficulties and dangers.

Next the difficulties which Washington faces during the war for independence. For a long time he is a general without a real army. Numerically, his army was always extraordinarily small. But also its quality was not equal to the task.



PRESIDENT WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION RE-ENACTED IN BERLIN. THIS PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN COLONY IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL MARCHING IN THE RE-ENACTED INAUGURAL PROCESSION IN COSTUMES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIAL ARMY

The militia of the colonies were schooled in fighting with the Indians; they had to fail when faced with the regular troops of England. Especially important was the inadequacy of the people who made up the militia. Secretly these troops separated; the farmers for the most part, went home, as soon as the time was finished for which they were pledged by their home government, or when harvest work at home became too urgent.

It is a proud realization for us Germans that Washington first came into possession of a warlike instrument through the work of our countryman, Wilhelm von Steuben. The name Steuben is inseparably connected with the origin of American freedom. No one realized this more than Washington himself. For decades the regulations which Steuben drew up for the training of the soldiers, were used by the American army. In Washington and Steuben the German and American people are closely united for the first time.

In the war German blood flowed on both sides, in favor of America on the part of the German farmer, in favor of England on the part of the regiments in the pay of the English. Of these latter a large number did not return to the Old World after peace was concluded; and those who were sent out to help maintain the English control, have in this way helped appreciably to strengthen the German element over there.

The position of the commander-in-chief is thus extremely difficult and in a military sense the decision was first brought about through the interference of the allies against England. This slight development of a real American army is due in large part to the great financial need. This war was financed through inflation. The paper money issued by Congress lost value rapidly, and only too well can we understand what

troubles arose for America from this inflation. All the economic and moral injuries which are so well-known to us, developed therefrom at that time.

But besides the financial stress, Washington had to meet the most fearful of all obstacles; lack of unity in his own camp. One must not think of the American struggle for freedom as the unanimous uprising of a people. Next, there exists a great party in the land, the Tories, which will not help in the break with England, and whose followers in part fought for England. But the chief hindrance was jealousy of the separate colonies toward each other. These colonies have become independent states through the separation from their motherland; they are proud of this independence and do not wish to put in the place of the English sovereignty the central authority which might be in opposition to their own interests.

I need only recall the sharp line of division between northern and southern states, puritanism, the industry and commerce of the lands of the North on the one hand and the aristocratic, agrarian, southern states which rested economically on slave labor. This antagonism was the controlling factor in all American history up to the Civil War.

Thus all these colonies feared that if a strong central authority were established, it might act in a way harmful to their own interests, and it required bitter experience to make the idea of union prevail. The battle about the constitution is again a fight for all against all, and the hatred with which it was fought still quivered in the national life after it was ended. And President Washington had to feel it. In the period of his presidency there occurs also the beginning of the two great parties, the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists. Thanks to his great authority, Washington accomplished the master feat of getting into his cabinet the two persons who opposed each other as leaders in the quarrel at the head of the two parties, the Federalist Hamilton and the Anti-Federalist Jefferson, two men of the strongest human and political individuality, neither one inclined to subordinate himself, each sustained by belief in the correctness of his own view of life, in the righteousness of his own cause.

It was not possible long to hold this union; the breach occurred even under Washington; both leaders had to leave the cabinet. But the stronger the antagonism of the parties appeared, so much the more grew Washington's position as the defender of the union. Nothing is more significant for the infinitely deep impression which he made on the political life of America, than the fact that the attempt has been made again and again to introduce new ideas the more easily by combining them with the name of Washington.

In what way was it finally possible for him to complete such a work, to attain such wonderful success? It cannot be emphasized often enough that the secret of Washington's political accomplishment lies in his humanity, in his human individuality, his character. He himself once said: "A good moral character is the first essential in a man." And that is in his case the foundation for everything else, for his military and political success. The Shakespeare saying: "He was a man," has seldom such justification as with George Washington. His quality as a man, his greatness of soul, is the most decisive thing. Not so much what he did, but how he did it, showed the ways of the future.

It is not his own initiative which drives him on, and forces him to act. The fact that the nation took him for its leader is rather to be understood through the unconscious radiation of his personality, than that he himself contributed so extraordinarily thereto. He becomes leader of the Revolutionary War, he who is of an entirely unrevolutionary nature. As long as it seemed possible, he struggled for understanding with England. There are evidences of sincere sadness on his part over the outbreak of the war which he felt as a war of brothers. He deeply regretted that the once so happy and

peaceful fields of America must either be drenched with blood or inhabited by slaves; in truth, a sad alternative! But, he asked, could a man hesitate in his choice?

It became clear to him, after the battle of Bunker Hill, that an understanding had become impossible. And now he steps with full devotion to the side on which he sees the right; and you know what he accomplished as leader. But here again his strength lies not in the mastering of the purely military tasks of the general; he succeeds through the spirit which inspires him and which he knows how to transmit. The words with which he took over the office of general show, as do the similar ones on assuming the Presidency, his deep inner modesty.

He has the ability to put the right man in the right place; the real and inward dignity of his bearing make it easy for his co-workers to subordinate themselves to him. By nature he is quite charming, and occasionally this inner core of his nature breaks through. But in general he has himself astonishingly well in hand and therewith possesses one of the most important, decisive qualities of a leader. Add to that still his personal bravery and firmness under all circumstances—no wonder that another great man of that time, Napoleon, could say of him that he seemed to be no citizen of the modern world, but called to mind the most illustrious examples of antiquity. The real steadfastness with which he brought his nation out of danger was derived from his firm belief in the right and belief that Providence, that God would not let this right fail.

These are the characteristics which made victory possible for him. After he had won it, he would gladly have retired to the quiet of his Virginia country life. But again, he stepped into the foreground. From the victorious general, he becomes the statesman, the founder of the new State.

The nation needed this man with his sense of reality and unselfishness, to assure the common good. Through the medium of countless visitors, who came to Mount Vernon, through his extensive exchange of letters, he guided the voice of the nation, with all outward restraint. Thus it is again his spirit which determines everything and thus it is a matter of course that he becomes the first President. It is his spirit which is expressed especially in the fundamental provisions of the constitution, this constitution of 1787, which has constantly been justly praised as a model, as it has succeeded, in spite of the sharpest opposition and conflicting interests in giving the basis for lasting unity; this constitution which in all its provisions takes into account these antagonisms and makes compromises, in order to remove their sharpness.

Nothing is written on Washington's banner with such large letters as the idea of national unity. The fearful events during the war did not originate this conviction, but greatly strengthened it. The unity of the freed colonies is for him the hypothesis for their further progress, their further life. He wishes to leave to individuals the proper amount of independence. Washington is infinitely far from the utopia of the unified state. But he is firm in the belief that development and improvement will be possible if the separate states subordinate their individual interests in all great decisive vital questions to the common good. How much he considers the strong central power absolutely necessary is best shown by the fact that he who indignantly thrust the crown from him, discussed in detail with the real father of the constitution, James Madison, the question whether in the interest of the existence of a strong central power the introduction of a monarchy should be considered.

Washington constantly meets two enemies in his fight for national unity; the particularism of the separate states and party spirit. His warnings against particularism which might finally become a danger to union, come from a deeply bitter heart, like the words which Bismarck in a similar sense laid down for Germany in the "Thoughts and Recollections."

Near to despair, Washington asserts that the work is not complete after victory, but that now the first real danger arises through particularism. In 1786 he wrote that America's individuality as a nation was threatened with disappearing if a change did not occur soon. Again he speaks warningly against the "fatal policy" of the states keeping their most capable men to themselves, saying that it was foolish to try to set in order the smallest part of the clock before the great spring which keeps the whole in motion was itself in order. Besides this there was his great struggle against what he considered the other enemy of union, party spirit.

It was Washington's principle in action to avoid everything which might loosen party passion. Also from this point of view he advocated tolerance to an extent which was by no means generally shared at that time. For the sake of unity, it happened that Washington after the expiration of his first term as President again overcame his need for rest and again put himself at the disposal of the nation. His feeling of duty conquered his personal wishes. He recognized how only his remaining could bring a period of quiet to the young State, which it needed in order to grow internally. So he remained in office.

And finally it is essentially the same point of view of avoiding all danger for the young union as much as possible, which led him to the principle of the separation of America from the European system of states which found expression in the famous farewell address of 1796. From the political union with the states of the old world, Washington feared the rekindling of the internal antagonisms which had been overcome with difficulty. He was warned by experience of the way in which the question whether America was to go into the field with the revolutionary France again against England, exerted a distinctive influence on the political life, and by the way in which, kindled by the French envoys, the domestic antagonisms and passions at once awoke to a dangerous extent and caused the battle of parties and associations to assume the utmost animosity. Therefore the exhortation, which up to today with few, even though fateful exceptions, stands as a shining star over the whole foreign policy of the United States, whose effect we feel so distinctly in the policy of our day.

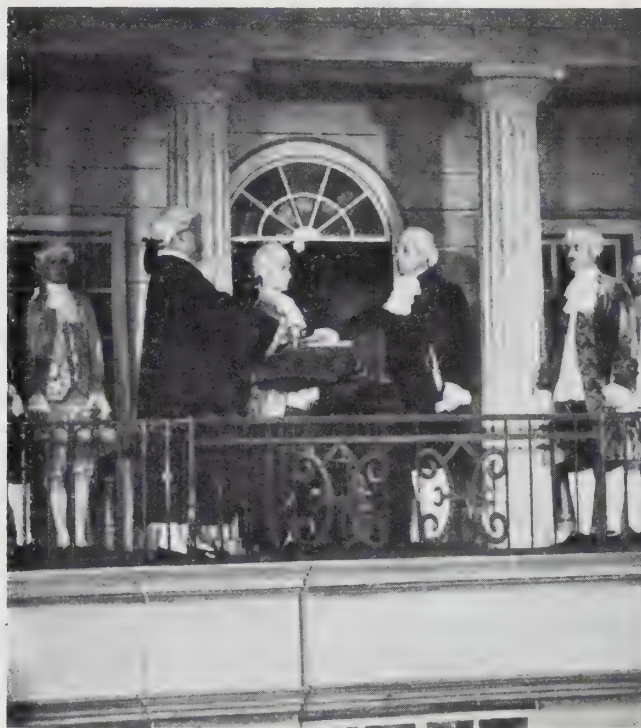
Hot were the battles in which the President fought for his life's goal. He was not spared attacks by his opponents in most unspeakable, unworthy and unseemly form. To these he expressed his principle: "To persist is duty and to be silent is the best answer to slander." History has proved him right; it has shown how little the accusations made against Washington in the heat of the battle of the day reached him. The deeper we sink into his personality, the more clearly we understand how only this man could carry through his policy in the time of need, or distraction. The suggestive strength which went out from him, brought about the carrying out of his ideal. The union was preserved and therefore the people of the United States, led by George Washington found the strength, in spite of all the differences in blood which flows in its population, to grow together into a nation. With pride the Americans may speak of their state as of the "melting pot," in which all the antagonisms flow and unite themselves to a national union. It is the faithful continuation of the work of Washington which has produced this wonderful character.

Unity, the standing-together of the nation, not sinking into party spirit, thus sounds Washington's ideal. Think of the adjurations which Bismarck addressed to the Germans, to see in another German first a fellow-countryman and then a partisan. And think of the most stirring of his many speeches, in which he made the party spirit responsible before God and history if the whole splendid work of 1866 and 1870 again collapsed. Here in this call to union flow together the lines from Washington and Bismarck. In no way can we

more truly serve the memory of these two great men, than by making it our duty, when it is a question of the life of the nation, of not letting party consideration arise. In the spirit of Bismarck, as of Washington, let us sound the exhortation to unity. It is up to us to keep the flame of this spirit; it will be our responsibility whether our nation can experience again its blessing strength.

COMMISSION'S MESSAGE READ

During the ceremony in the Reichstag the following cabled message of appreciation from Hon. Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George



"GEORGE WASHINGTON TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE" IN BERLIN. SCENE FROM THE RE-ENACTED INAUGURATION OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. THE PART OF WASHINGTON WAS TAKEN BY CONSUL RAYMOND H. GEIST. THE STAGE IS A REPRODUCTION OF OLD FEDERAL HALL IN NEW YORK CITY.

Washington Bicentennial Commission, was read and translated into German by Dr. Hans Draeger, President of the Carl Schurz Society:

WHILE THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES ARE HONORING THE MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, IT IS MOST GRATIFYING TO KNOW THAT HIS MEMORY IS ALSO BEING HONORED BY THE PEOPLE OF GERMANY. ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE UNITED STATES GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION PERMIT ME TO EXPRESS SINCERE APPRECIATION OF THE HOMAGE YOU ARE RENDERING TO THE FOUNDER OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC. IT IS SPECIALLY PLEASING AT THIS TIME TO MENTION THAT A CELEBRATION IN HONOR OF YOUR WORLD-RENOWNED CITIZEN AND POET GOETHE IS TO BE HELD IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The next commemorative event in Berlin in connection with the Bicentennial Celebration was a pageant presented at the Hotel Esplanade on April

30, the anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington in 1789 as the first President of the United States. The pageant, a colorful and highly successful affair, was presented by the Committee on Women's Organizations and Children's Activities, a sub-committee of the George Washington Bicentennial Committee in charge of the celebration in Germany.

Conforming as nearly as possible to the known facts of the Washington inaugural, the Committee erected a duplicate of the front of Federal Hall in New York City where the first President took the oath of office. All the participants in the original ceremony, including George Clinton, Governor, and Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State of New York, the latter being the official who administered the oath of office; John Adams, the newly elected Vice President of the United States; and such eminent spectators as Baron von Steuben, Roger Sherman, Samuel Otis, Secretary of the Senate, General Henry Knox, and Governor Arthur St. Clair, were impersonated in the commemorative pageant. Each was garbed in the dress of the American Colonial period, and the faithful re-enactment of Washington's induction into office and the Inaugural Ball and reception which followed, proved to be one of the most impressive of the Bicentennial events in Berlin.

The pageant was witnessed by more than three hundred persons including Ambassador and Mrs. Sackett, Consul Raymond H. Geist, eminent German and other friends, and the majority of the American colony in Germany's Capital City. A supper and dance in the ballroom of the hotel concluded the festivities of the evening.

Advising the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission of the program, Dr. Wirth wrote on May 4, 1932:

Particular praise is to be accorded the American Women's Club of Berlin for the care bestowed upon the whole event and the unqualified success which it had. Local newspapers have given the event considerable publicity and were unstinted in their praise.

Bicentennial events were planned by the committee for May and June, but because of the general political and economic situation in Germany at that time it was deemed advisable by those in charge to postpone the celebrations. One of these proposed events was a pilgrimage to Potsdam, the birthplace of Baron von Steuben, which, unfortunately, had to be abandoned entirely.

BERLIN CELEBRATES JULY FOURTH

In an excellently arranged dinner dance at the Adlon, one of Berlin's leading hotels, the next bicentennial function occurred on July 4, under the auspices of the American Club of Berlin. Nearly the entire American colony in Germany's Capital City assembled on this occasion to celebrate the 156th anniversary of America's Declaration of Independence, and to honor the memory of the man who devoted his life to the establishment of the principles therein enunciated. It was a George Washington program from start to finish, and a striking bust of the Father of his Country, draped in the red, white, and blue, looked out over the gathering at the banquet tables. It seemed almost to embody the spirit and personality of the immortal Chieftain and to suggest his presence at the festivities dedicated to his memory.

Flags of the German Reich, draped side by side throughout the hall with Old Glory, attested to the friendship and cordial relations existing between the two great republics, while beautifully colored lights and lanterns diffused a mellow glow over all. At the tables were seated the many Americans and their German friends who had gathered to commemorate the beginning of America's freedom and the birth of her first President.

Guests of honor on this occasion included Dr. Fuehr of the German Foreign Office, and Mrs. Fuehr; Carl von Buelow, Counselor of Legation of the German Foreign Office, and Mrs. von Buelow; Dr. Hermann Davidsen, and Mrs. Davidsen; Count Tattenbach, and Countess Tattenbach. Both of the last named gentlemen were also of the German Foreign Office. In addition to these there were many other prominent Germans and other nationals in attendance.

United States Ambassador Frederic M. Sackett, and Mrs. Sackett; United States Consul Raymond H. Geist; Counsellor George Gordon of the American Embassy in Berlin, and Frederick W. King, honorary president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany were also among the guests of honor. Dr. Frederick Wirth, Jr., president of the American Club of Berlin and chairman of the George Washington Bicentennial Committee for Germany, presided over the assemblage.

TOASTS TO PRESIDENTS

Toasts to the President of the United States and the President of the German Reich were proposed

by Dr. Wirth to open the program, and the orchestra continued by playing the "Star Spangled Banner" and the German national anthem, "Deutschland über Alles." The banquet then proceeded to its close when Dr. Wirth introduced the second part of the program by speaking briefly of the significance of the occasion and the reason for commemorating at that time the two anniversaries of America's independence and the birth of George Washington. Referring specifically to the human rights principles which had been written into the Declaration of Independence, Dr. Wirth stated that that document was capable of inspiring in the hearts of mankind "that combined spirit of faith, of hope, and of sympathy and, perhaps, an additional element which is sorely needed at present—courage." United States Consul Raymond H. Geist was then introduced to read the Declaration of Independence to "a very attentive audience." Commenting on this part of the program, Dr. Wirth stated that many of the German guests took the trouble of advising him later that it was the first time they had had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the historic document. A number of them expressed the intention of obtaining copies of it for future study and consideration.

A toast was then proposed to Ambassador and Mrs. Sackett, "which the guests," stated Dr. Wirth, "were prompt to take up with great enthusiasm and applause while the orchestra played the American national anthem." Ambassador Sackett responded informally to the toast, and his few but delightful remarks were received with hearty applause. Dancing then commenced and the remainder of the evening was spent in that diversion. The entire event proved to be of great interest, and the general comment was that it formed a fitting part of the Bicentennial festivities in Berlin.

Earlier in the day Americans in the German Capital City conducted a golf tournament at the Wannsee Golf Club. Perfect weather prevailed to make this a most enjoyable feature of the Fourth of July festivities.

OLD NEWSPAPERS EXHIBITED

A very interesting feature of the Bicentennial Celebration in Berlin was the display in the Hotel Esplanade of 18th century German newspapers carrying dispatches relating to George Washington and the progress of the Revolutionary War in America. The display was arranged by the Bicen-

tennial Celebration Committee of Berlin through the courtesy of Alfred Kröger, owner of the newspapers, and considerable attention was attracted by it. All the papers on exhibit are issues of the LEIPZIGER ZEITUNG, formerly the official gazette of the City of Leipzig.

One of the surprising and most striking facts relating to the accounts printed in these newspapers was the degree of accuracy with which they were written. Misinformation is contained in many of them, quite naturally; but considering the difficulty with which any dispatch could be verified at that time, most of the items in the old gazettes are remarkably near the truth.

The earliest dispatch in the collection was dated June 7, 1774, and told of the British government's dismissal of Benjamin Franklin from the postal service of the colonies. The Boston Tea Party was described as one of the forerunners of America's demand for independence, and it was noted that the entire American populace appeared united in the determination to win freedom or die in the attempt. Other dispatches followed the progress of the war, and frequent mention was made of the pitiful plight of the American army. One story, coming from London on August 5, 1777, told of the complete defeat of General Washington, and stated that the American commander himself had died of wounds suffered in battle. The ZEITUNG did not believe this report, however, and asked its readers to await confirmation before giving it credence.

Another dispatch from London, printed March 1, 1781, claimed that the American General Greene had been defeated and that Washington, in discouragement, had submitted terms for his own surrender to the British commander. The following week the paper said that mutiny had broken out among Washington's soldiers, but that when Clinton had sent emissaries asking them to join the British army, the Britons had promptly been turned over to Congress as spies. The slowness with which even the most important news was transmitted at that time is shown by the fact that it was not until December 6, 1781, that the paper was able to print the details of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Even as late as May, 1782, the paper said that the results of Yorktown were not fully realized in England; that despite America's demand for recognition of her independence, Great Britain still

was hoping to avert the complete loss of her colonies.

The final edition of the LEIPZIGER ZEITUNG appearing in the exhibit, dated February 16, 1800, told of the death of George Washington and the national sorrow occasioned in America by that mournful event. An appended note stated that the building of the City of Washington had advanced so far that Congress would soon be able to convene there.

CLOSING CELEBRATION IN BERLIN

The Bicentennial Celebration in Berlin was brought to an official close on Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1932, in a typically American Thanksgiving dinner and dance at the Hotel Esplanade under the auspices of the American Club of Berlin. Among the prominent guests in attendance were Ambassador and Mrs. Frederic M. Sackett, who had returned to Berlin only a few days before from a trip to the United States; Dr. Drechsler of the German Foreign Office; George A. Gordon, counselor of the American Embassy; George S. Messersmith, United States Consul Gen-

eral; Lieut. Col. Jacob W. S. Wuest, American Military Attaché; Capt. Kenneth G. Castleman, American Naval Attaché; Dr. Norlin, Roosevelt Exchange Professor then lecturing at the University of Berlin, in addition to many eminent representatives of American commercial concerns in Berlin and others.

The most informal spirit prevailed during the entire celebration, which was said to be one of the finest of its kind ever witnessed in the German Capital. The guests entered into the spirit of the occasion, and everyone seemed to enjoy the Thanksgiving menu which included roast turkey and cranberry sauce, pumpkin pie, and ice cream.

With an excellent bust of George Washington prominently displayed on a flag-draped pedestal, and with flags of Germany and the United States hanging side by side throughout the halls, the magnificent ball rooms of the Hotel Esplanade presented a colorful and most attractive appearance for the closing celebration of the Bicentennial Year in Berlin. Toasts were given to the welfare of the people of Germany and America and their leaders;



THANKSGIVING DAY IN BERLIN. IN THIS GROUP ARE SOME OF THE PROMINENT GUESTS AT THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN THE HOTEL ESPLANADE ON NOVEMBER 24, 1932. Left to right: Mrs. George S. Messersmith, Mr. Miles Bouton, Dr. Kline, Mrs. Lochner, Consul General Messersmith, Mrs. Sackett, American Ambassador Frederic M. Sackett, Dr. Drechsler, of the German Foreign Office; Mr. Gordon, Counselor of the American Embassy; Dr. Frederick Wirth, Jr., Executive Chairman of the George Washington Bicentennial Committee of Berlin, and Mr. Lochner.

all the remarks made at the dinner were entirely of an informal nature. About 250 persons attended the banquet while many more came in later for the dance which commenced immediately afterwards. The Americans were joined in the celebration by a great number of Germans and friends from other countries.

A fitting part of the closing ceremonies was the reading of the original Presidential Thanksgiving Day Proclamation, issued by George Washington in 1789, in the American Church of Berlin on the Sunday preceding Thanksgiving Day.

Writing Director Sol Bloom of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission of the final celebration, Dr. Frederick Wirth, chairman of the Bicentennial Committee of Germany, said:

I am taking this opportunity of thanking you personally, as well as your staff, for your kind, whole-hearted and admirable assistance and cooperation. Without such cooperation we do not believe we would have been able to carry on as well as we did. In fact, without your Commission's encouragement in the first place, the needed incentive would not have been present.

BREMEN CELEBRATES THE BICENTENNIAL

Under the auspices of the officials of the Bremen Free State and the City of Bremen, a program was presented in the Rathaus (city hall) on February 22, 1932, in commemoration of the anniversary of George Washington's birth, which was considered by the BREMER NACHRICHTEN, leading newspaper of the city, as "an extraordinarily worthy and impressive affair." Later in the same evening, members of the American colony in Bremen, numbering 31, were hosts to nearly a hundred of the leading officials and citizens of the state and city at a banquet given in Hillman's Hotel to commemorate the important anniversary. Both events were among the most memorable occasions of the kind ever witnessed in the city, and many complimentary articles appeared in the press regarding them.

Among the many close ties existing between Bremen and the United States, not the least significant and interesting is the one formed on June 19, 1847, when the first mail steamer connection between Continental Europe and America was established. Appropriately enough, the vessel making the epochal trip with mail consigned to Europe was the American steamer, *Washington*. Since that time Bremen has become the second largest port in

Germany, and is today the seat of one of the largest passenger steamship lines operating between Europe and the United States.

The Two Hundredth Anniversary of George Washington's Birth was therefore an occasion of importance not only to Americans in Bremen but to the residents of the city as well. United States Consul W. A. Leonard, in a communication to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission dated February 24, 1932, wrote that "the two celebrations were impressive and showed a friendly spirit, giving the impression that the officials of the Bremen Free State, as well as other leading citizens, were glad of the opportunity to recount their close commercial and shipping relations with the United States, and also of the opportunity to renew their expression of friendship for the American people."

SENATORS ATTEND CELEBRATION

The celebration in the city hall was attended by members of the Bremen Senate, members of the House of Burgesses, consular representatives in Bremen, leading residents of the city, and the American colony almost in a body. Before this distinguished audience the program opened with the overture "Christopher Columbus" by Wagner, which was played by the Bremen City Orchestra under the direction of Kapellmeister Dr. Weiss. Brief introductory remarks were then made by Mayor Dr. Donandt who at the same time introduced the speaker of the day, Dr. Schecker.

Dr. Schecker, a leading educator of Bremen, spoke at length on the historic relations between Bremen and the United States, pointing out that the first American Consul to the city was appointed by George Washington. The development of Bremen into one of the leading seaports of Europe was outlined, and the important part played by the city as a port of emigration for great numbers of those who left Germany to become citizens of the United States were interesting facts developed by the speaker.

Educators and students of Bremen had always been eager to learn of the United States, said Dr. Schecker, and Bremen historians had written much concerning the American people. The works of Wilhelm Kiesselbach, called the "American Federalist," which dealt with the history and culture of the United States; the educator, Adam Storck, who defended the United States against the calum-

nies of a poorly informed enemy; and of George Kohl whose scientific investigations in America earned for him an honorary doctor's degree from the University of Boston, were referred to as evidence of the deep interest which has ever prevailed in Bremen in matters connected with the United States.

Many tributes to the character, the integrity and the foresight of George Washington were interspersed throughout the Doctor's speech, and the discourse was ended with the poetic greeting to America carried by the steamship *Bremen* on her maiden voyage:

Germany's most German stream
Bears Germany's mightiest ship
To the sea spanning the world.
Travel with fleet wind
Happily on sure keel
To the Western World.
Bear with the name of the city
Bremen's banner and honor
Joyfully from port to port.
Starry banner at the bow,
United with Germany's flag,
Greet America's people!

At the conclusion of the impressive speech the Bremen City Orchestra played the "Star Spangled Banner," while the audience stood in respectful silence and Mendelssohn-Bartholdy's "Meerestille und glückliche Fahrt," was played by the orchestra to bring the celebration to a close.

CONSUL PRESIDES AT BANQUET

Consul Leonard presided at the banquet which was given that evening at Hillman's Hotel and welcomed the guests in a few remarks outlining the purpose of the function. The Two Hundredth Anniversary of Washington's Birth was being celebrated throughout the world wherever Americans were residing, stated Mr. Leonard. It was a tribute to Washington's international character that friends of America were joining in these commemorative programs, and the Consul expressed his own and his country's appreciation for the friendly spirit manifested, especially in Bremen. He then proposed a toast to General von Hindenburg, President of the German Reich, which was taken up with enthusiasm by the assemblage.

Senator Apelt, senior member of the Bremen Senate, responded to the remarks of Consul Leonard by expressing his appreciation for the opportunity of speaking of the friendly relations which had existed so long between Bremen and the United

States. These he reviewed ably and in an interesting manner. The Senator spoke of the strength of character of George Washington and the worthy example he had set for all who came after him to follow. The close relations existing between Bremen and the United States occasioned only the greatest pride in the hearts of the people of Bremen, and Senator Apelt expressed his sincere hope that such happy relations would continue always to exist. He closed his remarks by proposing a toast to the President of the United States which the guests drank with the same enthusiasm they had shown in the previous toast.

In recognition of the occasion, the North German Lloyd, principal passenger steamship line of the city, ordered that all its buildings and ships be decorated with the colors of the United States. In show windows of the company's buildings were special displays featuring the Bicentennial Celebration and depicting the development of the long and friendly relations between the firm and the country George Washington helped to found.

The American committee in charge of the banquet in Bremen consisted of Consul W. A. Leonard, chairman; Henry B. Parker, Edwin A. Dinnsen, and Sterling Wood. Owing to the general economic conditions prevailing throughout the year and the absence from the city of many of the American colony, it was deemed unwise by the committee to attempt further celebrations. However, those which took place on Washington's birthday were of such an impressive nature and so widely heralded in the press as to be among the most memorable ever held in Bremen in honor of a foreign hero.

THE CITY OF Breslau COOPERATES

The extent of bicentennial observances in Breslau may best be shown by quoting from the report of United States Consul Robert R. Bradford who wrote "that owing to the limited number of persons making up the American colony in Breslau the local commemorative events have perforce been of a simple character."

The first of the events was a tea given on February 21 by Consul Bradford to the members of the American colony and German friends. The tea was well attended and as a commemorative event made a fine impression on the people of Breslau.

As another bicentennial feature, Dr. Carl Wittke of the Ohio State University was invited to lecture

on March 3. The invitation was extended by the Lower Silesian Group of the German Academy, the University of Breslau, the Technical High School, and the Silesian Society for Native Culture. Dr. Wittke's lecture on George Washington was given under the auspices of these organizations.

Despite the fact that a political speech was given in the city the same night by a prominent German, the lecture was well attended by representative people of Breslau. Much favorable comment on it and the occasion it commemorated was received from the German people.

COLOGNE HOLDS BANQUET

An unusual means of honoring the memory of George Washington was chosen by the American colony of Cologne when, after a banquet commemorating his two hundredth birthday, the sum remaining from the money taken in to pay the expenses of the dinner was contributed to a Cologne agency for the relief of the poor. This action on the part of the Cologne Bicentennial Committee was greatly appreciated by the people of that city and attracted much favorable comment.

The Bicentennial banquet took place on February 22, 1932, at the Hotel Excelsior in Cologne. It was attended by more than 100 people, including important officials and leading persons in banking, industrial, and other circles. The Mayor of Cologne and his wife, Dr. and Mrs. Konrad Adenauer, were the chief guests of honor.

After toasts had been given the President of Germany and the President of the United States the American Consul, George L. Brandt, made the following brief remarks:

We have met here to commemorate an occasion which had the greatest of significance to us as a nation, the birth two hundred years ago today of one who deserves to live ever in our memory as the Father of our Country. As a gathering of Americans for that purpose we associate ourselves with similar gatherings everywhere in the world tonight where there are Americans, meeting to honor and revere the name of Washington, under the leadership of the committee appointed by Act of Congress with our President as chairman.

In this commemoration of Washington's birthday we have the gracious assistance of our friends here present with us as our guests, and to them we extend a most hearty welcome coupled with our grateful thanks for their attendance. We do not forget the share the countries they represent have had in making the United States a nation. To those of the fair land of Germany in which we are pleasantly residing, we particularly wish to say that we do not forget their countryman, the Baron von Steuben, who came to us when our fortunes in our difference with the mother country were at a low ebb, and with high efficiency and with unselfish regard for our cause, gave to our troops a military knowledge they

needed. Neither do we forget the other great contributions Germany has made to the progress of the United States through the intelligence, skill, courage, industry, honesty and thrift of the German people who came to the United States to make up an important part of our nation.

Further, as your country's representative here and as chairman of the committee which has arranged this ceremony, let me thank you one and all sincerely for your generous response to the invitation that has brought you here tonight.

Soon we are to have the great privilege of hearing an address on Washington by one who is eminently qualified and has graciously consented to deliver it. I propose therefore simply to acknowledge here for our community, with the rest of the people, the great debt we owe to Washington. First in war as the military leader who brought us safely through many troubles to the peace from which there came the United States of America. First in that peace as President of those new United States who conducted us safely through a nation's birth throes. Therefore is he first in the hearts of his countrymen. May we never forget and may our private and public lives ever reflect our appreciation of his private and public virtues.

UNIVERSITY HEAD SPEAKS

Following the toast to George Washington which was here proposed by Consul Brandt, Dr. Kuske, rector of the University of Cologne, was introduced as the principal speaker of the evening. Dr. Kuske emphasized especially the qualities which made George Washington great as a leader and pointed out the significance and practical value of America's adoption of a democratic constitution. He further stated that a great leader could best develop his own virtues from the democratic and liberal consciousness of his people.

Dr. Kuske's address was received with demonstrations of approval by his listeners and was favorably commented on in the press of Cologne and other cities.

Washington's birthday was not allowed to pass unnoticed by the American school in Cologne. Boasting an enrollment of only six pupils, a program was nevertheless arranged by the children and their teacher, to which the parents were invited. This program was featured by the presentation of a silk American flag, the gift of P. M. Reinartz of the Armco Iron Co., and chairman of the school board. The presentation was made by the American consul. A reproduction of the well-known Athenaeum portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart, supplied by the United States Bicentennial Commission, was framed and also presented to the school by Mr. Brandt.

A commemorative religious service was held in the Anglo-American Church in Cologne under the supervision of Major Collard, lay-reader of the church. The service was well attended by members

of the American colony and residents of Cologne. Both the United States Consul, Mr. Brandt, and Mr. Reinartz took part in the program by reading lessons referring to George Washington.

ELABORATE EXERCISES HELD IN DRESDEN

It was not enough for the people of the Free State of Saxony and the City of Dresden, its capital, to show their esteem and admiration of George Washington in only one celebration inaugurating the year-long commemoration of his birth; it took a whole week, known as "George Washington Week," for them to get the great celebration under way. And so sincerely did the people enter into the spirit of the occasion that long-time residents of Dresden unhesitatingly declared it to be one of the most memorable events ever witnessed in the city.

The opening program of this George Washington Week, which was in many respects the most significant because of the fact that it was presented entirely by the German people themselves under the auspices of the governments of the Free State of Saxony and the City of Dresden, took place in the new city hall in Dresden on Sunday morning, February 21, 1932. Interest in the program was widespread, and the hall was filled to capacity, while many hundreds of people who sought admission

had to be turned away for lack of room. Other features of this series were a banquet and program under the auspices of an American Bicentennial Committee, headed by the United States Consul General, A. T. Haeberle; a patriotic service in the American Church of St. John and a tea in the rectory of the church; a patriotic performance in honor of George Washington presented by the management of the Albert Theater, and a program under the auspices of the Humboldt Club of Dresden.

Mr. Haeberle, according to his very interesting account of the events leading up to the celebration, had appointed a committee consisting of himself and the following other Americans: Dr. Oliver H. Budge, president of the German-Austrian Mission of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; Dr. Robert McBride, a resident of Dresden for thirty years; Rev. Edward M. Bruce, rector of the American Church of St. John, and Professor Henry P. Spring. Despite the handicaps of an extremely small American colony and the universal economic depression, this committee immediately set to work on plans for a celebration which should do justice to the occasion. It was at this point, Consul General Haeberle reported, that he was invited by the Lord Mayor of Dresden, Dr. Wilhelm Külz, to attend a meeting which had been called to discuss



WASHINGTONSTRASSE IN DRESDEN. THIS STREET WAS NAMED FOR GEORGE WASHINGTON AS A PART OF DRESDEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

plans for a Dresden commemoration of George Washington's birth. He added:

I thought Dr. Külz had in mind a joint celebration of Germans and Americans as was the case in other cities of Germany. I was, therefore, surprised to learn that the Saxon Government and the City of Dresden, with the cooperation of the State Opera and University, which were also represented at the meeting, had planned a celebration of their own in honor of our country.

Thus the State of Saxony and the City of Dresden arranged at their own instigation a splendid celebration in honor of George Washington which took place in the beautiful Assembly Room of the new City Hall, and unusual interest was manifested by the residents of Dresden in it. This commemorative celebration was one of the most impressive I have ever attended, because of its dignified character and simple but artistic decorations.

FRIENDLY FEELING FOR AMERICANS

Much of the interest thus shown in the Bicentennial Celebration Mr. Haeberle ascribed to the fact that Dresden was formerly the abode of numerous Americans which occasioned a very friendly feeling toward the citizens of the United States. Another factor, said Mr. Haeberle, was the fact that Dr. Külz, Mayor of Dresden, had travelled extensively in many lands, and knew how to manifest "in a befitting manner his friendship for other countries."

The celebration was first planned for the evening of February 22, but the date was later changed to Sunday morning, February 21, in order to lend greater dignity to the occasion in accordance with the German point of view. All the members of the American colony, government officials, the faculty of the University of Dresden and other prominent people including those who had special connections with the United States, were invited. As indicated in the excerpt from the Consul General's report quoted above, the interest in the celebration was so great that the hall in which it was held would not seat all those who applied for admission.

The meeting in the City Hall was both dignified and honored by the presence of Dr. Walther Schieck, Minister President of the State of Saxony, who delivered the opening speech. Briefly stating the purpose of the gathering, the President said that George Washington's greatness of character made him a man who belonged not only to the United States but to the rest of the world as well. Washington's sense of moral responsibility the President held to exceed in importance even his service as warrior and statesman. That Washington received the gratitude and love of his people in

an ever increasing degree, President Schieck pointed out, was evidence of his nobility of soul. The English version of the address follows:

We have met today to honor the memory of one of the truly great men in the history of mankind. We are not prompted only by our feeling of friendship for the people of the United States in thus celebrating the memory of its national hero. Personalities of the dimensions of a George Washington are the property of the entire world.

History knows but few creations of statesmanship, which have been the work of a single man, such as was the founding of the United States of America. By dint of many years of labor in war and peace, Washington created a national union virtually out of nothing, a union which in the course of a century and a half has developed into one of the most magnificent commonwealths that the world has known. That this commonwealth should come into existence was by no means a foregone conclusion. The genius that was Washington cannot be separated from the fate of the thirteen young colonies. In Germany we experienced almost simultaneously the creative force which can emanate from a general and statesman who knows how to be the man of the hour at the critical juncture of his nation's history. A peculiar constellation of fate has willed it that out of the school of Frederick the Great should come that master strategist Baron von Steuben to weld the army of George Washington into an instrument of great power. Thus he became one of the countless Germans who have contributed to the building of a new nation and a new home for themselves.

When we inquire what it is that enables a statesman to perform so great a creative act which endures through the centuries, we must admit that it is the great moral power of a monumental personality more than all strategic acumen or statesmanship that is at work. Historical research which has sought to lift the veil from the legendary portrait of George Washington reveals to us an unselfish, utterly self-disciplined man whose lifework is a continual sacrifice for the good of his people. His great modesty, which is an earmark of true greatness, his nobility of soul and his great tactfulness cast their spell over all who deal with the life of George Washington. He received in richest measure the most beautiful reward that one may receive: the gratitude and love of his people is his lot to this day on an ever ascending scale.

We congratulate today the people of America that they were given in George Washington a builder of nations of whom Congress was able to say when he died:

The First in War
The First in Peace and
The First in the hearts of his countrymen.

MAYOR KÜLZ SPEAKS ON WASHINGTON

Following President Schieck on the program came Dr. Wilhelm Külz, Lord Mayor of Dresden. Dr. Külz displayed a keen understanding of George Washington's character and the significance of friendly German-American relations. The Mayor mentioned an interesting incident which had occurred more than two hundred years before in Dresden, showing that the facilities of that time afforded but slight opportunity to obtain accurate knowledge of America. The large numbers of Germans who had emigrated to the United States to

minge their blood with that of Americans, were referred to as a factor in the creation of the close bond existing between the two countries. George Washington's cordial relations with Baron von Steuben were mentioned, and the famous German general was aptly referred to as the godfather of the United States "at the baptismal ceremony of the infant nation."

The translation of Dr. Külz's speech follows:

It is an illustrious gathering that I have the honor of welcoming today in this festive auditorium of our City Hall. This is the day which we dedicate to the honored memory of George Washington, the creator of the United States, upon whom history for the first time bestowed the unpretentious yet illustrious title: "President of the United States."

American citizens and friends of the United States are joining with official Dresden to celebrate the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington—a moment of historical significance no less for the city of Dresden.

Who would have thought such a celebration possible two hundred years ago? It was precious little that was known in those days concerning that great colony across the seas, which George Washington welded into a nation. Very little outside of romantic tales dealing with Indians had reached the ear of the inhabitants of our city. A Dresden diplomat in the year 1722 relates that two royal American princes, twenty and twenty-four years old respectively, had arrived in Dresden and that an English ship captain was leading them around as prisoners and displaying them for money. They went about in long green cloaks ornamented with silver. They were full-chested and their bodies and faces were tattooed with emblems of the sun, pictures of dragons and snakes. They had taken their lodging at the inn called "Krone." They absorbed a modicum of education and were baptized into the Protestant Church. On February 6, 1725, Augustus the Strong bought them for his royal suite and afterwards made a present of them to the Empress of Russia.

Fifty years later we have a similar picture showing the reverse of the medal. The ruler of Hessen-Cassel sells 12,000 subjects and the ruler of Braunschweig 4,300 subjects to the British to fight in the American War of Independence. Similar transactions were made by the rulers of Waldeck and Ansbach. Among them are Deume of Saxony and the then unknown lieutenant Neidhardt von Gneisenau of Ansbach. On the other hand, as chief actor of German birth, Baron von Steuben enters the great drama of American liberation. He drills American farmer boys, transforming them into a sort of Prussian soldiery in the manner of Frederick the Great, thereby becoming one of the chief supporters of Washington in his battle for freedom. "It is my greatest ambition," he writes George Washington, "to be of service to your country so far as it lies in my power and to earn for myself through participation in your great struggle for independence the title of American citizen." Thus a German general became godfather, even as George Washington was the father, at the baptismal ceremony of the infant nation.

Millions from that time on emigrated from Germany to the sweet land of liberty and much German blood mingled with that of the newly born nation. Thus quite naturally a reciprocal interest has developed from this bond, and for this reason the German people sincerely participate in this memorial occasion. The City of Dresden is anxious to do its part and remembers with gratitude that thousands of American citizens have in the course of time made this city their home. Dresden remembers gratefully how America's

official representatives, now under the leadership of Consul General A. T. Haeberle, have fostered the friendly relations between the two nations. And when we today, as a token of national good will towards the United States, name a street after George Washington, we do so because as Germans we are able to recognize greatness and also great men of other nations.

By a resolution which Henry Lee presented in the House of Representatives in Philadelphia, of which President Schieck has already reminded us, George Washington was designated as the First in War, the First in Peace and the First in the Hearts of his Countrymen. We Germans know how to appreciate what such a personality means to a people inasmuch as a kindly fate has given us also in difficult times such a man. The President of the United States of America, John Adams, a successor to George Washington, said in his address in the Senate: "His example is now complete, and it will teach wisdom and virtue to magistrates, citizens, and men, not only in the present age, but in future generations, as long as our history shall be read." The historical events, in the center of which stands George Washington, have taught us the value of such a man who in emergency displays energetic leadership and who can say: "My life I give to the service of my country."

May this celebration deepen our mutual friendship. Surely the word of Moltke applies here: "Only in its own strength lies the fate of a nation." However much a really great people will always recognize without envy the great qualities of another, it is always national consciousness which gives birth to such thought and action as lead to positive achievement. But with the development of mankind, common interests and the points of contact in international relations multiply, it is the duty of national politics to foster international relations. Two great people, such as the people of the United States and of Germany, united by the bond of friendship, will in time contribute much of value for mutual benefit and for the welfare of mankind. That the City of Dresden may remain such a center of reciprocal friendship is the earnest wish which inspires us today.

HELD IN UNIVERSAL ESTEEM

Consul General Haeberle next addressed the audience, speaking briefly of the universal esteem in which the character of George Washington is held. He pointed to the continued reverence for the great man which prevailed in the hearts of his countrymen everywhere, and paid high tribute to the military ability of Baron von Steuben, who played such an important part in the American War for Independence. Expressing the gratitude which every American must feel for the evidences of friendship shown in the Dresden celebration, Mr. Haeberle said that this friendship dated from the "turbulent days when German and American officers fought jointly in pursuit of a high ideal." The Consul General's address was delivered in German, and the following is a translation of it:

It is not as paradoxical as it might appear if on this memorable occasion in honor of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington I recall to memory the sad day in 1799 when George Washington departed from his earthly battlefield. That eventful day cast its

shadow throughout the length and breadth of the land. The sad news of Washington's death spread with astonishing rapidity notwithstanding the primitive conditions and meagre facilities of communication of that day. The bells, which resounded throughout the land, were tolled to the accompaniment of sincerest mourning as an expression of the deep love of the people whom he had welded into national unity. The flag which he created and which during his presidency had been hoisted for the first time over our land, was drooping at half mast. It proclaimed not only the sorrow of a people, but also the deep reverence and recognition on the part of those who during his lifetime had been his political opponents and who had often enhanced the burden of his most arduous battles. These manifestations of mourning—the bells and the flags—were not merely official in character; rather did they testify to the first great sorrow of a young nation over the loss of its great warrior, over its first great President.

Washington's death also revealed—and this is the lot of great men only—that when the eyes of a truly great man close forever, the eyes of the living are opened; when the battle of life is over, when envy and intrigue are forgotten then new vistas enable us to perceive achievements and nobility of spirit in a new light. Even England, whose trained army he was compelled to meet with a soldiery almost wholly untrained and whose power he had annihilated forever in that portion of the new world, participated in the general mourning.

If we recall Washington's dignity and greatness of soul; his wisdom, his admirable self-discipline as warrior and statesman; his great tenacity under the most desperate circumstances; his heroic contempt for death when, leading his raw recruits into battle, he inspired them with the courage of veterans, there is little wonder that the Resolution adopted by Congress: "First in War, First in Peace and First in the hearts of his Countrymen" has been handed down from generation to generation as the most sacred heirloom of the American Nation.

It is not my duty today to expatiate on the great historical events of our country that transpired between 1732 and 1799. To prove Washington's unquestioned greatness, I have, therefore, referred to the high praise that posterity has accorded him, to the tribute of love and of esteem from surviving friend and foe.

Today, I have another task to perform, the pleasant duty of thanking the Saxon Government and the City of Dresden not only in my name and that of our American Colony, but above all on behalf of my Government.

When plans were first made for this celebration commemorative of the two hundredth birthday anniversary of George Washington, it was my belief that, as in other places, this State and the City of Dresden and our American Colony would be joint participants. It was, therefore, a pleasant surprise to learn from the Lord Mayor of Dresden, Dr. Külz, that the State of Saxony and the City of Dresden had taken the initiative in arranging an independent celebration as their tribute to the memory of the Father of our Country.

As we are most appreciative of this exceptional honor, it affords me great pleasure to be permitted to convey to the representatives of the State of Saxony and of the City of Dresden most cordial greetings from our Secretary of State, Honorable Henry Stimson, and an expression of gratitude from my Government which is mindful of the loyal assistance rendered by German subjects during our Revolutionary War.

I thank His Excellency the President of Saxony and His Excellency the Lord Mayor of Dresden for their expressions of good will. I also wish to express my gratitude in the name of my Government because in honor of our first President you have decided to give the name of George Washing-

ton to one of your new streets. May this act of courtesy and the interest that you have manifested in the 200th birthday anniversary of the Father of our Country awaken among our people a new interest in the beautiful city of Dresden which, in former days, was the favorite abode of so many Americans.

Deeply moved I stand before you today, deeply touched by the proof you have given of your veneration for our national hero.

We, who are Americans, remember today not only the great deeds of Lafayette, but gratefully also the invaluable services of your countryman, General von Steuben, who played so important a part in our War of Independence and whose name will continue to live in the history of our country. We recall the unstinted praise that Frederick the Great bestowed upon the brilliant achievements of Washington.

I have in my possession Menzel's well-known picture of Frederick the Great which bears the inscription "Dedicated to Free America" and the words of the great Prussian king: "It is certain that almost all the countries of Europe sympathize with the Colonies and espouse their cause." You know the story that Frederick the Great presented a sword to Washington, bearing the modest and generous inscription "From the Older to the Greater." Although this story remains a legend, it is worthy of note as an indication of the esteem in which George Washington, the renowned general of the New World, was held by Frederick the Great, the renowned general of the Old World.

Thus the gratitude of my Government and the gratitude of our people reverts from this impressive celebration to those turbulent days when German and American officers fought jointly in pursuit of a high ideal. We remember today the story of Frederick the Great who, on this side of the ocean, surrounded by enemies, overwhelmed by seemingly insurmountable trials, revealed to the world the greatness of his character, and, accomplishing the seemingly impossible, led his armies to victory; we remember today, beyond the ocean, the story of George Washington who performed those military achievements that called forth the applause of the Old World; the story of George Washington, who undismayed by the hardships of Valley Forge accomplished the apparently impossible and led his hungry, tattered, barefooted soldiers whose "marches might be traced by the blood from their feet" to those victories that finally culminated in the epoch-making capitulation of his foes.

As we confront the serious problems of the present day, it is natural that we contemplate that stormy period and its towering figures to remind us that not in the pleasure of life, but in its battles and struggles man approaches the divine. The present, as well, requires great men, and this day the festive bells in the United States not only proclaim the compelling greatness of Washington, but also remind the American people of the achievements of our honored President of today and the weighty problems that bear down upon him. The present, as well, requires great men. And so, if today you have honored our country by commemorating the greatness of our first Commander-in-Chief, our first President, I am especially gratified to be enabled to reciprocate in kind. I felicitate you, that the German Reich today possesses a leader who, like Washington, is honored and beloved both by his own people and other nations, and who, like Washington, will go down in history as a man, First in War, First in Peace, and First in the Hearts of his Countrymen.

TELLS WHY WASHINGTON WAS GREAT

Professor Dr. Johannes Kühn was then introduced as the speaker of the day. Dr. Kühn, professor of history at the University of Dresden,

spoke eloquently on the life of George Washington, giving especial consideration to those qualities which made him great.

"It is easier to describe the life of a man who is called great by his contemporaries and posterity, than to say in what this greatness consists," began Dr. Kühn, continuing:

Besides, it is not easy for us Europeans to comprehend the significance of a man like Washington. We are too accustomed to seek human greatness in unusual talents and gifts of an individual nature. But there is something which stands behind the most glowing of talents and the resulting accomplishments, called personality; and there is something which encompasses this personality like a mother's care, raises it up, carries it and calls it to greatness, and we call that Fate.

It is not absolutely necessary that the great personality flow out in the talents of a genius; it may also act to a certain extent through itself. Nor is it right to separate the important man from fate—from the objective connection of things of which we know only the outside—for there exists an indissoluble and secret connection between them.

Washington was not a genius in the usual sense. He did not lack good, even significant talents, yet it is certain that in America at that time there were more intellectual persons, cleverer politicians, more skillful diplomats, perhaps even keener officers than he. But on the other hand, note that he was elected almost without opposition to all his offices, from command of the small border patrol of his home state of Virginia up to the Presidency; that the first Senate of the United States greeted him with a statement in which were the words: "all unite in you." That did not refer to his accomplishments but to his personality. But this personality stood in an unusual way under the guidance of fate. Seldom has a man *obeyed this guidance so unconditionally* as Washington.

Dr. Kühn then traced the life of young George Washington through his experiences as surveyor and militia officer in which he became acquainted with America's *binterland*. It was here that he witnessed the great conflict between French and British in its beginnings—a conflict which resulted in the expulsion of France from North America. With France no longer a colonial rival England began to oppress her colonies with taxation, and, with pedantic and unskillful diplomacy, so antagonized the Americans as to precipitate the Revolutionary War. That Washington took the part of the colonists in their fight against Great Britain, Dr. Kühn asserted, was due more to his acting from instinct than by philosophical or legal arguments justifying such a course. By accepting the commission as leader of the American armies Washington again heeded the call of fate.

The speaker then showed how Washington the general became Washington the statesman—the American statesman. It was his struggle with an impotent congressional government to obtain the necessary supplies, and even the authority, to prose-

cute the war, which gave him the idea of a strong, centralized government. This idea he never relinquished, and even before he left the army, Washington was doing everything he could to develop and strengthen in his associates a national consciousness. The establishment of an American nation was his vision, and his first thought after the achievement of independence was for the economic and political welding of the thirteen states by the creation of means of intercourse and the adoption of a strong federal constitution.

REST FOR THE "YOUNG GIANT"

Following the development of Washington's foreign policy as President of the United States, Dr. Kühn pointed out that its cardinal principle was rest for the "young giant, America, and its undisturbed growth." While encouraging the development of trade with foreign countries, Washington at the same time counseled against any alliances with another nation which would entangle America in wars abroad. "He found all these questions as simple as a problem in Euclid. They are, in fact, when one has once learned the essential and spatial and other interests of his own land." His country's interest over-shadowed anything personal or foreign.

Dr. Kühn's address continued:

What sort of a man was he who thus grew into his historical rôle as the personification of the new empire? He was one of the most retiring men that ever lived. He has nothing in common with those geniuses which pass over the land like a storm and lay their law upon the world. He did not go ahead of his time. He went along with it and displayed it in himself. He acted when the time was right, not before, but then without any hesitation, with quiet determination and absolute steadfastness. The completely transparent simplicity and clearness of goal of his nature, together with his reliability at all times won for him universal confidence. Not on words did he rely, for he spoke little and practically not at all in public. It is remarkable that the man who headed the Constitutional Convention did not once talk about its deliberations although he completely controlled the body in its fundamentals.

He was self-controlled from early youth. Quite extraordinary things had to happen, such as the treacherous behavior of Lee at Monmouth or the defeat of St. Clair by the Indians, to cause him to lose his temper. There are seldom exclamations in his letters. He was the opposite of our imaginative, fanciful, effusive man. And his letters might be tiresome if they were not always of intrinsic value.

He acted differently from him who can tolerate no one but himself. He sought to secure the most capable co-workers. He freely accepted advice in war and later in politics, but made his decisions entirely by himself, after strict examination. What an intellectual power he was despite his lack of a professed intellectual gift is shown by many examples. A man who had already, in October, 1789, foreseen

the whole course of the French Revolution, is no ordinary man. And he who chooses as his closest co-workers the two most distinguished political talents of America at that time, the Francophile Democrat Jefferson, and the English admirer and constitutional monarchist Hamilton, and knows how to hold his own with them mentally and to paralyze their hostility for a long time, is likewise no ordinary man. Both far surpassed him in talent, in intellectuality, political imagination and knowledge; but he was the greater in contrast to their extravagances, with his crystal character, his unshakable will, his instinct for the great, the essential, as well as the attainable and the natural dignity which surrounded him.

Washington was of pure Anglo-Saxon origin, yet a mass of relations to the Germans was joined to his person. How strange to see this General during the entire war surrounded by assistants of pure German blood. How strange to note that in the American winter quarters in 1777, at a time of deepest dejection in the army, a Prussian officer, von Steuben, appears near the General to become Inspector General of the

fought in great numbers on both sides, so that at Yorktown was witnessed the curious spectacle of Germans in British uniform surrendering to Germans in French and American uniforms.

Ending his discourse with a plea for the national unity of the German people Dr. Kühn said: "National consciousness should stand above party—that is the teaching which Washington as well as the incorporators of our own national being such as Frederick the Great, Stein and Bismarck, left behind."

The excellent musical program for this celebration was arranged under the direction of Dr. Reuter



GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL BANQUET AT EXPOSITION HALL, DRESDEN.

army and completely change its tactics, equipment and discipline. Even though the young, splendid French Marquis de Lafayette may personally have been closer to Washington, yet it deserves consideration that Washington as a sign of sincere friendship wrote his last letter as Commander in Chief to von Steuben.

Evidence is not lacking of the prominent part which Germans had in the American War for Independence; and if we, a German city and a German Hochschule honor Washington here, we do it also in the consciousness that special bonds unite us to the American people, and that in the American nation almost from the beginning there has flowed a great stream of German blood and spirit.

Kalb, Muhlenberg, Herkimer and others were named by Dr. Kühn as heroes of the Revolutionary War, and the exploits of Germans not so well-known were referred to by the speaker. It was a "disturbing fact," Dr. Kühn stated, that Germans

of the managing board of the Saxon State Theaters. Selections were played by Jan Dahmen, one of the best known violinists in Europe, and his string quartet; vocal solos were rendered by Mrs. Wieber-Brack, an American with the Dresden State Opera, and an interesting number was furnished by the juvenile choir of the "Kreuz Kirche," a musical organization consisting of boys and young men ranging in age from 10 to 19 years and well known in many European countries. The choir sang the "Star Spangled Banner" in English.

CELEBRATION MAKES DEEP IMPRESSION

The celebration was considered by the people of Dresden and Saxony as one of the outstanding

events in Dresden during a number of years—a fact referred to many times in Mr. Haeberle's official communications to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. The newspapers of the city all contained laudatory articles regarding the tribute to George Washington.

That evening, Sunday, February 21, a patriotic service was held in the American Church of St. John. The Rev. Edward M. Bruce, rector of the church, delivered a sermon on the patriotism of George Washington in which he emphasized the differences between real and pseudo-patriotism, and paid tribute to those who are patriotic enough to live as well as to die for their country.

Rev. and Mrs. Bruce also gave a tea at the rectory of the American Church of St. John on February 24, at which were present several government officials as well as members of the American colony.

On the evening of February 25 the Albert Theater of Dresden presented a special patriotic performance in honor of George Washington. Patriotic marches, both German and American, including Sousa's immortal "Stars and Stripes Forever," and "Cadet March" were played by the Fourth Artillery Band. David E. Tolman, from Salt Lake City, Utah, sang a group of three American folk songs. American films, dealing with episodes in the life of George Washington, were shown and appreciated by the public.

The performance closed with a one-act drama entitled "Thomas Paine," written by the German dramatist, Hanns Johst, and rearranged for the occasion. The play was, despite its title, built around George Washington as the central figure, and depicted his part in the Revolutionary War. The Fourth Artillery Band played both the German and American national anthems.

This celebration was attended by members of the American colony, prominent Germans, among whom were many holding important government positions, and members of the United States consular corps. Mr. Haeberle reported that all the papers commented favorably on the affair which terminated in a demonstration of patriotic enthusiasm.

POSTPONEMENT APPRECIATED

The American Bicentennial Committee had planned a celebration to take place on the evening of February 22, but owing to the death of Fried-

rich August, former king of Saxony and one of its best beloved rulers, it was postponed to February 26. This mark of deference on the part of the committee, entailing as it did considerable extra work, was deeply appreciated by the people of Dresden, and served to heighten general interest in the American celebrations. Unfortunately, however, because of this postponement, many German officials who had accepted guest of honor invitations, were unable to attend on the later date. Among these was Dr. Külz, Lord Mayor of Dresden, who had accepted an invitation to speak and who was forced to send his regrets at being detained in Berlin to attend a session of the Reichstag. Dr. Külz was, however, ably represented on the program by City Councillor Dr. Köppen.

The program planned by the committee was not undertaken without difficulties, as is shown in the following excerpt from Mr. Haeberle's communication to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission dated March 10, 1932:

Owing to the small number of Americans, and the smaller number who might assist financially and otherwise, it appeared almost impossible to arrange a Bicentennial Celebration in honor of George Washington. However, it was our ambition to have not only a celebration, but one worthy of the important occasion, one that might have a value not only for our few Americans, but also for the German and other residents of Dresden in promoting international friendship and a feeling of good will.

How well the Consul General and his associates succeeded is shown by the fact that it was generally agreed that no other celebration held in Dresden by a foreign colony had ever attracted such a large number of German friends. Dr. Köppen, who represented the Lord Mayor on the program, said that during his public services in Dresden, covering a period of 33 years, he had never seen such a large gathering of Germans at an American celebration.

"It was of interest to me to note," wrote the Consul General in the communication referred to above, "that as a result of my visit last October to the distant part of Saxony, the 'Vogtland,' several Germans who are connected with the United States by family and business ties came to Dresden to attend our celebration."

PROGRAM IN EXPOSITION BUILDING

The Exposition Building in Dresden was the scene of the celebration, and the great hall presented a most attractive and festive appearance with its simple but artistic decorations. A large

portrait of George Washington was prominently displayed, while the multi-colored flags of Germany, the United States, Saxony and the City of Dresden added to the splendor of the scene. The Dresden Symphonic Orchestra, under the direction of Johannes Freyer, played selections at the beginning of the program, and also furnished several numbers during the dinner.

Consul General A. T. Haeberle, officiating as toastmaster, welcomed the guests to the banquet and program in honor of George Washington, and spoke briefly of the reasons which prompted the United States to plan a great celebration in commemoration of his birth. Mr. Haeberle spoke of the world-wide proportions the celebration had attained, and cited the programs presented in Dresden by the governments of Saxony and the city as examples of the manner in which foreign peoples were participating in the Bicentenary commemoration. Continuing, the Consul General said:

On one occasion Washington declared that every important decision of his career had been actuated by love of his country, and the George Washington Bicentennial Commission asserted that he was not only the highest type of American citizen, but also the highest type of world citizen. This shows that the two types are not incompatible. He could not be the first in peace, or the highest type of world citizen, without being solicitous of the welfare of other nations.

And thus I feel that if Washington could be with us on this occasion, he would be the first to rejoice in the fact that our American Colony and our German and other guests have met on a basis of friendship. I am, therefore, happy, fellow countrymen, to extend a hearty welcome not only to you, but also to all our friends who have come to join us in our patriotic celebration. A few days ago we were the guests of the Saxon Government and the City of Dresden, and tonight it affords us great pleasure to be honored by the presence of the representatives of the various government departments of this State and of the City of Dresden.

Our American Colony is extremely small, but we offer our guests the best we can give them, perhaps little in the way of material festivity, but much in the way of hearts that are in a festive mood of appreciation. The participation of the friends of the American Colony tonight signifies an interest in our country. It is an expression of friendship, an expression of veneration for the Father of our Country. And for this interest, for this expression of friendship and veneration I extend to them on behalf of our American Colony a hearty thanks and a hearty welcome.

TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON

Dr. Karl Mannsfeld, Minister of Justice for the State of Saxony, representing the President of the State, Dr. Schieck, was the next speaker. In a brief tribute to the character of George Washington, Dr. Mannsfeld said that the great American was one of the few national heroes who was respected alike by the "poor and the rich, the eminent and the ob-

scure." Quoting Goethe on pre-Revolutionary America, the speaker remembered Baron von Steuben and the innumerable other Germans who have contributed to the development of America. In English Dr. Mannsfeld's address reads:

In the name of the Saxon Government I have the honor to thank you, Mr. Consul General, and the American colony for your hearty invitation to this banquet in honor of George Washington. The President of Saxony, who has already presented his felicitations at the City Hall on Sunday last, regrets exceedingly that he is unable to be present tonight.

You have had the lifework of George Washington described to you from many angles and for this reason I need not further expatiate upon the same. There is, however, one viewpoint which I would like to bring into relief. George Washington was one of the few national heroes, who found acclaim alike among the poor and the rich, the eminent and the obscure. He is the very symbol of the growing American commonwealth. In a spirit of true devotion the American people journey to the places consecrated to his memory.

Goethe stated:

"Amerika, du hast es besser
als unser Kontinent das Alte.
Hast keine verfallenen Schlösser
und keine Basalte.
Dich stört nicht im Innern
zu lebendiger Zeit,
unnützes Erinnern
und vergeblicher Streit."

"Lucky Continent of America!
You are far happier than the
continent of Europe,
You have no castles in ruins
and no rockbound tradition,
Your peace is not disturbed in
the onward march of time
by memories and strife
that serve no active purpose.
Lucky Continent of America!"

These well known words of Goethe no longer apply today, for the United States can now look back upon a century and a half of proud history, a history which begins with the name of George Washington and leads with unparalleled energy to the world power which presents itself to us today. The German people have followed the illustrious American development with admiration. With pride we remember Baron von Steuben and the hundred thousand Germans who with heart and hand have contributed to this development, and that among the greatest names in science, art, politics and economics are many names of German origin. May the fate of the two great nations travel a common path in the forging of a greater future. This is our sincerest wish today.

I have the honor of proposing a toast to him who stands at the helm of the American Government, at the very post where George Washington once stood. I propose a toast to Herbert Hoover, President of the United States.

As the audience arose to drink this toast, the orchestra played the "Star Spangled Banner," and after Mr. Haeberle had proposed a toast to President von Hindenburg, "Germany's President of today, beloved and honored by his people and by the people of other nations," the orchestra again was

heard playing the German national anthem, "Deutschland, Deutschland über alles."

ADDRESS OF CITY COUNCILLOR

The next place on the program was to have been occupied by the Lord Mayor of Dresden, Dr. Külz, but as before stated, the Mayor was detained in Berlin, and was represented by City Councillor George Köppen who made the following remarks:

Having been delegated to speak in place of the Lord Mayor of Dresden, Dr. Külz, who is prevented by official duties from being present, I wish first of all to thank the George Washington Bicentennial Committee for their invitation so kindly extended. We have attended the official celebration at the City Hall and are happy to join with the American colony on this brilliant social occasion.

In the thirty-three years of my public service I have never seen such a large gathering of Americans and Germans as this one.

Although Consul General Haeberle in his address of welcome stated that little was offered tonight in a material way, but much in a spirit of friendship, I yet feel that nothing could be added from a culinary point of view to make the evening a complete success. But we, the citizens of Dresden, take greater delight in a social evening spent in the company of the Americans here, and characterized by cordiality and frank exchange of opinion, than in its material pleasures.

The Lord Mayor, Dr. Külz, has previously stated that much German blood has emigrated to America and has shown how the German contribution to America's population was at one time so pronounced that the German language was almost chosen as the official language of state. The bond of common ancestry has doubtlessly contributed much to common thought and common sentiment. When we Germans go to other countries, say to France or Italy, or to the Slavonic countries, we are, to be sure, very cordially received, but we cannot but feel that we are foreigners. A very different sentiment is ours when we visit Northern Europe and the United States, where we soon feel very much at home.

I myself sojourned in the United States at one time, not long enough to write a book entitled: "I and America" as so many have done, but long enough to esteem all the Americans whom I have met. The strongest impression I carried away with me is that in America one can always discuss matters of vital interest openly and sincerely, simply and directly.

Before the war we were happy to welcome among us thousands of Americans as residents of this city, and despite the diminution of travel in the last years there have still been 9,000 Americans who have stood in wonderment before the Sistine Madonna, who have gazed upon the treasures of the "Green Vault," or enjoyed the porcelain works of art in Meissen. Nor do I forget the many who have sat, absorbed in the enjoyment of the performances in theater, opera and symphony halls of Dresden.

I sincerely hope the time is not distant when Americans will come in greater numbers to live for a longer or shorter period among us.

I wish to assure all that they will always receive a hearty welcome. The City Administration knows that in its endeavor to make pleasant the sojourn of Americans in Dresden, it has in our toastmaster of this evening, in Consul General Haeberle, a friend and connecting link. We thank him most heartily and hope that he will in future continue in his work of cooperation. In accordance with the old German custom, I

propose a toast to the health of the American Consul General, Mr. Haeberle and to his wife.

When the toast to Consul General Haeberle had been drunk, United States Consul Maurice W. Alt-
affer arose and spoke as follows:

Our countrymen in general and the American colony in Dresden in particular are duly sensible of the honor rendered to the name of Washington by the City of Dresden through its distinguished representative, Lord Mayor Dr. Külz, who to our great regret could not be here this evening.

On this occasion, which will be memorable because it is perhaps the largest public dinner given by Americans and their friends in Dresden, we want to take the opportunity to thank the city, not only for its many attentions on this anniversary which we are celebrating, but also for the spirit of friendliness and hospitality which Americans find here at all times.

The homage done to the founder of our country by this city is especially gratifying to us and is regarded as a high compliment because Dresden represents to us one of the finest of the old world centres of the arts, whose museums and galleries, and its opera with its great traditions, have attracted thousands of Americans to it. I propose to you, therefore, the health of the Lord Mayor of Dresden and of Councillor Köppen, who represents him here this evening.

ADDRESS OF DR. BRUCE

It was the Reverend E. M. Bruce, rector of the American Church of St. John, who delivered the address of the evening, "A Portrait of George Washington." Dr. Bruce began by telling his audience that the celebration in honor of George Washington has been planned for no idle purpose and then went on to consider the character of America's First President. Quoting tributes from Lincoln, Chauncey M. Depew and others, the speaker introduced what he termed the unique testimony of a common soldier in the Revolutionary Army. This was taken from the diary of the man, who remained unnamed, and was of no little interest to the large audience. Dr. Bruce's speech in full follows:

It was for no idle purpose, but with fixed design that the Congress of the United States called on the American people in all lands to honor and pay tribute to the memory of the immortal George Washington; immortal they call him and immortal he surely is as he still lives in his works; it can surely be said of him as was said of another great maker of history who still lives in his works: "Er ist niemals gestorben, er lebt darin noch jetzt."

In times of international stress and national distress it is helpful and wholesome for us to look back upon the lives of those whom fate ordained to be leaders under just such conditions. That is what has brought us here together tonight; from all walks of life, from all conditions of individual struggle, we have come to do homage to greatness, to wisdom and integrity; attributes of a George Washington or an Abraham Lincoln; qualities of a Frederick the Great; it is qualities such as these men possessed that alone can lead the world out of

the barren desert of national selfishness into the Paradise of fruitful international fellowship and cooperation.

I need not go into the historical facts connected with the founding of America by the hero of the day; others have done this fully and well, and history has written its approval across the centuries. Let me rather touch upon the character of the man in the estimate of his fellow-countrymen. It was Abraham Lincoln who said: "To add brightness to the sun or glory to the name of George Washington is alike impossible; let none attempt it; in solemn awe we pronounce the name, and in its naked deathless splendour leave it shining on." It was Chauncey Depew who said: "George Washington stands the noblest leader who was ever entrusted with his country's life. His patience under provocation, his calmness in danger, and lofty courage when all others despaired, his prudent delays when delay was best, and his quick and resistless blows when action was possible, his magnanimity to defamers and generosity to his foes, his ambition for his country and unselfishness for himself, his sole desire of freedom and independence for America, and his only wish to return after victory to private life, have all combined to make him, by the unanimous judgment of the world, the foremost figure of history."

The Rev. Dr. Carson was once asked in what position he would place Washington with other great men, such as Napoleon, Alexander and Hannibal; "I can tell you," he replied, "Napoleon, Alexander and Hannibal rose to great heights by stepping upon and putting down all others; Washington rose to fame by reaching down and lifting others up."

But the most unusual testimony of all I believe is found in the diary of a soldier who joined the bedraggled army of Washington when hope for the cause of the young colonies was at its lowest ebb. It was recently published by Irving Bacheller. In it we read:

"George Washington of Virginia! Those words have been flying around New England since John and Sam Adams returned from Philadelphia. Who has not heard of his wisdom, his noble spirit, his modesty; of his coat torn to rags by bullets in the French and Indian wars? I feared it was like the talk we have heard on the King's birthday, and was prepared for disappointment. But he has conquered me. I am like a man thrown and stunned, who is trying to think how it happened.

"He is a big man—at a guess two inches taller than I—; broad at the hip and shoulders; big bones, big hands, big feet, long arms, rather slender waist for one of his size. Yet all this is the smallest part of him. His head is no better shaped than others you have seen in Boston, but I swear I have never seen one so well set. I wondered why I felt a kind of awe in his presence; but I know now.

"The big thing is inside of him; it reaches out and touches you when you look in his eyes and when he moves his hands. It hits you again when you hear his voice. There are three words that come to me as I think of him; they are: Power, Vitality and Kindness. I think that he has a mind as strong as our best pair of oxen, and that God is driving it. He said little, and our minister could have said it as well as he did. He has a good-natured face, a bit weathered, with a pock-mark here and there—not handsome. His straight nose is a shade thick and large. His deep-set, blue-grey eyes are wide apart, and they look down into you. His brownish hair, brushed back and powdered and falling in a queue is a comely detail. His mouth is a trifle too large and firm when closed. Yet when he stood up, straight as an arrow, and smiled at us, he was magnificent; it's a big word, not carelessly chosen. He wore his riding boots. His blue and buff uniform with golden epaulettes and buttons was spotless and well fitted. From shoe to ruffles every detail in his dress was admirable. Still it was not his look or his manners, genteel as they were, that reduced me to a sense of smallness. It was the man

under it all. I felt as I did the day I looked up at the big mountain in New Hampshire, uncomfortably little. He has doubled my faith in our cause and in our ultimate victory."

Let us peek for a moment behind the curtain of history and see for ourselves what that army looked like which George Washington led to victory; only a hero in character and a genius in strategy could have successfully undertaken such a task. Turning again to that same diary we read:

"The spirit of our Company is for friendship, not for war. Stern discipline excites a degree of resentment. The men address their officers as if they were all having a noon hour in the hay field. Even the captain is 'Amos' to every private. It surely is the most remarkable army the world has seen—a fair of good-natured gossiping, homesick, peace-loving pioneers, spread out over the hills and valleys. A disorganized mass of ill-clad, poorly armed soldiers, with no knowledge of what is expected of fighting men. Many of them do not know the difference between an officer and a broomstick. The New England troops feel that all men are equal, even in a regiment; that a uniform cannot create a caste. So there is little order, government or discipline among them. We have only raw material—a mound of ore to be fused and slagged and shaped into useful iron.

"The air is full of the shouted orders: 'Half-cock your fire-locks! Handle your cartridge! Prime your cartridge! Shut your pans! Return your rammers! Poise your fire-locks! Cock your fire-locks! Present your fire-locks!' Eighteen motions are needed in loading, aiming and discharging this weapon. The fire-lock is your friend when it is loaded, but the world can come to an end while you are loading it!"

A few pages further on we read in the same diary:

"The big chief was here 'bout ten minutes ago," said one of the soldiers, meaning George Washington. "He and a squad o' cavalry; been riding round the camp. My God, Sir! he's colder than an iron bar on a winter morning, like most o' them Southern officers. Been shiverin' ever since he was here. I was kind o' riled; spoke to him friendly like—not thinking—same as if I was to hum. Forgot I was in the army. 'Nice mornin',' says I, 'Salute, sir,' says he, cross as a bear; an' me gettin' no pay since I got here."

It was truly a gigantic task to undertake with such material; but George Washington with his strong belief in divine guidance stood his ground and led his army to victory. To quote his own words: "The determinations of Providence are always wise, often unscrutable; and though its decrees appear to bear hard upon us at times, they are nevertheless meant for gracious purposes."

Washington was first in war, but he was also first in peace; but one who was unwilling to patch up an inglorious peace. Peace must ever be a reaching out in friendship toward our fellow-man regardless of race or creed; a lasting peace must be built up upon the principles of justice and human liberty.

Let me close by quoting Washington's own words—words which though spoken one hundred and fifty years ago are repeated today with greater emphasis than ever for all the world to hear and take to heart. Listen: "My first wish is to see this plague to mankind [war] banished from off the earth, and the sons and daughters of this world employed in more pleasing and innocent amusements, than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind."

AMERICAN AND GERMAN SONGS

At the end of Reverend Mr. Bruce's address the entire audience sang "America," the melody of which, being used for a well known German song, was familiar to all the Germans present.

With this, the first or "official" part of the pro-

gram was completed, and after a short intermission the second half of the evening's entertainment was opened as the orchestra played Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever." The orchestral selection was followed by an interesting feature consisting of a group of well known and typical American songs by a male quartet called the Utah Boys. The members of this group, M. A. Ashton, H. B. Summerhays, H. B. Sharp, and D. E. Tolman, were representatives of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and Mr. Haeberle mentioned particularly the fact that they had traveled from distant parts of Germany to take part on the program. Mr. Tolman, who also played a violin solo, came a distance of 540 miles to appear on this and the program given earlier in the week by the Albert Theater. The newspapers of Dresden commented especially on this feature of the program, and praised also the other Americans who took part.

Mrs. Kate McBride, long a resident of Dresden, sang a group of American songs, the orchestra played a typical American composition, and "Yankee Doodle" was played as a flute solo by Fritz Rucker, noted flutist of the State Opera. Mrs. Elsa Wieber-Brack, an American with the State

Opera, then pleased the audience with several soprano solos, and the program was ended with another composition of Sousa, "Liberty Bell." The remainder of the evening was spent in dancing.

The celebration resulted in such a "spontaneous outburst of friendship and good will," wrote Consul General Haeberle, "that a movement was started immediately upon the termination of the program to cable greetings to President Hoover, and a number of prominent German participants approached the Mayor, Dr. Külz, after his return from Berlin and asked him to send the following telegram on behalf of those present:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON.

AFTER A CELEBRATION GIVEN BY THE AMERICAN COLONY IN HONOR OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF YOUR COUNTRY, IN WHICH MORE THAN FOUR HUNDRED DRESDEN INHABITANTS, INCLUDING REPRESENTATIVES OF CITY AND STATE, PARTICIPATED, AND WHICH LED TO A SPONTANEOUS EXPRESSION OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN AMERICAN AND GERMAN CITIZENS, I HAVE THE HONOR TO EXPRESS TO YOUR EXCELLENCY, AS THE PRESENT HEAD OF THE UNITED STATES, MY GRATIFICATION AT THE SUCCESS OF THIS PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION, AND MY HOPE THAT THE TRADITIONAL FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN YOUR COUNTRY AND OUR CITY WILL ALWAYS LAST AND EVER DEEPEN.

IN THE NAME OF THE DRESDEN PARTICIPANTS,

(SIGNED) OBERBÜRGERMEISTER DR. KÜLZ.



GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL RECEPTION IN DRESDEN. THE PICTURE SHOWS MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN COLONY AND THEIR GERMAN FRIENDS ATTENDING THE RECEPTION AT THE HOTEL BELLEVUE ON JULY 4, 1932. Front row, left to right: American Consul A. T. Haeberle, Mrs. Altaffer, Miss Cornelia E. Bedford, Mrs. Rudolph Kratina (Members of the Committee on Arrangements) and Mrs. Haeberle.

NOTABLE PERSONS ATTEND

Among the guests of honor at the celebration were, according to Mr. Haeberle, "the foremost as well as other high representatives of the various Government Departments, the Commander in Dresden of the 'Reichswehr' (German Army), the Chief and other high officials of the Police, a representative of the German Chamber of Commerce, the president of the Federal Railroads of Saxony, and representatives of the press. The University of Dresden was represented by Dr. Nagel, one of the foremost scientists of Germany."

The importance with which the celebration was viewed by the government of Saxony is shown in the fact that it was attended by two members of the Cabinet, Dr. Mannsfeld, Secretary of Justice, and Dr. Richter, Secretary of the Interior. This was a special honor for, according to established German precedent, usually only one such official represents the cabinet on public occasions of this nature.

The press accounts of the event, which appeared in all the leading newspapers of Dresden, only served to corroborate Mr. Haeberle's estimate of it as the most notable celebration ever held in the city by a foreign colony. "They spoke of the illustrious gathering," wrote the Consul General, "that represented not only the Saxon officialdom, but also art, science, commerce, industry and banking as well as the consular corps. They enumerated not only the numbers of the first part of the program, but also praised the young Americans, the Utah Boys, who had come to Dresden to render vocal and instrumental selections. They spoke of the absorbing interest of the portrait drawn by Reverend Edward M. Bruce in his address on George Washington. They criticised favorably the singing of Mrs. McBride and Mrs. Wieber-Brack, and spoke of the program as having been of genuine artistic value."

The final program of this series, given during "George Washington Week," was presented on March 2 by the Humboldt Club of Dresden, an organization numbering among its members scholars and intellectual leaders of the city. The program was featured by a lecture by Dr. Carl Wittke, professor of history at the State University of Ohio, who was travelling in Germany on a lecture tour under the auspices of the Carl Schurz Society. Many government officials, members of the con-

sular corps, and other prominent people of Dresden attended the meeting. The lecture was followed by a social evening and the event formed a valuable addition to the other festivities in Dresden dedicated to the memory of George Washington.

DRESDEN HOLDS CEREMONIES ON JULY FOURTH

The celebrations in Dresden were continued on July 4 under even more difficult conditions than existed at the opening of the Bicentennial Year. Several American families had left the city, and the adverse economic situation was exerting a greater pressure than ever on many of those remaining. Despite all this, however, it was determined that the anniversary of America's Declaration of Independence should not be allowed to pass without proper recognition on the part of the American colony in Dresden. Being also a suitable occasion for further commemoration of George Washington's birth, a program dedicated to his memory was prepared.

Under the direction of a special committee consisting of Mrs. Maurice W. Altaffer, chairman, Mrs. Rudolf Kratina and Miss Cornelia E. Bedford, a Bicentennial reception and musical tea at the beautiful Bellevue Hotel overlooking the River Elbe, were planned as Fourth of July festivities; and the celebration, wrote Consul General Haeberle on July 20, 1932, "notwithstanding the great handicap referred to above, proved to be most worthy of the George Washington Bicentennial Year."

More than a hundred Americans and their friends were present to participate in the celebration. Among those in attendance were people of various nationalities and members of the consular corps in Dresden. Throughout the entire program an informal and a wholly friendly spirit prevailed.

AMERICAN CONSUL PRESIDES

Consul General Haeberle presided and opened the meeting by welcoming the guests and expressing his appreciation for the efforts of the committee in charge in their preparations for the event. Stating that the program was a continuation of the Bicentennial celebrations begun during "George Washington Week," Mr. Haeberle continued:

We, the citizens of the United States of America, are celebrating today the most significant event in the history of our country—the Declaration of our Independence. No future event can ever equal that in importance. It matters not how many heroic acts we or our descendants may perform on land,

on sea, or in the skies; it matters not how many holidays posterity may incorporate in our political calendar to commemorate glorious deeds and illustrious names; it matters not how high we may climb in our fame as a nation, no event can ever dim the glory that surrounds the memorable date of July 4, 1776.

This is the reason why the sound of "Liberty Bells," the boom of cannon, the bursting of rockets have echoed and reechoed through the period of our one hundred and fifty-six years of national existence. They are expressions of joy that form one of the earliest recollections in our lives and awaken memories of our youth. We remember the impatience with which we awaited the arrival of the Fourth, and unconsciously we long for a peep into the circus tent of our childhood.

Our immature minds were impressed with the importance of the day, and whether or not we recall the details of history, we do recall that the birth of our nation was the result, not of peaceful negotiation or barter, but of a supreme fearlessness that far outweighed the doubt and despondency of the gloomy period of our strife for liberty—a fearlessness and endurance that the Gods give to those alone who fight for a righteous cause.

That is the real summary of the story of the Revolution. That is the one great thought, the fundamental thought to be emphasized in commemorating the names of the founders of our Republic. History is replete with examples of brilliant achievements based on selfishness. But triumphant careers have terminated in disaster and empires have crumbled into dust because they were constructed on self-aggrandizement. We glory in the fact that the struggle of 1776 was a struggle not for self-aggrandizement, but for the God-given right of liberty. We glory in the fact that not the training of our revolutionary armies won our victories, but their fearlessness and endurance—a gift that the Gods have given to those alone who fight for a righteous cause. Those are the virtues of our armies that we extol, for they alone could surmount the difficulties of Valley Forge.

During the many thousand years of human strife, history has never recorded more brilliant military achievements than those of Washington and his generals. The Old World marveled at the daring and consummate strategy of the New.

To us, however, who approach the Battle Ground of American Freedom today, the greatest inspiration of patriotism comes not from the splendor of arms, but from the consecration of our forefathers to a sacred cause.

That chapter of our history—our struggle for independence—was written to incite future generations to the loftiest aspirations conceivable in man. And if knowing and recalling the ordeals and vicissitudes of that epochal struggle, we are not stirred today into a new resolution to emulate the virtues of our forefathers who gained for us our independence, we fail in our tribute of gratitude. If knowing and recalling all this, we hesitate to place the welfare of our country above our personal interests, we are preparing our nation for its decline.

The blood of our forefathers placed a sacred obligation upon posterity, and each successive generation must liquidate this indebtedness anew. Each successive generation must perform its task, whatever it may be, for the perpetuation of the fabric of American Freedom.

Have our fathers paid their indebtedness towards our forefathers? The answer lies in the stars of our flag. They tell those who understand their symbolic language an eloquent story of national development. From thirteen colonies we have grown into a federation of forty-eight states representing millions of miles of territorial acquisition. The expansion of our frontiers has been accompanied by a relative expansion of material and intellectual wealth.

If we have not exaggerated our greatness, a deeper responsibility rests upon the present century than upon the past.

It became the lot of our generation not only to preserve our inheritance of high ideals, but also to meet the additional, hitherto unknown duties of one of the most restless of all periods.

Our country is involved this year in political conflict. It is a legitimate one provided for by our constitution. But the issues involved are so serious that we pray that it may be, as the constitution intended, an expression of patriotism and not selfish partisanship. The present time is fraught with dangers that cannot be wholly combatted by political creeds or controlled by Government regulations. May we, therefore, during the turbulence of the present day and may our fellow-countrymen at home recall the sterling qualities of our forefathers and, above all, the wisdom, unselfishness and patriotism that characterized the man whose 200th birthday we are celebrating this year; the man whose name is uppermost in our thoughts today; George Washington, the man who achieved for us our independence and who to this day has retained the foremost position in the hearts of his countrymen.

He has been pronounced the highest type not only of American citizen, but also of world citizen, and mindful of this fact, we will not fail to find our sphere of activity as American citizens residing abroad. We will not hesitate to declare our platform of true Americanism as an appeal to all our countrymen residing in foreign lands. Our platform promises to assist our Government and people in creating a new era of inseparable relationship between the various countries of the world; it promises that we will fulfill our mission as messengers of friendship from home; that we will not be hampered by prejudice in our regard for all that is good and noble in our fellow citizens of the world; it recognizes the difficulties encountered by all Governments in confronting new problems, and promises the same unselfish cooperation to others in the protection of their rights in our country that we receive abroad in the protection of ours; it promises to promote Americanism in the larger sense through export and import of the best that the commercial, intellectual and spiritual world can offer for the benefit of mutual advancement.

In brief, may we, may all who are exponents of American principles in foreign countries, may our nation continue to be guided by the standard of our forefathers. Their standard may be followed in every age and place; their standard is acceptable and welcomed in the remotest corner of the world. For theirs was the Golden Standard of "Man's Inalienable Rights,—Life, Liberty, and Pursuit of Happiness."

REMARKS OF JUDGE WELCH

Judge David Welch of New York, an American whose frequent visits to Germany made him well known among his countrymen there, happened to be present in Dresden on this occasion, and Mr. Haeberle called upon him to make a few remarks. Judge Welch responded with a brief patriotic speech in which he referred to the Declaration of Independence as one of the greatest documents ever penned by the hand of man. It was the efforts of George Washington, he asserted, more than those of any other man, which made the Declaration more than a mere show of empty words. Judge Welch expressed the hope that out of the trying conditions of affairs at that time, both Germany and America would emerge stronger and better

equipped to meet the problems of the future. He closed his remarks by proposing a toast to the President of the United States.

Consul General Haeberle responded with a toast to the President of the German Reich, General von Hindenburg.

A very interesting feature of the program was supplied by Baron von Nettlebladt, a native of Dresden who had resided for some years in the United States. The Baron read two original poems, one of which described his first fourth of July in America and proved especially appealing to the audience. Cello solos by Rudolf Kratina, a member of the orchestra of the State Opera of Dresden, and a reading by Miss Cornelia Bedford contributed to the enjoyment of the program. The day's festivities were concluded with dancing.

On the Sunday preceding the Independence Day celebration, July 3, a patriotic service was held in the American Church of St. John under the direction of the rector, Reverend Edward M. Bruce, who delivered a patriotic sermon. The American flag was displayed in the church, and in addition to patriotic songs, special music for the service was provided by Gerhard Wiesenhuetter, a prominent organist of Dresden.

ECONOMIC PRESSURE FELT

The auspicious ceremonies with which the Bicentennial Celebration in Dresden was inaugurated will be recalled from what has been said in the foregoing pages. If the events which followed were less pretentious than the opening programs it was not because of any diminution of enthusiasm or any lessening of the desire to honor George Washington's memory; but rather because of the fact that the pressure of the adverse economic conditions prevailing throughout the world began to be felt more and more keenly in Dresden. Indeed, not a few Americans found themselves virtually stranded in a foreign country, and the plight of some of these made it necessary for their more fortunate countrymen to render assistance wherever possible.

Owing to these conditions and to the fact that some American families in the Dresden consular district were actually in need, the closing Bicentennial ceremonies in Dresden were held in the nature of a Thanksgiving Dinner which was made the occasion to collect money for the assistance of these people. It was felt by those in charge, stated Consul General Haeberle, that no "worthier way

could be found to pay a tribute to the memory of George Washington than by ministering to the poor and needy on a day of general thanksgiving and rejoicing."

Reverend Mr. Bruce, Rector of the American Church of St. John in Dresden and a member of the Dresden Bicentennial Committee headed the committee named to supervise the Thanksgiving ceremonies. Associated with him were Mrs. Maurice W. Altaffer, Mrs. Rudolf Kratina, Mrs. Herbert Gutschow, Mrs. Gottfried Herpst and Mrs. Jordan Natscheff.

THANKSGIVING DAY DINNER

The Thanksgiving Day dinner was held in the Bellevue Hotel which was especially decorated for the occasion with American flags. In addition to the Americans present, there were a number of German friends and members of other foreign colonies in the city, as well as consular representatives of several different nations. The most informal and friendly spirit prevailed during the celebration of this typically American festive day.

Reverend Mr. Bruce was the only speaker on this occasion, and his brief remarks were entirely in keeping with the occasion. Identifying the dinner as the official closing event of the Bicentennial Year, the Rector asserted his belief that wherever George Washington's name is known, people had been bettered during 1932 by having their attention called to his courage, integrity and other virtues which made him one of history's greatest figures. The tributes to Washington's memory which he had witnessed in Dresden, said Dr. Bruce, had been most gratifying to him, as he knew they had been to his countrymen, as evidence of the deep and abiding friendship existing between Germany and America. After a short review of part of George Washington's official life, the speaker ended by expressing the hope that greater cooperation among all peoples would speedily bring about a return to more stable economic conditions throughout the world.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung at the conclusion of the dinner, and the rest of the evening was spent in dancing.

A very interesting feature in connection with the closing ceremonies in Dresden were the religious services conducted in the more than sixty branches of the German-Austrian Missions of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. The program,

which was presented on November 27, 1932, featured an address prepared especially for the occasion by Consul General Haeberle at the invitation of Dr. Oliver H. Budge, President of the Mission. Other numbers on the program were a reading, "To the Honor of George Washington," the patriotic anthem, "America," sung by a quartet, an address, "George Washington the Man," and another reading, "George Washington's Message to Us."

STREET NAMED AFTER WASHINGTON

As a permanent mark of Dresden's esteem and admiration for George Washington is the street, destined to become the main thoroughfare through the rapidly growing industrial section of the city, which was named in honor of the great American President. Dr. Külz, Lord Mayor of Dresden, and his associates in the municipal government, selected the new street for this honor rather than renaming an older one in the belief that such action would more fittingly express the sentiments of the city and its people.

Washington Street starts from the new Kaditzer Bridge over the River Elbe, and forms an important connecting link in the direct international highway system leading from Berlin through Dresden to the capitals of Czechoslovakia and Austria. It is 131 feet wide and will feature a promenade in the center, slightly raised above the street surface, with trees and shrubbery on each side. Special lanes will be provided to accommodate motor vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians so that all traffic may move with as great speed and safety as possible. Combining utility and beauty George Washington Street in Dresden will ever remain a fitting tribute to the memory of America's great leader, and a memento of the celebrations in his honor during the Bicentennial Year.

CELEBRATION AT FRANKFORT

The largest assemblage of Americans ever seen in Frankfort-on-Main, historic birthplace of the immortal Goethe, gathered to honor the memory of George Washington on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of his birth, in the largest banquet hall of the famous Palmengarten. Nearly 200 persons, including eminent Germans, members of the Consular Corps in Frankfort, and friends from other countries, were in attendance. A cordial spirit pervaded the entire celebration. The event was

one of the most memorable functions ever held by a foreign colony in Frankfort.

The Americans in Frankfort were joined in the celebration by many of their compatriots in other parts of the district, who came from Wiesbaden, Rüsselsheim and Mainz. A retired officer of the United States Cavalry who had fought Indians many years before on the Western plains of America, made a long and difficult journey with his wife from their home in a snow-bound village in the Odenwald to take part in the celebration.

United States Consul General W. L. Lowrie presided at the celebration, and in a brief opening speech welcomed the guests to the banquet in honor of America's first President. Mr. Lowrie explained the purpose of the commemoration and told of the world-wide proportions it had assumed. Every American citizen, he said, was to be given the opportunity to honor in some manner the memory of George Washington during the Bicentennial Year. Quoting eulogies on the first President by Abraham Lincoln and Calvin Coolidge, the Consul General closed his remarks by bidding the guests to the feast.

At the conclusion of the banquet Dr. Landmann, Mayor of Frankfort, delivered an eloquent speech on the close relations long existing between his city and the United States. Similarities between President von Hindenburg and George Washington were referred to by the speaker who pointed out that both gave up old monarchical attachments to join the forces of democracy. Dr. Landmann was, according to Mr. Lowrie, "generous and complimentary in his address, which made an excellent impression."

The British Consul General in Frankfort, Mr. Bosanquet, next spoke briefly, considering for the most part the cordial relations and proverbial friendship between England and the United States. George Washington's British ancestry was specifically cited by the speaker who said that all Englishmen were proud of this fact.

Professor Louis R. Grote of the von Noorden-Klinik, an American by descent, was the speaker of the evening. Dr. Grote began by saying that the vision of George Washington the General, the Statesman and the true American, was "open to everybody"; but despite this fact the speaker expressed his belief that the average person was acquainted only with the barest outlines of Washington's life. One of America's chief contribu-

tions to the world, asserted the professor, was her conception of the true meaning of liberty and its practical application in daily life. The same conception of liberty was held alike by Washington and Goethe as the antithesis of that adhered to by "superficial people who identify liberty with the release of barriers of all kinds—freedom from burdens, from duty and from labor."

"It will never be possible," stated Dr. Grote, "to conceive George Washington as a pathetic, heroic figure, whose big gesture has whipped up the passion of a nation for a moment only. If one seeks, however, for the prototype of a self-denying, basically modest man, bent only upon fulfillment of duty, his name will always arise."

"Washington has become to the world the symbol of a will towards a duty, which is remarkably embodied in the American people of today."

The evening's program was concluded with appropriate music by one of Frankfort's leading orchestras, and was followed by dancing.

Special decorations for the occasion gave the banquet hall an exceedingly attractive appearance with German and American flags appropriately displayed. A picture of George Washington attracted much attention, occupying as it did a prominent place in the hall.

Included among the guests of honor were the Mayor of Frankfort and Mrs. Landmann, City Councilor Dr. Michel, Dr. and Mrs. Louis Grote, and the foreign consular officers in Frankfort with their wives. Twenty American students at the University of Frankfort were also guests of the committee.

The Frankfort Bicentennial Committee in charge of the celebration consisted of: Consul General W. L. Lowrie, chairman; Charles N. Powers; Dr. S. S. McFarlane; B. W. Randolph; and Edwin Van D'Elden.

DARMSTADT NAMES SQUARE FOR WASHINGTON

The next celebration within the consular district presided over by Consul General Lowrie, took place July 25 in Darmstadt, capital of Hesse-Darmstadt, when the prominent square in front of the Orpheum Theater was renamed "Washington Platz" in honor of George Washington. Darmstadt, according to Mr. Lowrie, "has a population of about 90,000, ranks among the finest of the smaller German capitals, and has long been a center of art and industry."

Considerable pride was shown by the people of Darmstadt in the fact that theirs was the second city in Germany to name a square in honor of George Washington, the first having been named in Berlin, capital of the German Republic.

On the morning of the dedicatory ceremonies a large crowd filled the square which was to be named in honor of Washington. American, German, Hessian, and Darmstadt flags all waved from tall flagpoles. The program began with music by the municipal band under the direction of Kapellmeister Schlupp. The male chorus of the Darmstadt Singing-Association, under the leadership of Director Etzold, sang the German song, "Wo gen Himmel Eichen rauschen."

Among the guests of honor were Consul General and Mrs. Lowrie, representatives of the State and Municipal authorities, and members of the Beethoven Tour from New York City. Mayor Müller welcomed the guests in the opening speech, saying:

Not only the American people celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birthday in February of this year. The whole world took notice of it. And the reason was certainly not just a courtesy to the American people. It was much more a desire to honor the memory of this heroic man, whose qualities and deeds as a soldier, statesman and as a man were a brilliant example for the whole world. I believe that now we Germans, in this moment in the history of our people which has led us into a deep, uneven valley and therefore have great need for real leaders, we Germans can find inspiration here from a person who personifies the ideal of man. His ardent desire for freedom inspired and enabled him under the most difficult circumstances to throw off a heavy yoke, to become free from a better organized, and much better armed, opponent, the British power, which unfortunately operated with bought German mercenary troops. I will use this opportunity to emphasize that the Hessian troops which fought together with the English army against the young American nation were not members of our Hessian State, but of the former Kurhessen. On the other hand, the chief of Washington's general staff was a former German officer, the well known General von Steuben, whose aid to American independence is well recognized in the United States. Washington was not only a victorious military leader against superior forces, but he was also a conspicuous statesman and politician who understood how to hold the gains with energy, tact and wisdom, and to judge the strength, opposition and possibilities of the young state and thus he laid the foundation for the powerful federation of states which now plays a large and important rôle in the affairs of the world.

When we determined to honor this great man, it was not only because of the admiration and respect for a man, who by his example belongs to the whole world, but the especially close and friendly relations which connect us with our American countrymen. This year's visit of the Beethoven Choir of New York gives us a welcome opportunity to emphasize the old bands of friendship and to strengthen them by the inauguration of this lovely place in the memory of a man who is dear and valuable to all of us.

I heartily greet our amiable guests from New York in the name of our city. I especially greet the Consul General of the United States, Mr. Lowrie, and the American in charge of the Opel Works Rüsselsheim, Mr. Paul Buerger, who together with their ladies have honored this celebration. I also greet our Darmstadt guests, especially the representatives of the State Government and municipal authorities with their ladies.

I therefore name this German place in honor of the great American Independence hero and I ask you to give this German honor a celebration note by singing the first verse of our Deutschlandlied.

Brief remarks were made by the representative of the State President and Mr. Strauss, head of the Beethoven Tour. The program was concluded with music by the Darmstadt Choir and the municipal orchestra.

opening remarks announced that a prominent street in the city would be renamed in honor of Washington. The speaker paid glowing tribute to George Washington as a man patriotic enough to sacrifice his own personal wishes for the good of his country, and likened President von Hindenburg to America's first President. Dr. Petersen also called attention to the fact that during George Washington's administration the first consul of the United States was appointed to Hamburg, and referred to the friendly relations which have ever since existed between that city and the country of George Washington.

As the principal speaker of the occasion, Dr.



OBERBÜRGERMEISTER MÜLLER
DELIVERING ADDRESS.



A PORTION OF THE AUDIENCE; left to right, first row: Frau Strauss, Mrs. Lowrie, Consul General Lowrie, Frau Riess, Frau Müller, Frau Koepke; second row, Herr Meyer, Herr Strauss, Oberbürgermeister Müller, Herr Riess, Herr Brauneck.



HERR STRAUSS, REPRESENTING THE
STATE OF HESSE-DARMSTADT, SPEAK-
ING AT THE DEDICATION.

CITY OF DARMSTADT DEDICATES WASHINGTON PLATZ AT PUBLIC CEREMONY.

Following the program a luncheon was served at the Hotel zur Traube at which the Americans were guests of honor, and brief but impressive speeches by Mayor Müller, Consul General Lowrie, and Mr. Strauss enlivened the gathering.

HAMBURG HONORS GEORGE WASHINGTON

The Senate of Hamburg arranged a celebration in the city hall of Hamburg which took place on Washington's birthday. The large assembly hall at the Rathaus was well filled with especially invited guests including the entire consular corps of Hamburg, civic heads of the city, other officials, and citizens.

Dr. Carl Petersen, chief Burgomaster of Hamburg, presided at the celebration, and during his

Adolph Rein, head of the Colonial and Overseas Section of the Historical College of the University of Hamburg, was next introduced by Dr. Petersen. Dr. Rein's address on the life of George Washington was broadcast and according to the report of United States Consul General John E. Kehl, was exceptionally well received.

That the celebration proved of considerable interest in Hamburg is shown by the fact that the leading hotels of the city were all appropriately decorated on Washington's birthday. The offices of the United States Steamship Lines and the Hamburg-American Steamship Line prepared window displays featuring portraits of George Washington and flags of the United States and Germany.

In honor of the occasion, all the liners in port that day were also appropriately decorated.

BANQUET AT HOTEL ATLANTIC

The main feature of the day's activities was a banquet and ball held that evening in the Hotel Atlantic under the auspices of the American George Washington Bicentennial Committee in



STREET IN HAMBURG NAMED FOR WASHINGTON. DR. CARL PETERSEN, CHIEF BURGOMASTER, ANNOUNCED THE NAMING OF THIS STREET IN HONOR OF THE GREAT AMERICAN AT THE BICENTENNIAL CEREMONY IN 1932.

Hamburg. The affair was attended by the highest city officials and representatives of the leading circles of Hamburg. Of this banquet Mr. Kehl wrote the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission on February 25:

From German and other non-American sources expressions of commendation were numerous, even to the extent of declaring the affair to have been the largest and most successful held in Hamburg by foreigners. The German participation, including as it did the highest officials and the best-known civilians, was most gratifying.

The American Bicentennial Committee for Hamburg, which was in charge of the banquet and other Bicentennial features, was headed by Consul General Kehl and consisted of the following members: John J. Meily; A. C. Landis; N. T. Lawrence; Dr. A. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy; and John G. Sawall. An honorary committee consisting of officials, educators, and statesmen of Hamburg, was also appointed by Mr. Kehl.

Under the joint auspices of the Society of Friends of the United States in Hamburg, the Institute of Foreign Politics, and the Bicentennial Committee,

the next Bicentennial Celebration in Hamburg took place on March 8. This feature was a lecture on George Washington and the Foreign Policies of the United States delivered by Dr. Carl Wittke of Ohio State University at the University of Hamburg. It was reported that the lecture was well attended and favorably received. Following the lecture a dinner was given at the Hotel Alsterhof, which was attended by leading members of the American colony, professors, and students of Hamburg University, and officers of the Institute of Foreign Politics.

"It was," wrote Mr. Kehl, "a very pleasant and an interesting evening."

THANKSGIVING DAY PROGRAM

Although it was not possible to organize a Bicentennial Celebration for July 4, the Hamburg committee planned and carried out an excellent program for Thanksgiving Day which was an appropriate ending to the year of festivities. As was the case in the many other cities throughout the world where Americans were residing, the Thanksgiving dinner in Hamburg was a typically American celebration. There were 150 persons in attendance, including the officials of the city as well as other eminent Germans and other nationals. The American colony was present in a body.

The dinner was given in the Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten, the leading hostelry in Hamburg, and consisted of the usual turkey with cranberry sauce, sweet potatoes and pumpkin pie. Dr. Ruscheweyh, president of the city council, proposed a toast to the President of the United States, and United States Consul General John E. Kehl proposed a toast to the President of the German Reich. The speaker of the day was Charles B. Miller, a member of the American Club of Hamburg, whose interesting oration was interspersed with frequent and appropriate reference to George Washington. Mr. Miller's speech in full follows:

Thanksgiving, our most American festival day, is more indigenous than any other, as it antedates the birth of the Republic by a century and a half, and has its origin in motives which urged the Pilgrims on their journey before political independence was conceived. It was, in its inception, a devotional exercise, a service of thanksgiving offered by the Pilgrims for their first harvest. After the trials of that first terrible winter, any harvest at all must have seemed a bounty from heaven. Their action was all the more natural as it was in consonance with so much of their daily life. As one writer has expressed it, the "religious purpose" was the "dominant impulse" of the early colonists. It was this purpose which

brought them to New England and its maintenance was the central feature of their organization for nearly a century. The search for geographical isolation, and as much political autonomy as they might obtain, were only means to this end. The Deity was a member of every household, and a constant companion in the life and thoughts of every person.

With the changes in political and social conditions, or more fundamentally, the changes in the motives which inspired the population, the religious element was maintained, though later without the preliminary fasting. The custom was prevalent in other than the New England states but not always observed on the same day, nor in the same period of the year. It was not always a feast in thanks for some benefit received, but might take the form of fasting and prayers to avert some threatened calamity. The Colonial Governors had always set aside a day to celebrate a military victory, or as a day of mourning for a catastrophe, and with the outbreak of the Revolution such occasions became more frequent.

On November 1, 1777, we have the first approach to a National Thanksgiving Day Proclamation. It designated December 18 of that year as the occasion, and it is significant that in the language of the proclamation, "It is recommended to the Legislatures or Executive Powers of these United States, to set aside Thursday the 18th day of December next, for solemn thanksgiving and praise." The proclamation was signed by Henry Laurens, as president of the Continental Congress. Although the issuing of the proclamation was left to the States, the celebration was unified. It was halfway toward assuming a national significance.

It is seldom that a custom such as this continues for over three centuries, without owing a considerable obligation to the foremost character of that period during which it rises from the level of a local observance to the dignity of a national ceremony. Such a debt Thanksgiving owes to George Washington. It may be of interest to read what Washington wrote on the occasion which prompted the proclamation just mentioned. On October 18 of that year, being in Worcester Township, Pennsylvania, at the time, Washington issued a proclamation announcing the surrender of Burgoyne's Army. He concludes, "The Chaplains of the Army are to prepare short discourses suited to the joyful occasion, and to deliver them to their several corps and brigades at five o'clock this afternoon." Later, when on the march to Valley Forge, Washington ordered the observance of the day previously noted. His order issued on December 17, reads: "Tomorrow being the day set apart by the Honorable Congress for public thanksgiving and praise, and duty calling us devoutly to express our grateful acknowledgement to God for the manifold blessings he has granted us, the General directs that the Army remain in its present quarters and that the Chaplains perform divine service with their several corps and brigades, and earnestly exhorts all officers and soldiers whose absence is not indispensably necessary, to attend with reverence the solemnities of the day."

This type of proclamation is indicative of Washington's character. For him the occasion was definitely a religious one, a service of thanksgiving, and the varying fortunes of the Continental Army, it is not to be doubted that he would regularly express himself in this way. Certainly his letters indicate a deep religious nature, and an abiding trust in a higher power, such that his conception of thanksgiving would be that of a devotional exercise rather than a festival. As President in 1789, Washington issued the first National Thanksgiving Day Proclamation designating November the 26th of that year. It is interesting to note that this time there was no recommendation that the States assume the responsibility. The General who had led a ragged half-starved army to victory, now as President spoke to the nation. Thanksgiving had come of age; it was now a national event. Subsequently presidential proclamations were issued at irregular

intervals until 1864, when Lincoln named the last Thursday in November, which has remained the official date since that time.

Our debt to George Washington is not limited to his military achievements. The first steps of the new nation in peace were as hazardous as the commitments of the colonies in war. The union formed for defense against the enemy from without, had to be cemented against dissension from within. To the genius of Washington's leadership in this period of doubt, the nation will ever be obligated. It is a most happy choice which permits us to close the celebration of the Bicentennial of his birth on a day when thankfulness may be most fittingly acknowledged, a day to which he gave the seal of its national character.

But it is, perhaps, the more social element of the occasion which has perpetuated it, and made for its greater popularity. The memory of tribulations is dimmed with time, and our sense of gratitude that we were able to endure may be submerged in an interest of the moment. Yet there remain the ties of family and kinfolk, the social group, "you all" as they say in the South. These ties are ever present and are tightened not only in adversity but in times of festival. The Puritans showed a keen sense of human nature when to the religious observance, they added the element of family reunion. It is often in a circle of closely-related individuals that the intangible values of an ideal, religious or cultural, may best be nurtured.

I feel that it is some such kinship by which we, members of a great American family, have been drawn here this evening. For many of us the more intimate interests of the home are on the other side of the ocean, but residing in a foreign land, we may join in this festival on the basis of our larger kinship, our nationality, and from the ideals which it represents, the memories which it evokes, we may experience a greater thankfulness for the advantages which we enjoy, derive an added courage for the work of reconstruction ahead of us, and acknowledge a greater pride in the privileges and obligations of our citizenship.

BICENTENNIAL EVENTS IN LEIPZIG

The great hall of the Rathaus in Leipzig was filled to capacity on February 22, 1932, as 100 Americans and 600 Germans assembled to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birth in a program presented under the auspices of the Bicentennial Committee of Leipzig. The assembly room was especially decorated for the occasion with the flags of Germany and America, and the gathering represented highest officialdom of Leipzig and the Province of Saxony in addition to leaders in the fields of education and commerce. The program was broadcast to all parts of central Germany, including the Prussian province of Saxony, and the free states of Saxony, Thuringia and Anhalt.

The program was opened with Haydn's Concert in D-major, played by the Collegium Musicum of the University of Leipzig, a famous musical organization of 32 university students, under the direction of Dr. Helmut Schultz. Mrs. Valeska Wagner, an American concert singer, then sang "The

Star Spangled Banner" while the audience stood in respectful silence.

United States Consul Ralph C. Busser next delivered a brief speech of welcome, thanking the people of Leipzig, on behalf of his compatriots, for the cooperation and hospitality always extended to Americans who came to the city. The Consul reviewed the close relations existing between Leipzig and the United States, and told of the great service which Germans had rendered in America from the time of the Revolutionary War to the present. The historical importance of George Washington was emphasized and his greatest work, Mr. Busser said, was his constant effort towards "the peaceful settlement of international disputes and the cultivation of friendly relations with other countries." The following is a translation in full of Consul Busser's remarks:

My brief remarks are chiefly to explain the purpose and scope of this celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, the first President of the United States of America and regarded everywhere as the "Father of his Country."

Under the auspices of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, which was created by Congress and

of which the President of the United States is the honorary chairman, anniversary celebrations have been organized in every city and town in the United States, also in many cities abroad where Americans are residing or sojourning. It is considered fitting that we also hold a celebration in Leipzig where so many Americans are students at the world-renowned educational institutions, especially the University of Leipzig, the Conservatory of Music, and the State Academy for Graphic Art and Book-making. Large numbers of American business men are attracted to Leipzig as the European center of the world's fur trade and as the principal seat of the lithographic printing and book-making industry of Germany. Visiting American wholesale buyers are particularly numerous during the Leipzig Spring and Autumn Trade Fairs.

On behalf of my compatriots who are now here or who have taken part in the commercial or cultural life of Leipzig, I take this occasion to express heartily our sincere thanks for the cooperation and hospitality always extended to Americans by the authorities of the Reich, of the Free States of this great region, and of the City of Leipzig; by the heads of the educational institutions, and also by the citizens of this great city. Through the kind cooperation of the Broadcasting Company we are able to extend this celebration to all parts of Central Germany, including also the Universities of Halle and Jena as well as the famous "Bauhaus" (School of Architecture) in Dessau, which are likewise attended by young Americans. Other famous destinations in Central Germany for traveling Americans are the classic city of Weimar with its Goethe, Schiller and Liszt memorials, as well as Erfurt, Eisenach and Wittenberg—famous for their Martin Luther shrines.

Thus through the residence and visits of Americans in Germany and of Germans in the United States, and the exchange of ideas, works and achievements in science, indus-



GEORGE WASHINGTON CELEBRATION AT LEIPZIG. GERMANS AND AMERICANS LISTENING TO AMERICAN CONSUL BUSSER DELIVERING THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME AT THE CITY HALL.

try, music, literature, the drama and other arts, economic, cultural and spiritual ties are formed which lead to a better understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

We are assembled here today to honor the memory of Washington not merely for his great military achievements during the seven years war for American independence, but rather on account of the leading part he took in the making of the Federal Constitution and in the building of a united nation out of the thirteen states whose divergent policies at that time had first to be reconciled. Washington should also be honored for his great services while First President of the Republic toward the peaceful settlement of international disputes and in the cultivation of friendly relations with other countries. Throughout his distinguished public career Washington was never actuated by political ambition or other selfish motives, but accepted the most difficult tasks and the heaviest burdens—first of the supreme military command, and afterwards of the Presidency—only in response to the will of the American people and for the sake of his beloved country.

The thoughts of all my countrymen are expressed when I refer with gratitude to the splendid services rendered not only by General von Steuben and other German officers associated with Washington in the organization and campaigns of the American Army, but also by that great statesman Carl Schurz and other distinguished German-Americans who have contributed so much to the cultural, political and economic welfare and progress of the American people from the Colonial era down to the present time.

It is a special pleasure for me to express my thanks to those who spared neither time nor trouble in contributing their part to the success of this celebration. Finally I extend my heartiest thanks to all of you who have shown by the large attendance your sympathetic interest and co-operation in honoring the memory of our greatest American statesman.

RESPONSE BY DR. LOESER

Mayor Ewald Loeser, representing Head Mayor Goerdeler who was detained in Berlin on State business, replied to the remarks of Consul Busser by asserting that the qualities which George Washington so eminently exemplified were the same qualities needed by the world in 1932. Dr. Loeser spoke eloquently, as the following translation of his words shows:

There are a great many reciprocal relations between German history and George Washington. If I do not stress the historical memories, it is because I feel the present distress in Germany. Now that we Germans are in the midst of our hardest struggle for the preservation of our nation, it appears to me that the spirit of Washington is near to us Germans, or so it should be, at least.

Are not the qualities, which are lauded as the cardinal virtues of Washington's character—unselfishness, wisdom and courage—the same as those we need today more than at any other time in our history? It was neither ambition nor thirst for glory which influenced Washington, for only his sense of duty obliged the taciturn, lordly and well-to-do aristocrat (who doubtless would have preferred to continue devoting himself exclusively to his farms) to accept the office of military commander-in-chief and later on, the Presidency. Never was his courage in doubt; but this courage had a certain refinement which I desire to emphasize especially with regard to the Germany of today.

We are able to recognize in Washington how far cautious

reserve and a cool head, whereby decisions were made only after careful consideration, are necessary to overcome the gravest dangers to a country.

Under this clear-headed, cautious, courageous, unselfish and wise leadership of Washington, the Americans won their freedom from a powerful enemy. By the same qualities they built up a united nation. I believe that we Germans of the year 1932 can learn a great deal from this man's life. In Washington's greatness, which is recognized by Americans and Germans alike, I feel the importance of the present celebration. I trust that this fête will help to increase the mutual knowledge of the history and heroes of both countries, and thereby the understanding between our peoples in order to promote mutual esteem and self-respect, agreement and self-support, international cooperation and national character.

The speaker of the day was Dr. Erich Brandenburg, professor of history at the University of Leipzig, the author of several standard works on German political history and one of Europe's most distinguished authorities on modern European history. In his address, Dr. Brandenburg gave an impressive picture of the personality of George Washington and his importance against the background of American history. The audience was reminded that the problems Washington faced during the Revolutionary War were such as could have been surmounted by no ordinary man, and America's debt to him was increased thereby. Part of the professor's interesting discourse has been translated as follows:

Washington was everything but a revolutionary; he was an aristocrat, a quiet, earnest and taciturn man, who seldom and unwillingly talked in public. When twenty years of age, Washington for the first time took part in the historic events of his country. He served brilliantly at the time of the unfortunate campaign of General Braddock against the French. In the year 1774 the Congress of the thirteen States assembled in Philadelphia. Washington attended as a delegate from Virginia and received from Congress in 1775, the supreme command of the American army, then already in the field against the British at Boston.

He was immediately confronted with the most difficult of problems. He had to conduct a war in an enormous country, thinly populated and almost without roads, with an army that hardly deserved the name, against a disciplined European army which was equipped with all the necessary military supplies. But he solved this problem by carefully conserving his military strength and economizing his small resources. Thus Washington was the most suitable commander in the situation in which he was placed.

When with the help of the French the War of Independence came to a victorious conclusion for America, Washington was unanimously elected first President of the United States which had been established through his achievements. As a statesman he also succeeded by wise measures in guiding the young republic through the first difficult years. Thus Washington has become the Father of his Country and to all Americans is still the ideal of a true republican.

At the conclusion of Dr. Brandenburg's remarks Mrs. Valeska Wagner sang the ode "Die Allmacht" by Franz Schubert, and the Collegium Musicum

played the overture from "Claudine von Villa bella" by the same composer to bring the commemoration to a fitting close.

The celebration was organized by the Leipzig Bicentennial Committee consisting of Consul Busser, chairman; Dr. H. Earle Blunt, Theodore W. Knauth, Dr. Samuel A. Nock, and Sidney Rosenthal. Associated with them was an honorary committee consisting of 21 distinguished citizens of Leipzig, mostly government authorities or heads of the leading educational institutions in the city.

MUNICH CELEBRATES BICENTENNIAL

In the city of Munich, seat of one of Germany's great universities, the 200th anniversary of George Washington's birth was commemorated on February 22, 1932, in a program which, according to the *MUNCHENER STADTZEITUNG*, leading Munich newspaper, "was more than an act of courtesy and had a deeper meaning than merely that of a gesture to the country across the ocean." The celebration was held in the "old Rathaus hall" under the auspices of the Bavarian State Government, the City Council of Munich, the American Consulate General and the Deutsche Akademie.

"The historic hall," continued the item in the paper named above, "was adorned with the American flag, surrounded by the colors of the old and new German Reich, Bavaria and the city of Munich. A picture of George Washington, copied from the painting in the White House, lent by the Municipal Gallery of Art, looked out from the laurel surrounding it over the distinguished assembly in which old political, economic and cultural circles of Munich were represented."

The Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of Munich, under the leadership of Adolf Mennerich, opened the celebration with an overture from Mozart after which six five-minute speeches were given by eminent German officials.

The first speaker was Dr. Gürtner, Bavarian State Minister of Justice, representing the Bavarian State, who spoke of George Washington as a personality whose "light radiates far beyond his home country." "In every place where there are people who honor human greatness," Dr. Gürtner asserted, "they will share in this day. The Bavarian State Government congratulates America on its great son, of whom it has been truly said that he was 'first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen.'"

MAYOR SCHARNAGL'S ADDRESS

Dr. Karl Scharnagl, Mayor of Munich, then spoke in tribute to the "fine American Colony standing in close social and cultural relations with Munich and its inhabitants," and said further, "whenever we joyfully remember the successful cooperation of the American intellectual life with our own efforts, we will never forget the great leader to whom the United States owes its origin."

On behalf of the educational institutions of the city, Dr. Demoll, rector of the University of Munich, extended greetings to the Americans and voiced the expectation that in the celebration of George Washington's birth anniversary, Germany and the United States would be drawn nearer together.

World economy in connection with the name of George Washington was considered by Joseph Pschorr, president of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce. The cordial business relations existing between residents of Munich and Americans were cited as one of the bonds uniting the United States and Germany in international friendliness.

Interesting personal recollections of visits to America, which began in 1880, were then given by Dr. Oskar von Miller, founder of the German Museum in Munich. Every one who knows Washington's country, said the doctor, becomes an admirer of America; and every one who knows the Americans becomes the friend of America.

The reverend Dr. Frederick M. Kirkus, pastor of the American Church in Munich, spoke briefly of the sterling qualities which made George Washington one of the greatest figures in world history.

The speaker of the day was Dr. Carl F. Wittke of the history department of the Ohio State University. Dr. Wittke was in Germany on the invitation of the Deutsche Akademie to participate in the German celebrations of Washington's birth by lecturing in different parts of the country on the life of the great American. Giving a summary of the professor's address, the *MUNCHENER STADTZEITUNG* said:

Dr. Wittke drew a wonderfully portrayed picture of the historical development of the United States with George Washington in the center as the great moral force in the American Revolution and peaceful colonization. In thoughtful sentences the speaker challenged one to study the history of the United States, for a new spiritual horizon seeks to encompass the world. If America today is slowly coming to the consciousness that it can not live without Europe, the same is true of Europe. President Hoover once said that

without order in Europe we will never be able to overcome our depression. Americans always value "fair play." No nation in the world in distress and misery has ever sought America's help in vain. America is, however, bound to the German people by closest interests. The speaker hoped that the celebration would give a happy occasion for mutual study of each other, the result of which would be a mirror of the truth in which one nation should see the other as it really is.

The impressive act of thrilling exchange of speeches reached its climax in these statements. As one man, the assembly arose and, deeply moved, took up the national anthems of the two nations, so far separated, so near in their wishes.

BANQUET IS GIVEN

After the celebration in the Rathaus, Munich society and the American Colony betook themselves to the Hotel Bayerischer Hof where a sumptuous banquet awaited them. The great hall was decorated appropriately as had been the room in the Rathaus, with German and American flags.

United States Consul General Charles M. Hathaway heartily welcomed the numerous guests, speaking first in German and then in English. Mr. Hathaway said:

For tonight we have had enough of speaking—hard as it is for us to admit that there can ever be enough of such friendly words of greeting and sympathy as we have heard at the Rathaus, such eloquent and scholarly discourse as Professor Wittke has given us. Yet there comes a time when we can not longer listen, when we remember that though speech may be silver, silence is golden, and food more precious than diamonds. I shall not then add much to our treasure of silver, but rather to our treasure of gold—even more suitable in these times of general scarcity of this international golden money, silence.

But I cannot let the occasion pass without expressing formally and publicly the gratitude and appreciation of the American community in Munich and of the American nation at home for all that has been done in Munich to make the occasion notable: first to the Bavarian State Government for their sympathetic cooperation, to the authorities of the city of Munich who have carried the main burden of the arrangements—especially to the Oberbürgermeister who has given it much personal attention, to the University and the other educational authorities who have so effectively cooperated in making the occasion a noteworthy success.

Last—but not least—I must be allowed a special word of appreciation to the Deutsche Akademie which conceived the happy idea of bringing an American scholar to Germany to deliver a series of lectures on Washington and his times in commemoration of this anniversary. Than this, it seems to me, no better way can be found, indeed no other means so valuable for the end in view, the better understanding of American life and character in Germany. I must therefore congratulate the Deutsche Akademie heartily on their fruitful initiative, and on their happy selection of a lecturer in Professor Wittke, whom it gives us particular pleasure to see among us tonight.

I want also to express my hearty sympathy with the further plan of the Akademie to perpetuate this seed corn of international comprehension—for comprehension is in the last analysis the basis of peace—by the establishment of a permanent professorship of American history and institutions in one of the German Universities—two even if the endowment could be had. That is the obstacle, an ample endowment

must first be found. That notwithstanding the general collapse of values, which makes the most of us poorer than ever, somebody will appear, some specimen perhaps of that fabulous European animal, the traditional "rich American," who can and will endow these chairs to the permanent gain of both nations, I confidently hope.

And now I raise my glass and ask you to join with me in pledging the memory of him whom we call the Father of our country, that great symbol of solid character, George Washington.

TELLS OF AMERICAN TRAITS

Dr. Franz Goldenberger, Bavarian State Minister for Religion and Education, responded to the remarks of the Consul General in terms of hearty friendliness. He pointed out that two of the most prominent traits of every American were love of country and respect and admiration for George Washington. The speaker mentioned with deep appreciation the help which Americans had given to the promotion of art exhibitions in Munich and reminded his audience that the year 1932, anniversary of Washington's birth and of Goethe's death, symbolized the lasting friendship between Germany and the United States.

To conclude the program, Dr. Friedrich von Müller, President of the Deutsche Akademie, discussed the plans of the organization for promoting understanding between the two nations. A fitting climax to his remarks was reached in his presentation of an appointment as corresponding honorary member of the Deutsche Akademie to Dr. Wittke. Dr. Wittke fittingly responded and the Philharmonic Orchestra played the national anthems of Germany and America.

The lecture tour which Dr. Wittke made under the auspices of the Deutsche Akademie was referred to by Consul General Hathaway in a communication to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission as one of the most permanently effective features of the observance of the Bicentennial in Germany. The Consul General reported that the programs in Munich were marked by good feeling and friendliness.

Munich also joined Berlin, Darmstadt, Dresden, and other cities which named or renamed streets and squares in honor of George Washington by selecting a street in the 23rd district of the city, connecting the Nibelungenstrasse and the Steubenplatz, to bear the name Washingtonstrasse.

The Bicentennial Committee for Munich was headed by Consul General Hathaway, as chairman, and consisted of Ross Parker, Dr. Franz Koempel,

Professor Camillo von Klenze, and Dr. Charles E. Curry. The Consul General gave due credit, however, to the German officials under whose auspices the celebration in the Rathaus was held. Writing to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission on May 18, 1932, Mr. Hathaway said:

"The prime mover in organizing this meeting was the Mayor of Munich, Dr. Karl Scharnagl, but he was ably seconded by representatives of the Bavarian State Government and received the hearty support, so far as I was able to observe, of the various elements which took part in the affair."

It was found impossible by the committee to hold further Bicentennial celebrations in Munich, and with these splendid observances the commemoration of George Washington's birth was concluded.

STUTTGART FOUNDS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

One of the most interesting features of the Bicentennial Celebration in Germany which, at the same time, is expected to prove of lasting value, was carried out in Stuttgart on Washington's birthday, February 22, 1932, when a collection of American books forming the nucleus of what is to be known as the George Washington Memorial Library was presented to the Technische Hochschule in ceremonies honoring America's First President.

This library was the result of the efforts of the United States Consul General at Stuttgart, Leon Dominian, together with Conrad Bareiss and Dr. Erich Rassbach, Americans residing in Stuttgart. Robert Bosch, prominent German industrialist of Stuttgart, also contributed substantially to the initial fund raised for the project.

The library, as presented to the Stuttgart school on Washington's birthday, consisted of 350 American books and \$5,000. That sum was later increased, and Mr. Dominian wrote that it was the intention of the committee to add to this so as to create an endowment of \$100,000. The interest from the fund will be used yearly to purchase American books and pay the expenses of a librarian.

"I have the impression," wrote Consul General Dominian to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission on February 23, 1932, "that an American library in this section of Southern Germany will fill a real want and that through its founding the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington has been celebrated in appropriate fashion in this city. . . . There has come into being in this city an American institution which will afford opportunity for Germans to acquire knowledge of the work and achievements of Americans in all branches of human activity."

The selection of this means to honor the memory of George Washington was made after Mr. Dominian and his associates on the Bicentennial committee for Stuttgart, formed in May, 1931, had considered several alternate proposals, including the sending of German young men to an American university. The founding of the library, it was decided, would be of benefit to a greater number of people than any other project suggested.

PRESENTATION CEREMONY

The ceremony of presentation was held in the Technische Hochschule on the morning of Washington's birthday, with the rector of the school, Dr. Rothmund, presiding. Invitations for the cele-

EXITUS ACTA PROBAT



**GEORGE WASHINGTON
MEMORIAL LIBRARY**
of the
**TECHNISCHE HOCHSCHULE
STUTTGART**
founded on the 22nd of February
1932

BOOK PLATE USED IN THE BOOKS COMPRISING THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL LIBRARY OF TECHNISCHE HOCHSCHULE, STUTTGART. THIS LIBRARY WAS FOUNDED IN 1932 AS PART OF STUTTGART'S PARTICIPATION IN THE CELEBRATION OF THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

bration had been sent out to the Württemberg State Ministry of Education, officials of the United States Consulate, faculty members, and students of the Technische Hochschule, and prominent residents of Stuttgart. The hall, especially decorated for the occasion, was well filled to attest the interest which the program awakened in Stuttgart.

A beautiful reproduction of the Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington, presented by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, was prominently displayed with the books comprising the library.

Dr. Rothmund inaugurated the ceremony with

a brief introductory speech in which he stated the reason for the gathering and paid tribute to the memory of George Washington. The rector said:

The representatives of the Ministry of Education, as well as the Faculty and the delegation of students of the Technische Hochschule, have assembled here today with the members of the American Consulate and a few other guests in order to give the memory of the great American commander and statesman, George Washington, who was born on this date two hundred years ago at Bridges Creek on the banks of the Potomac, an imperishable abode in our institution. On this day the American nation in every part of its country is commemorating with a feeling of pride and adoration the greatest of its sons, who has been the first in war, the first in peace, and the first in the hearts of his fellow-countrymen. Those Americans who are at present residing in foreign countries are also desirous of seeing the memory of their great statesman worthily celebrated abroad. In this connection a committee for the two hundredth anniversary was formed two years ago in Berlin under the honorary presidency of the American Ambassador Sackett. In Stuttgart the committee consisted of Consul General Dominian, Dr. Rassbach and our honorary Senator, Mr. Bareiss. To the committee in Stuttgart we are indebted for the plan of establishing at our institution an extensive American library, accessible to the whole country and Reich, bearing the name of George Washington, to whose memory it is devoted.

On July 1 of last year we were first informed of this plan by members of the committee at a meeting of the Small Senate, and today we are permitted to accept the fruits of the work which has been done in the meantime to realize this plan.

On behalf of the Senate of the Hochschule I wish to welcome all our guests most heartily and thank them for honoring us with their presence. It is a great pleasure for us to be able to welcome in our midst on this festival day of the American nation Consul General Dominian and Mrs. Dominian and the other members of the festival committee, as well as the vice consuls of the American Consulate, whose presence at our celebration is highly esteemed.

TELLS OF TRIP TO AMERICA

At the conclusion of this brief address Dr. Rothmund introduced Dr. Paul Sakmann, a member of the faculty of the Hochschule who had specialized in a study of Emerson and who had visited in the United States. Dr. Sakmann gave an interesting account of his trip to America and spoke of the part played by American citizens of German descent in various periods of United States history. A translation of Dr. Sakmann's speech follows:

This is not the first time that America has been mentioned in this circle, for not long ago we were told by experts of the wonders of American technics which they had studied in the United States and especially of the manner in which the enormous volumes of traffic are handled by American cities. There are also men among us at this time who by reason of their education and experience are well qualified to speak of the marvelous economic life of the New World and the striking development of the machine age there. It is not for me, unfamiliar as I am with such subjects, to speak of them; it is more suitable that I should be satisfied with wondering at the miracle of them. On the other hand, it would

be most presumptuous of me to speak exhaustively of my own theme: the American and the German mind and their points of contact. You will therefore, perhaps, kindly permit me to give a few personal reminiscences of my trip to America in a spirit which I hope will in no wise detract from the purpose of our meeting.

It was six years ago on a serene, sunny day in summer, which I shall never forget, that I stood on the bridge over the Concord River of which the poet sings:

"Where once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world."

In this shot which echoed "round the world" the American farmers signalled the opening of "the most just and the noblest of all revolutions which the world has seen." They opened the war of principles out of which George Washington was to emerge the victorious hero. "If ever men in arms entered on a stainless cause, it was they—it was he."

Across the river stood the gray ivy-covered parsonage—the Old Manse of Hawthorne which Emerson's father had built; a spot as sacred to the American mind as the places where Goethe and Schiller have lived and worked are to the German. Mindful of the saying that whoever would understand the poet must go to the poet's home or his tomb, I turned my steps toward the quietness of Sleepy Hollow, the resting place of Ralph Waldo Emerson. To my mind came once again the admonitions of the great American philosopher to scorn trifles, to take high aims, and to do that which the weak heart is afraid to do. I seemed to hear his voice repeating maxims, many of which I have no doubt were inspired by the sublimity of George Washington's character.

Not far from Concord is the great city of Boston, the heart of the great state of Massachusetts, a commonwealth which Emerson called the "Germany of the States," because with all her factories she is still mindful of her culture, and like Germany has maintained a balance between her economic and mental life. There are the symbols of educational advancement and culture in the elm-shaded, spacious courts of Harvard University in nearby Cambridge, the alma mater of so many great Americans. There also are symbols of political growth such as Faneuil Hall, the historic meeting place where so often free speech has inspired brave deeds.

I journeyed to the west over the prairies, over the plains of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. And if these great plains lack the romance and glamor one finds elsewhere, they possess that special charm which Emerson found expressed in the word "serenity." Westward I went to Wisconsin, and there in the university town of Madison, surrounded by hills and lakes, I found the palace of a library, the magnificent campus, and the shadowy avenues which made me feel content as if surrounded by the atmosphere of home.

But with all these new impressions of a new country, and I only name a few, they could never lead entirely away from the Old World. Too many ties there are leading back and forth and intertwining themselves in indissoluble bonds. Beginning with Washington himself we find these bonds being forged. He spoke of the "loyal Dutch belt" in which he included particularly the "Pennsylvania Dutch" who were in reality Germans with an already enviable reputation established in their defense of the colonial frontier. It was this type of Germans who formed Washington's bodyguard during most of the war; and twelve of these riders escorted the great Virginian to his peaceful home at Mount Vernon after his well-performed war service.

It has been said of one of Napoleon's marshals that he was "*le bras droit de l'Empereur*." Washington had a "right arm," also, in the person of the former adjutant of Frederick the Great, Baron von Steuben. A great American historian has written that the resistance which the provincial troops were able to offer to the first military power of Europe was

nothing short of a wonder; and the sole explanation of this wonder is to be found in the personality of the man who was their leader. In the accomplishment of this wonder our own von Steuben had an important part—a fact which Washington himself appreciated as may be seen from his many expressions regarding the Baron. It was during the bitter and disconsolate winter at Valley Forge in the third year of the war that von Steuben hammered the desperate provincials into a well organized army, drilling the troops himself in the snow and mud. Later it was the doughty old general who stood in command in the American trenches before Yorktown when the enemy colors were lowered to the banner with the stripes and the stars.

Nearer to present times than these memories of the historic past are the ties of American-German friendship found in the city of Milwaukee, the most "German city" in the United States, the city of Karl Schurz. Karl Schurz it was who served as the "right arm" of another American President, the immortal Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln. The most prominent, Karl Schurz was still only one of the more than 500,000 native Germans or Americans of German extraction who fought in this war for the preservation of the union.

What a great number of Germans have gone to the new world to become loyal and valuable citizens of the United States. Many of them have left their homeland during times of distress to acquire modest prosperity in the land of their adoption. Under these happier circumstances many of them have returned to Germany to visit with relatives and to tell wonderful tales of the enchanted land of America. There is not a single Swabian village which cannot boast many such American cousins. The ocean which separates the two countries is deep and wide, but a warm "gulf-stream" flows from one to the other—a stream of intermingled blood which has poured a rich and valuable element into the "melting-pot" of the new nation.

There are other bonds between Germany and America—bonds of spirit and of a common fate. The poets and leaders of thought in the two countries have had much in common; and our two nations, perhaps more than any others, have passed through the greatest revolution of the occident at the same pace. We have not yet emerged from the revolution, this economic and industrial crisis, but we seem to be in the final phase. It has us involved in the same problem the rest of the world is facing. I do not doubt for a moment that we shall emerge from the conflict victorious; but we shall do so only through our joint efforts and by a mutual understanding.

The generous endowment with which our school is being presented today is one of those fine manifestations of friendship and good will which will do more than anything else to enhance this mutual understanding. We all know from our research experience in our own fields how highly valuable are the achievements of the American mind. Perhaps it is not too presumptuous to feel that we Germans have also contributed to the enrichment of American life; and in this interchange of ideas and experience lies the means of overcoming all misunderstanding and dangerous superficial conceptions. How splendid it is that in the gift of this memorial library, dedicated to the memory of America's great leader, the future leaders of Germany who will come from this school shall have the opportunity of acquiring such valuable knowledge of American achievements! We are proud of the fact that after Boston with its German Museum and Berlin with its Amerika-Institut will come Stuttgart with its George Washington Memorial Library of the Technische Hochschule.

AMERICAN CONSUL PRESENTS LIBRARY

At the conclusion of Dr. Sakmann's address United States Consul General Leon Dominian was introduced to make the formal presentation of the library to the school. Mr. Dominian told of the considerations which had led the Bicentennial Committee in Stuttgart, with the cooperation of the faculty of the Technische Hochschule, to select this means of honoring George Washington's memory in the Capital City of the State of Württemberg. Speaking of Washington himself, Mr. Dominian recalled that the great American was an engineer, a surveyor by profession—a fact of interest to the faculty and students of a technical institution of learning. The Consul General said:

The members of the Stuttgart Committee of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission have great pleasure in finding that they are able to put into execution on this auspicious day the plan which they had conceived last summer and which was discussed in the Kleiner Senat of the Technische Hochschule on July 1 of last year. As you know, the Committee was formed to commemorate in Stuttgart in a fitting manner the Bicentennial of the birth of our first president and great statesman—George Washington. Among the many projects for an appropriate celebration the one that appealed to its members most was to found in this city a library which would bear the name of one who is inseparably connected with the founding of the first republic on the American continent and who because of his eminence has been recognized as one of the great figures of history.

The Committee is grateful to the authorities of the Technische Hochschule for its co-operation in providing space within its own Library for the books forming part of the George Washington Memorial Library, and it is a pleasure to think that this Library is to be part of the Library of the Technische Hochschule where the Committee feels it will be in safe and appropriate custody.

It is pleasant for me to recall here that in addition to the readiness with which the Senate of the Technische Hochschule expressed its willingness to accept this Library, the bringing together of these works and the laying of the foundation of a collection of American books in this city was made possible by the generosity of public-spirited citizens, among whom it is my pleasant duty to mention the names of my fellow-workers on the Committee, Mr. Conrad Bareiss and Dr. Rassbach. I also want to mention Mr. Robert Bosch, a grand figure in the industry of this State and a friend of your institute, whose generosity and interest were most helpful.

Above all, I find it gratifying to think that you, Magnificent Rector and the members of the Faculty of this institution, are in agreement with the idea which the donors of these books to the Technische Hochschule had in mind; namely, that they were providing a means for the enhancing of the friendly relations now existing between Germany and the United States. We must consider it of favorable augury that both American and German citizens have joined in the founding of this Library. The books which will form the George Washington Memorial Library are intended to give you a picture of the United States, of American life, history and manifold activity to the end that increasing familiarity with my country and the life of its citizens will lead to better appreciation of American ideals. We know that this must be so because in our own country there is no lack of collec-

tions of works on Germany and on Germans through which it has been possible for Americans to appreciate the development and the extent of German civilization and German progress.

That this library of American works should be founded on the day on which Americans honor the memory of their first president and great revolutionary leader and that this collection of books should find place in a technical school such as the Technische Hochschule must not be considered as a mere coincidence but as a connection which is eminently fitting since George Washington was by profession an engineer and a surveyor. The accounts of his early manhood give details of his activity first as a surveyor's assistant and later as a surveyor in a country in which colonization and settlement of land was going on at a rapid pace. His diaries of that period reveal the faith he had in the value of lands extending to the West into the heart of the continent.

I may therefore with propriety dwell today on some of his enterprises as an engineer. One of the earliest undertakings with which he was connected was a reclamation project of the marshes known as the Dismal Swamp to make fit for cultivation a large tract of land in southeastern Virginia through the building of one or more canals to carry off the surplus water. After the close of the Revolutionary War his records reveal his connection with the Potomac River Company, a public engineering enterprise of considerable importance in that day to clear the Potomac River of rocks and to build canals and locks around its several falls so as to promote navigation in that section. We may remember that he lived just before the birth of the machinery period and that engineering enterprises which he was interested in both as a business man and as engineer were carried on with methods which today would be considered very primitive. This period was one of canals and roads, and to the development of both he gave considerable impetus.

It is the characteristic of great men to be universal and comprehensive in their thoughts and Washington's great mind was no exception to the rule. Those who know him merely as a military leader should not overlook the fact that he was a patron of education and that, while not trained in any university or college, he was a man who constantly turned to books for new knowledge. He thus educated and improved himself throughout life. He had a remarkable library and we find the following statement in one of his letters: "I conceive that a knowledge of books is the basis on which all other knowledge rests." It was his interest in education which led him to contribute to the schooling expenses of nephews and the sons of many of his friends. The records we have of his life reveal that in many instances he had paid for the education of young boys, who, he thought, showed unusual promise. His interest for education was so great that he devoted six pages to the subject in his will. In that same will he made provision for schools, colleges and universities. These are generally unknown phases of his rich and active life which it is appropriate to remember today in founding the Library in this city which will bear his name.

In turning over this Library to the Technische Hochschule together with the funds donated for its use and amounting to \$5,000, as I now have the pleasure to do, Magnificent Rector, I may be allowed to read the text of the resolution which was adopted by the Stuttgart Committee of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission:

"In order to increase friendly relations between the United States and Germany, and to commemorate fittingly the Bicentennial of Washington's birth, the Stuttgart Committee of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, consisting of American Consul General Leon Dominian, Dr. Erich Rassbach, and Mr. Conrad Bareiss, decided to found a Library of American books in the city of Stuttgart, to be known as the George Washington Memorial Library, and to present this

Library to the Technische Hochschule. In witness whereof the members of the committee have affixed hereunto their signatures. Done in the city of Stuttgart the 22nd of February, 1932."

There are two points to which I want to make allusion before concluding my remarks. One is the hope of the founders of this Library that their desire to increase the friendly relations between our respective countries will always be borne in mind by its administrators. The other is that whatever has been done so far must be considered by you as a beginning. We are giving life today to a project which may eventually deserve more ambitious consideration and which, we believe, will provide opportunity for the creation of an institution of ampler proportion than the modest collection of books which I have had the pleasure of presenting to the Technische Hochschule in the name of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission for the use of its professors and students as well as any one else interested in American topics. In order to further the development of the Library in the spirit in which it was conceived the Stuttgart Committee of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission proposes to resolve itself from now on into a Library Committee together with members of the Faculty of the Technische Hochschule, and I can only conclude by wishing the best of success to this enterprise which, I hope, will remain as a symbol in the city of Stuttgart of the friendship between our countries.

SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

Dr. Rothmund accepted, on behalf of the faculty and students of the Technische Hochschule, the gift of the memorial library. Expressing the appreciation of himself and his associates, Dr. Rothmund spoke highly of the service rendered by Consul General Dominian in pushing the enterprise to its conclusion. The speaker referred to George Washington's own interest in the education of young people, and told of his bequests, enumerated in Washington's will, to educational institutions. The rector called the attention of the audience to the fact that the University of Tübingen, situated so near Stuttgart as to be almost a part of the city, had that day conferred upon United States Ambassador Sackett the honorary degree of doctor of jurisprudence and political science to become one of the first German universities thus to honor the ambassador. Dr. Rothmund's words have been translated as follows:

The Technische Hochschule expresses through me its sincerest and warmest thanks to you and the other members of the Committee and donors for the generous gift which you have just presented to our University with the express purpose of advancing the friendly relations between the United States and Germany, and in this manner to commemorate in Württemberg the bicentennial anniversary of George Washington's birth. At the same time I wish to thank you cordially for the friendly words which accompanied the inauguration. They have found a keen response in us.

It is something unusual for the representatives of a state abroad to prepare and consummate the celebration of the memory of one of their great men with such zeal and devotion in

a foreign country, and it is of especial significance that they desire his name also to be perpetuated abroad by means of donations. We are filled with the profoundest appreciation and the greatest respect for the exemplary faithfulness and boundless admiration with which they in this manner pay tribute to their greatest statesman, and we may conclude that they are placing an exceptional amount of confidence in us by instituting such a foundation with *us*. This foundation will be an institution of perpetual value for you and for us and therefore carries with it the confident expectation that the friendly relations which, since the World War have been re-established between our people, will always endure. It is likewise an expression of the high esteem in which our University is held by you. This is the great ideal value which we perceive in your donation and as we accept it gratefully at your hands we look into the future with you, full of confidence and trust. We are confident that the economic conditions in your land as well as in ours will improve in the near future and that it will be possible to continue what we have begun today. The hope to make our American library an institution known and used in all Germany as a medium for the knowledge of American institutions and life, science and research, aspirations and accomplishments, to be mentioned also with pride and pleasure in the United States as a scientific institution from which keen reciprocal relations will be formed between American and German scientists, investigators, engineers and economists. We have accepted your plan with pleasure and enthusiasm because we see a great end in its fulfilment which is worthy of all efforts. We are pleased that you are prepared to co-operate in a special committee in the further pursuance of this aim, and we hope that the Swabian tenacity which we are determined to put into the service of this undertaking will be a source of real pleasure to you.

We accept your generous donation with a feeling of profound gratitude to all donors but also with full realization of the responsibility and duties which come to us with it and with the determination to cherish and care for the tender offspring which we may, through your kindness, hand over to our alma mater on the day of George Washington's two hundredth birthday so that it will grow and flourish to be an honor to the man whose great name it bears.

I have a second idea in mind which I wish to convey to you and all present members of your country in the name of all present: your eyes are directed more than ever toward your home country on this holiday of the United States. You justly expect from us, amongst whom you have so long been active, that we share your admiration for your great statesman and the happy and lofty feelings which are filling you today. In this regard I may assure you that we are feeling the necessity of standing at your side today and partaking inwardly in your celebration and thus afford you a share of that "Native Land" feeling here with us. It is on the basis of such sentiments that I ask you to accept our sincerest good wishes for the great nation which you represent on this memorial day. We are pleased that the University of Tübingen is among the first German universities to grant Ambassador Sackett an honorary doctor's degree today and thereby express in an outward manner the declaration of the deep internal reaction of Swabia to the commemoration day of the

American people and the respect and esteem for their official representatives in Germany.

You, Consul General, have in your speech been so kind as to show, from Washington's life, what he accomplished in engineering both by personal activity and inspiration; his work in draining and cultivating a large swamp region in southeastern Virginia by means of drainage canals, as well as the work of making the Potomac and James Rivers navigable, which was carried out at his instigation. I may add that this undertaking may also be traced back to Washington's great interest in science, as mentioned by you. Potomac and James shares, which had been presented to him by the legislative committee of Virginia, were included in his estate and designated by will to be used "in the erection of a University in one of the central regions of the United States."

In considering the life and work of this great man from every side we find not only points of similarity but also strong parallels to our own times. We are stirred by the faithfulness and devotion with which Washington was prepared to serve his people and fatherland as leader both during the most agitated war times and in peace, as long as they needed him. Modesty, strictest sincerity and sense of duty, tenacity and alertness, diligence, courage and endurance built up the great nature of this born leader who in spite of the greatest party enmity remained firm at his post and from his high moral watch-tower constantly kept in mind and successfully pursued the aim of leading his people to happiness, power and prosperity.

A comparison with our own times and the great concern about the successful leading of our people through the immense dangers help us to recognize more clearly the outlines and the luminous appearance of this leader of your nation and to unite our great admiration and veneration for him with yours. We therefore gladly and confidently join in your desire that peaceful and friendly relations may always exist between our countries and may further our work begun today in honor of George Washington's memory.

BUST OF WASHINGTON TO BE MADE

The presentation of the George Washington Memorial Library was favorably received by the citizens of Stuttgart, and the press of the city contained many articles referring to it as a "fine endowment." Throughout all of Southern Germany the gift was favorably commented upon.

Consul General Dominian advised the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in a letter dated July 25, 1932, that the trustees of the Memorial Library had decided to have a marble bust of George Washington made by a talented young sculptor of Stuttgart. The bust was to be made of the finest marble and was to be given a permanent place of prominence in the library.



OPENING BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT TOKYO. The three men in the foreground, left to right, are: Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, American Ambassador; Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, President of the Japanese House of Peers, and Mr. E. W. Frazar, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central George Washington Bicentennial Committee of Japan.

JAPAN

JAPANESE in large numbers joined resident Americans in memorable celebrations of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington in Japan. Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, president of the House of Peers, and Princess Iyesato Tokugawa, served with the American Ambassador, Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, and Mrs. Forbes, as honorary patrons of an elaborate and colorful central celebration in the Tokyo and Yokohama district, while similar celebrations were being held in many other parts of the Empire of the Rising Sun.

The Japanese celebrations were varied in character. There were public meetings, receptions, dinners, plays and pageants, special entertainments for children, radio addresses, musical programs, essay contests in the Japanese schools, and special editions of Japanese newspapers.

A composite organization, under the title of The George Washington Bicentennial Celebration in

Japan, was organized in Tokyo with E. W. Frazar as chairman, R. Kurokawa and William Hirzel as vice chairmen, and Richard P. Aiken as secretary and treasurer.

This committee reported in 1931 that it had found every American society, organization and club "eager to lend its support."

"American business firms have aided greatly in such matters as importation of the various properties from the United States and supply of materials," declared the committee in a published announcement.

"Individual citizens from practically every section of society have freely offered and given their time and help, and most gratifying of all has been the generous support and whole-hearted cooperation of a large group of Japanese, whose participation in this celebration has been warmly welcomed by the Americans."

The participating organizations, with their dele-

gated representatives, in the Tokyo and Yokohama district were as follows:

American-Japan Society, Y. Iwanaga, Lt. Col. J. G. McIlroy; American Association of Tokyo, William Hirzel, Richard P. Aiken, W. R. Farley; American Association of Yokohama, E. W. Frazar, G. N. Coe, E. J. Dorsz; Columbia Society, J. R. Conrad, W. R. Devin, S. J. Albright; American Club, Tokyo, C. F. Thomas, J. R. Reifsnider, W. K. Fowler, Jr.; American Merchants Association, C. F. Thomas, E. L. Pennell, R. B. DeMallie.

CENTRAL CELEBRATION IN TOKYO

The principal celebration in this district was held on February 22 at the Hibiya Kokaido, or Public Hall, in Tokyo. THE JAPAN ADVERTISER, of Tokyo, on February 23, published a detailed report of this opening celebration. This account which was sent to the Department of State by the American Ambassador as part of his official report, began as follows:

The George Washington Bicentennial, which has been so long anticipated by the Tokyo community, was held with outstanding success yesterday afternoon and evening at the Hibiya Public Hall.

The patrons, Prince and Princess Iyesato Tokugawa, the American Ambassador, Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, and Mrs. Waldo Forbes, were all present at the affair, and Mr. E. W. Frazar, chairman of the executive committee, to whom the success of the affair was due in large measure, was on hand to welcome the guests who came to both the afternoon and evening performances.

Many other prominent persons were present, including the Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Bassompierre, General Gaishi Nagaoka, Viscountess Berryer, Mrs. Teixeira de Mattos, the Misses Mary and Alice Lindley, several others of the British Embassy and nearly all the members of the American Embassy. The American army and navy officers all came in full dress uniform, which in combination with the period costumes of the women, added much to the picturesqueness of the occasion.

The children, according to the account in the JAPAN ADVERTISER, began arriving at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and were greeted by ushers in full costumes of the eighteenth century. They were led through a lobby, strikingly decorated with red, white and blue with crossed American and Japanese flags forming the central note, and downstairs to the supper room.

Supper for the children was served shortly after 5 o'clock. They were then treated to a series of sound picture cartoons in the Little Theatre, which is in the basement of Hibiya Hall. The movie program began at 7 o'clock, in the main auditorium. This was a picture entitled "George Washington,

His Life and Times," and was sent to Japan by the Eastman Kodak Company, having been especially prepared by that organization at the request of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. The newspaper comments:

The scenes of the Battle of Lexington, the holding of Concord Bridge and of Washington crossing the Delaware were especially outstanding, and the entire film was an education to witness.

ROOMS GAYLY DECORATED

After the movie program, guests began arriving for the evening program. This started with supper served in two of the dining rooms, because the crowd was too great to be handled in one, as was originally planned. The dining rooms were gayly decorated, the centerpieces on the tables being composed of red, white and blue flowers. A special table was reserved for the honorary patrons, who were seated with the American Counsellor, Mr. E. L. Neville; the American Military Attaché and Mrs. J. G. McIlroy; Bishop and Mrs. C. S. Reifsnider, and others.

Attractive hand-painted menu cards were found on each table, these being the work of Mrs. R. S. Bratton, Mrs. Elmer Pennell, and Miss Seko, all members of the supper committee, the chairman of which was Mrs. E. L. Neville.

During the supper for the grown-ups, a marionette show was given for the children in the Little Theatre by the Osaka troupe of marionette performers, who were hired especially for the occasion.

The evening performance began shortly after 8 o'clock and was preceded by a short address of welcome from Mr. E. W. Frazar, who called upon both the American Ambassador and Prince Tokugawa to say a few words.

Mr. Frazar, dressed in a Colonial costume of blue satin, greeted the guests in the main auditorium, acting in his capacity as chairman of the function. He began his address by saying that the guests had assembled for the American Jimmu Tenno, the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Father and Founder of the United States. He remarked upon the fact that cities and towns all over the United States were celebrating this anniversary of America's great patriot, and that at the suggestion of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, created by Congress, Americans abroad were taking part in commemorative ceremonies.

Mr. Frazar said that when the Bicentennial Committee was appointed in Tokyo many plans were proposed and discussed, and the present one finally evolved as being the most typical American celebration. He spoke of the cooperation of the America-Japan Society, without which the celebration would not have been possible. He then mentioned the other American organizations which had agreed to cooperate in the enterprise—the American Associations of Tokyo and Yokohama, the Columbia Society, the American Club, and the American Merchants Association.

He said that the outstanding purpose of the committee, formed of members of the six organizations, was to have a function which might be a memorable one to the children of the community. Hence the early hours were decided upon and the features of entertainment were those which would not only prove enjoyable but educational in recalling the life and times of George Washington. The children themselves, said Mr. Frazar, were so interested that they decided to cooperate in the enterprise, and thus the American School children were giving one of the most delightful features of the program, the series of Living Pictures dealing with various stages of Washington's career.

ADDRESS OF AMBASSADOR FORBES

Mr. Frazar then called upon the American Ambassador, Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, to say a few words. Mr. Forbes spoke as follows:

Americans the world over are gathering and uniting with men of other countries in honoring the foremost and greatest American citizen, George Washington.

We are very happy to welcome our Japanese friends to join with us on this occasion, and their presence here is a pleasing proof that when it comes to honoring the great qualities of head and heart and hand, peoples of all nationalities are of one mind.

George Washington excelled in the possession of many admirable qualities. He was simple, skillful, systematic, thorough, devoted, courageous, sagacious, faithful, patient, indomitable, persistent and patriotic, and all to a superlative degree. All of these are qualities we seek in men to whom we desire to trust the direction of our affairs. In no one person in our history have all these qualities been combined to the extent that we find them in Washington. As a simple citizen, he loved his home.

Washington never sought office and refused pay for his services as a soldier, taking only enough to satisfy a scrupulously economical expense account.

Called to be the first President of his country, he again revealed all the qualities which had made him the first citizen, and added to his laurels as a soldier, those of a statesman.

Throughout his life he comported himself with a dignity that became his high estate.

After the American Ambassador's speech, Mr. Frazar called upon Prince Tokugawa, the president



GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL PAGEANT IN TOKYO. Left to right: Lieut. J. Robert Sheer, Lieut. Thomas Cranford, Mr. Bradford Smith, Miss Julia Shathin, Consul Leo D. Sturgeon, Mrs. Thomas Cranford, Mr. Samuel Walter Washington, Secretary of the United States Embassy (Collateral Descendant of George Washington, whom he impersonated in the Pageant), Mrs. George Marshall, Mr. James Perkins, Consul General Arthur Garrels (Director of the Pageant), and Lieut. Harold Doud.

of the America-Japan Society, to address the audience.

Prince Tokugawa said that the Japanese were honored to cooperate in the celebration for so great a patriot as George Washington. He said that qualities as great as those possessed by Washington were subjects for the admiration of all mankind, and could not be limited to one country only. Washington, said Prince Tokugawa, stood out as an example of liberty and justice, and he hoped that the Bicentennial celebrations would do much toward the promotion of international friendship.

LIVING PICTURES BY CHILDREN

The first part of the evening's dramatic entertainment was a series of four living pictures given by the children of the American School. The first of these dealt with George Washington's youth, including games and songs of the period. The outstanding feature was the singing of negro spirituals, with a guitar accompaniment by William Yamamoto. Some of the children were dressed as negroes in effective colorful costumes, and they sang the songs with true zeal, and also did some clogging and tap dancing which drew hearty applause from the audience.

The second picture represented George Washington as a lieutenant in the British Army, making a treaty with the Indians. This scene began with the solemn smoking of the peace pipe which was presented to George Washington by the Indian chiefs. Realistic war cries and Indian dances closed the picture.

The third picture represented Valley Forge with the soldiers clustered around the fire for warmth, and a blue-coated sentry marching up and down. The lighting for this was extremely effective, and the blowing of taps at the end a significant touch.

The final picture showed Washington as President, and was a scene on the lawn of Mount Vernon, where a graceful minuet was danced by ladies and gentlemen in the picturesque costumes of the days of George Washington.

The JAPAN ADVERTISER said:

The pictures were all a tremendous success, both as to action and grouping, and most of all because of the effective and artistic costumes. For these, Miss Marie-Jeanne Brooks and her sister, Mrs. Antonin Raymond, deserve great credit. Not only were the costumes exactly right for each scene, both as to period and harmonious arrangement of color combinations, but they were all made in a most ingenious fashion from very inexpensive materials, the appropriation having

been 200 yen to cover the costuming of 76 children. The Colonial soldiers were particularly effective, with their long blue coats and black cocked hats, and the girls in the last scene were charming in their crinolines, pannieres and ruffles.

The committee in charge of the American School pictures, besides Miss Brooks, were the principal, Mr. Charles Mitchell, Mrs. T. D. Walser, Miss Elizabeth Wainwright, Mrs. Bernard Gladieux, Miss Editha Stone, and Miss Eloise Cunningham. The girls in the clog dancing learned some of their steps from Miss B. L. Wilcox at the Y. W. C. A., and Miss Editha Stone was responsible for training the boys in the Indian war dances. The excellent make-up was done by Mr. and Mrs. J. Day Mason, and Miss Caroline Schereschewsky, who also made up the characters in the historical play.

The children in the living pictures were: George Washington, William Johnson; Martha Washington, Felicia Gressitt; Stage Property Agent, Vera Scott; officers or soldiers, Murray Cunningham, Frederick Gilbert, Edward Horn, Gustav Swanson, John Reifsnider, Walter Clarke, Robert Perkins; ladies, Jean Iglehart, Margaret Walser, Edith Tsunoda, Eva Down, Irene De Graw, Brunnie Rolfe, Molla Siwertz, Natasha Yusha, Lucile Clarke, Margaret Kriete, Frances McCall, Katharine McIlroy, Meta Stirewalt, Sophie Lury, Marguerite Graham; children, John Holtom, Elizabeth Iglehart, Robert Schmidt, Mary Yamaguchi, Molly Poole, Homer Pierce, Oleg Troyanovsky, Trevor Gauntlett, Frances Mayer, Elida Bauer, Eleanor Poole, Kenneth Linn, Dan Holtom, Elizabeth Jorgensen, Ruth Stirewalt; gentlemen, Robert Clark, John Erskine, Bertrand Kriete, Hubbard Horn, Edwin Iglehart, Bernard Miura, George Imai, Harold Zaugg; Indians, Florence Gressitt, Hajime Onushi, Scribner McCoy, Haru Matsukata, Hans Kramer, Victor Takata, Seiichiro Katsura, Kenneth Tsunodo, Walter Scott Chapman, William Fisher, Margaret Moss, T. Nakano, Lawrence Durgin, Tadashi Arakawa, Gerald Holtom; negroes, Frank Huggins, Irene Lord, Garfield McIlroy, Jacquelin Reifsnider, William Yamamoto, Betty Pierce, Marion Iglehart, Eleanor Childs, Betsy Fisher, Akira Okuyama, Leslie Bratton, Louise Horn, and Wesley Schmidt.

JAPANESE GIVE CHERRY BLOSSOM DANCE

The second feature of the evening's dramatic entertainment was a Japanese performance, Hanami Odori, which depicted a cherry blossom dance of the period of 200 years ago corresponding to the

days of George Washington. This was exquisitely staged and performed, the costumes and scenery being quite as lovely as many of those in Kabuki performances. It was put on by a group of thirty-five members of an organization known as the Wakaba-kai, which was especially formed for the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, under the leadership of Mr. R. Kurokawa, secretary of the America-Japan Society, who gave invaluable help and cooperation throughout the whole enterprise.

The newspaper report of the play follows:

The Japanese play started with a series of incidents, all cleverly enacted, involving a young couple out flower viewing, a monkey and its trainer, a woman proprietor of a sake shop and a Samurai. Before the sake shop, the monkey becomes restive and jumps against the Samurai, who in turn becomes angry and attempts to slay the monkey trainer. He is prevented by an Otokodate (chivalrous person) and then a geisha girl comes to patch up the quarrel. The geisha's attendant, becoming intoxicated, bumps into one of a group of footmen who appear carrying a palanquin. When the footman becomes excited, the noble lord within the palanquin opens the door and announces that the day is a festival, and that there should be no petty quarreling on such an occasion. So all join together in executing a dance under the cherry blossoms, a truly gorgeous and unforgettable spectacle which won just applause from the enthusiastic audience.

WASHINGTON PLAY ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED

The final part of the evening's dramatic entertainment came with a one-act historical play, "Washington Takes the Risk," which was one of the printed plays sent to Japan by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. It deals with an incident at Mount Vernon, when Washington makes his momentous decision to stand with the Colonies and to assume the command of the Continental Army when the call comes. The JAPAN ADVERTISER continues:

It is following a dinner party at the Washington Mount Vernon home, that messengers arrive from the North with the news of the battle at Lexington, telling Colonel Washington that the war is on, that already His Majesty's troops have suffered their first defeat at the hands of the Massachusetts rebels.

The play opens with all the guests seated at a long dining table, elegantly costumed according to the days of the late eighteenth century. As the conversation waxes political, the suggestion is made by Madame Washington that the ladies leave the gentlemen, a toast is gracefully drunk to their departure, and the men settle down to talk of the most poignant question of the times—the rebellion which is smouldering in the Colonies against the mother country.

The main parts in the after dinner discussion are taken by Colonel Washington, played by Mr. Samuel Walter Washington (Secretary of the United States Embassy), and Lord Fairfax, played by Mr. J. R. McKenlay. Lord Fairfax is

indignant at the mention of rebellion and filled with rage and disgust over what he considers to be the insane actions of the Colonists in the north. Colonel Washington expresses his faith and idealism in the new country, in whose future he earnestly believes.

In the midst of the discussion, other guests arrive, Mr. and Mrs. George Mason, their little daughter Claire Mason, and Mr. Edmund Pendleton. Mason and Pendleton both belong to the Virginia delegation of the Continental Congress and come to tell Colonel Washington that it is rumored that he will be asked to take command of the Continental Armies should war with England become a certainty. Previous to their negotiations, there is a very pretty scene between Colonel Washington and little Claire Mason, whose part is taken by Miss Julie Shathin. The little girl rushes into the dining room and sits on Washington's knee, and he and the child talk together, oblivious of the rest of the gathering until Claire is adjured by her father to make her prettiest curtsy to the Colonel and not to take any more of his time.

The table discussion is again interrupted, when Madame Washington comes in to say that messengers have arrived with portentous tidings from the North. These messengers enter to announce the news of Lexington, to establish the fact that war has started "beyond doubt." Guests at the table become highly excited, shouting with newly kindled patriotism on behalf of the Colonial Army. Washington, however, bids them to be silent, saying that the situation is too grave for mere noisy demonstrations.

When a toast is proposed to the Colonial Army, Lord Fairfax starts to withdraw, fairly bursting with anger at what he deems an unseemly and traitorous demonstration against His Majesty, George III. Madame Washington tactfully suggests, however, that all the others withdraw, leaving George Washington and Lord Fairfax to settle the dispute alone.

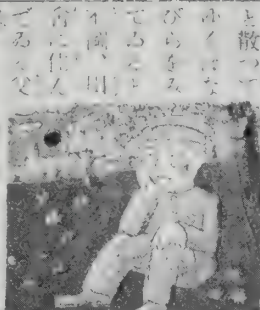
The scene which follows is both dramatic and moving. Fairfax recalls to Washington that he feels like a father toward him, that he has watched his progress in the new country to a position of leadership and distinction, and he implores him not to do anything so rash as to accept the command of the rebel troops. He further points out that the result is bound to be a losing fight in the pursuit of a "phantom liberty," and that it means the certain destruction of Mount Vernon, grave disaster for Washington's wife, and the ignominious death of a traitor for Washington. He points out that Washington is an aristocrat, a descendant of one of the best English families, and has no business mixing himself up with the rough and ready troops of the rebel army.

But to all Fairfax's arguments, Washington responds with his own firm convictions, which express his faith in the destiny of America. He reveals the fact that his hopes and ideals are tied up with those of the new and growing country and that he cannot condone the continued injustices of England. In response to the black future painted by Fairfax in regard to the personal disgrace to be suffered, Washington points out that results cannot be considered while principles are at stake.

The entrance of Martha Washington precedes the conclusion of the play. Fairfax appeals to her to stop her husband from taking such a momentous risk as to throw his lot in with that of the Colonists. This fills her with dismay, but she does not waver or attempt to dissuade her husband from his decision. Fairfax starts to leave in high dudgeon, but Washington pleads with him for a last sign of friendship, and Fairfax agrees to shake hands, conceding that friendship between them is stronger than the widely diverging paths which they will travel in the future. This dramatic leave-taking between Washington and Fairfax, met with a spontaneous burst of applause from the audience.

The characters in the play all took their parts well, Fairfax perhaps standing out more than the others. Mr. McKenlay has had wide dramatic experience in Tokyo. The character

少年達ばかりで、英子屋を
てゐる池袋の至誠學舎のこと
が出たので、たしこも宮村
の御寮臨を仰いだといふ記事
が目につきました。彼はこの
記事を見ると涙をボロ／＼こ
ぼした。實にこの寓中は
實に至誠學舎に長い間世話に
なつてゐたので、懐舊の情に
堪へやらず熱い涙を流したの
のであります。



以下は同少年の談話であり
ます。
「想へば去年四月の、――
た。櫻の花の散る夕、杜に
たれて、闇の、――
と散つて――
びらき――
てゐる――
に、用――
舎に仕人――
である父――
親のこと――
た。くならなかつたのだ。す
稲永吉長の語しを得て、父親
のいふゝゝゝゝゝゝゝゝゝゝ
急ぎで訪ね、行きました。」

少年は、――
聞いてゐる保護司は、實に

「――
私によろしく、少年新聞を見
て、私はその中に出――
至誠學舎の記事を見て、――
感動され、――
度、――
て下すつた寮、――
願ひしやうと、――
ものゝけをします。」

「――
車代と宿費の二十銭を得る――
生活で、――
すは悪い方、――
りました。――
私によろしく、少年新聞を見
て、私はその中に出――
至誠學舎の記事を見て、――
感動され、――
度、――
て下すつた寮、――
願ひしやうと、――
ものゝけをします。」

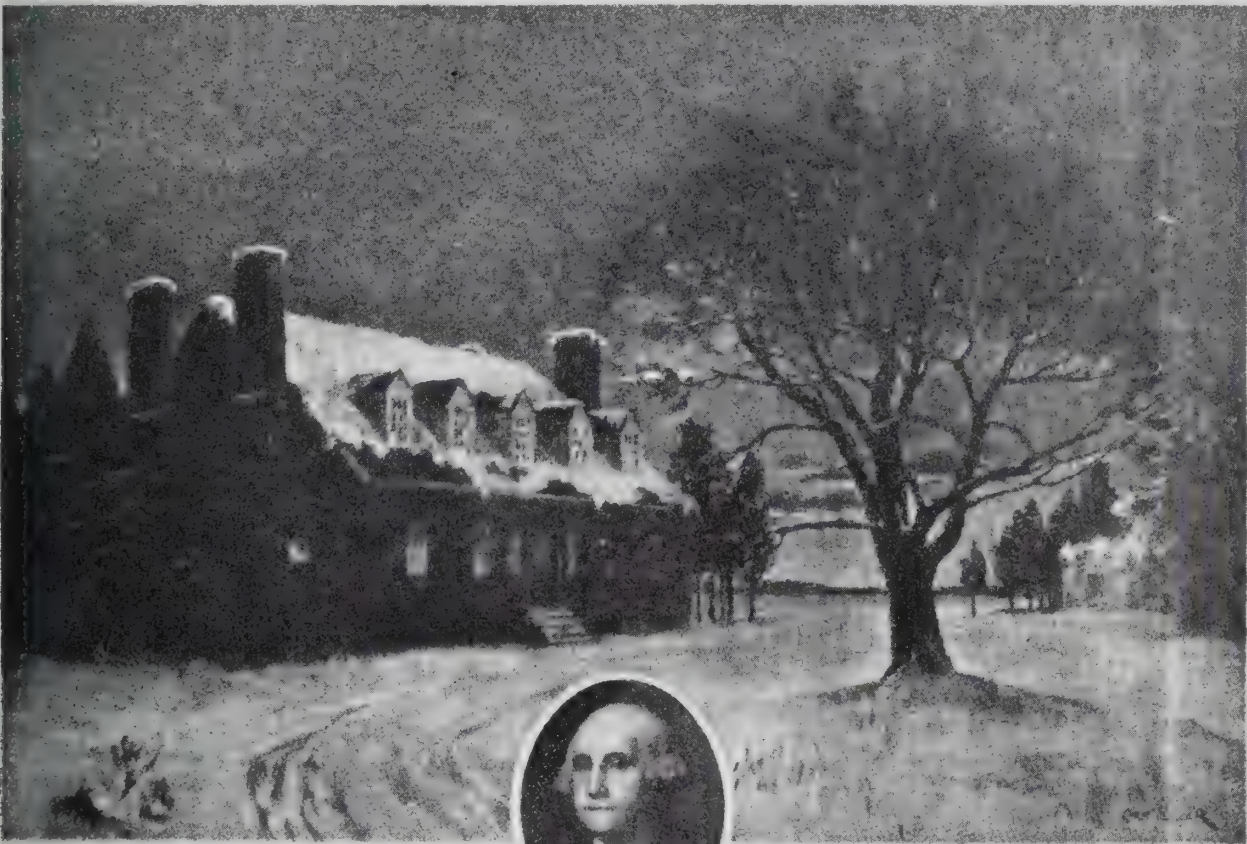
「――
朝早くから夜遅くまで、――
日中紙屑を拾つて、――
車代と宿費の二十銭を得る――
生活で、――
すは悪い方、――
りました。――
私によろしく、少年新聞を見
て、私はその中に出――
至誠學舎の記事を見て、――
感動され、――
度、――
て下すつた寮、――
願ひしやうと、――
ものゝけをします。」

「――
府屋専門の店で商賣、――
の車を貸し、――
者には宿費をよつて清――
める。」

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である中、――
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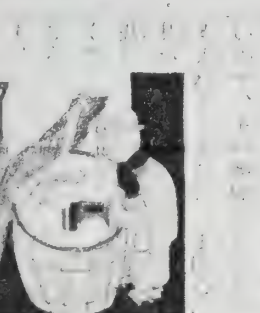
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（照参事記）
ナバー・トンウマと：トンシワ・ヂーヨジ

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GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL EDITION OF THE YOMIURI SHIMBUN.
THIS TOKYO NEWSPAPER ISSUED A SPECIAL ILLUSTRATED CHILDREN'S EDITION ON FEBRUARY
21, 1932, DEVOTED LARGELY TO GEORGE WASHINGTON AND THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

of Fairfax was well suited to his abilities, and he infused the part with fire and life, all of his gestures and by-play bearing the marks of a finished actor.

Washington was excellently played by one of his collateral descendants, Mr. Samuel Walter Washington, secretary of the American Embassy. Mr. Washington interpreted the part in a manner which idealized the revolutionary leader and yet there was nothing sentimental or overdone about his performance. He achieved in the personality of America's great patriot a dignity and simplicity which was most appealing. Mr. Washington's voice carries well and his slightly Southern accent added all the more realism to the part.

The part of Martha Washington was most satisfactorily taken by Mrs. Mona Tait, who was charming and gracious, and imparted a distinct individuality to her role as the wife of an aristocrat and the mistress of Mount Vernon.

Little Miss Julie Shathin, though her part was very slight, played it in a most successful fashion. She was delightfully natural and appealing in her encounter with Colonel Washington, and her quaint crinoline costume was most becoming. Her episode well served its purpose of bringing out the kindness in Washington's otherwise firm and unbending nature.

Both Fielding Lewis, taken by Mr. William Turner, and John Parke Custis, played by Mr. Bradford Smith, were outstanding. Both have excellent voices and enthusiasm for the Colonial cause was stimulated by their fervent speeches.

The other characters all played their parts well, and showed remarkable stage presence, which they needed to carry off the elegant and stately costumes, which might have tended to make them look awkward had they been less graceful about their entrances and exits.

The costumes, which came from Hollywood, were all elaborate and authentic of the period. The one worn by Mr. McKenlay as Lord Fairfax was used by Emil Jannings in his picture, the Patriot. It was of old velvet, resplendent with gold braid, brass buttons and lace ruffles at the neck and wrists.

Washington was costumed in a suit of rich maroon color, with cream lace ruffles and a white wig, and Martha Washington wore a ravishing creation of green brocaded silk, puffed and ruffled with a soft white lace fichu, matching the long trailing ruffles of her half length sleeves.

The rest of the cast in the play were as follows: Mrs. Fielding Lewis, Miss Caroline McMahon; Mrs. John Parke Custis, Mrs. George Marshall; George Digges, Lieutenant Thomas Cranford; Mrs. George Digges, Mrs. J. R. Wolf; Miss Jennifer, Mrs. Thomas Cranford; Ben, the butler, Mr. Howard Buffington Titus; George Mason, Mr. L. D. Sturgeon; Mrs. George Mason, Mrs. Glenn Babb; Mr. Edmund Pendleton, Mr. James Perkins; Mr. John Cunningham, Mr. Elmer L. Pennell; Jeremiah Townsend, Mr. N. H. Briggs; negro servants, Lieutenant J. R. Sherr and Lieutenant Harold Doud.

The stage manager and director of the play was the American Consul General, Mr. Arthur Garrels; the assistant stage manager, Mr. David Tait; property chairman, Mr. MacFarland Hale; mistress of wardrobe, Mrs. Glenn Babb; and chairman of lighting, Mr. F. S. Thomas.

In addition to the patrons, the officers of the Washington Bicentennial celebration in Tokyo included, Mr. E. W. Frazar, chairman; Mr. R. Kurokawa, vice-chairman; Mr. William Hirzel, vice-chairman; and Mr. Richard P. Aikin, secretary and treasurer.

The sub-committees included: general building arrangements, Mr. R. Kurokawa, chairman, Mr. Y. Iwanaga and Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. McIlroy; George Washington play, Consul-General Arthur Garrels and Mr. David S. Tait; Japanese play, Mr. R. Kurokawa, Mr. Y. Iwanaga and Mr. Y. Takeda; children's living pictures, Mr. Charles A. Mitchell and Mrs. T. D. Walser; motion pictures, Mr. R. B. DeMallie and Mr. Tom D. Cochrane; supper, Mrs. E. L. Neville;

general technical committee, Consul-General Arthur Garrels, stage manager, and Mr. D. D. McGregor, Mr. MacFarland Hale, Mrs. Bradford Smith, Mr. F. S. Thomas and Mr. David S. Tait; music, Mr. R. F. Moss and Mr. J. R. Conrad; publicity, Mr. B. W. Fleisher and Mr. Y. Iwanaga; finance, Mr. C. F. Thomas and Mr. K. Fukui; program and tickets, Mr. W. R. Devin, Mr. S. J. Albright and Mr. Y. Takeda; seating, Mr. Halleck A. Butts; decorations, Mrs. Burton Crane; children's games, Lieutenant-Commander Melendy, the Rev. H. C. Spackman and Miss B. L. Wilcox.

Organizations participating in the celebration, together with their representatives, were as follows: America-Japan Society, Mr. R. Kurokawa, Mr. Y. Iwanaga and Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. McIlroy; American Association of Tokyo, Mr. William Hirzel, Mr. Richard P. Aikin and Mr. W. R. Farley; American Association of Yokohama, Mr. E. W. Frazar, Mr. G. N. Coe and Mr. E. J. Dorsz; Columbia Society, Mr. J. R. Conrad, Mr. W. R. Devin and Mr. S. J. Albright; American Club of Tokyo, Mr. C. F. Thomas, Mr. J. R. Reifsnider and Mr. W. K. Fowler, Jr.; American Merchants Association, Mr. C. F. Thomas, Mr. E. L. Pennell and Mr. R. B. DeMallie.

The committee of the celebration has extended thanks to the following for help given in furthering the affair: The Japan Advertiser, Asahi Shimbun, Nichi Nichi Shimbun, Columbia Phonograph Company, Victor Talking Machine Company of Japan, Eastman Kodak Company, Paramount Films, Dollar Steamship Lines, Imperial Hotel and Hotel New Grand.



GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL POSTER IN TOKYO. THE PROGRAM, IN THE ENGLISH AND JAPANESE LANGUAGES, FOR THE OPENING CELEBRATION IN JAPAN.

TOKYO CELEBRATION A BIG SUCCESS

Mr. Frazar, in a letter to the Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, made these comments on the celebration in Tokyo:

The present is therefore to advise you that a very successful affair was held at the Tokyo Hibiya Kokaido (Municipal theatre) on February 22nd, in which six Associations connected with the activities of Americans and Japanese in this vicinity were concentrated. A reference to the head of this letter will show you their names.

The first event, "Living Pictures of Washington's Life," by the children of the American School in Japan was very good and I think constitutes the first big public entertainment of the kind in Tokyo, in which the children of a foreign school have taken part. As there are over twelve nationalities amongst the children, you will understand how international is its character. The children were most enthusiastic making their costumes themselves and carried out their dances with grace and colorful effect.

The second event, "Hanami-Odori," a Japanese Dance, was given by our Japanese friends and done in a most correct and beautiful old fashioned style, showing life as it existed in the capital of Japan at the time when George Washington lived.

The third event, "Washington Takes the Risk," was taken part in by many members of the American Embassy and other Society leaders. The costumes were brought from Hollywood and were truly beautiful. You will be interested to learn that the principal part of George Washington was taken by Mr. S. Walter Washington, Third Secretary of the Embassy, who tells me that he is the fifth grand nephew, descendant from George Washington, his ancestral parent being Samuel Washington, brother of George. The important part of Lord Fairfax was taken by Mr. J. Roy McKenlay, a member of the British community, and he proved to be a most finished actor beside taking a very keen interest in the play. The part of Miss Jennifer was taken by the wife of Lt. Thomas Cranford of the Embassy, and I am told she is a direct descendant of the Pendleton family.

A large audience attended and the article in THE JAPAN ADVERTISER of the following day which I send you, together with three of the programs, will show you how successful it proved to be. I also send three photos.

In closing may I take this opportunity of expressing the thanks of the Committee for the many pamphlets, literature and suggested programs which your Commission has provided and which we have found invaluable in the work.

CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER POPULAR

The Japanese newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN, of Tokyo, on February 21, 1932, published a special four-page children's section devoted largely to the life of George Washington and the celebration of the 200th anniversary of his birth. It was illustrated with pictures of Washington and Wakefield in colors. In response to a request for one additional copy of this newspaper, Mr. Leo D. Sturgeon, the American Consul at Tokyo, wrote to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission under date of July 27, 1932:

The request contained in your letter was transmitted to this newspaper, which saw fit to publish it. The response was immediate and very generous; seventy-six copies reached this office either directly or through the "Yomiuri Shimbun." In many cases the donated copies from various parts of Japan were accompanied by cards and letters expressing admiration for the character and life of Washington. Although only one additional copy was requested in your letter, 75 copies are being forwarded, since it is thought that useful distribution

may be made of them—perhaps to schools or libraries in the United States. . . .

This incident is one of the most interesting that has come to the attention of this office, particularly because of the way it demonstrates the unselfish interest shown in the life of Washington by people residing in widely separated sections of this country.

PROGRAMS IN KOBE, OSAKA, AND KYOTO

A meeting was held at the American Consulate at Kobe January 27, 1931, at which it was decided that the various American and American-Japanese societies in Kobe, Osaka, and Kyoto would cooperate in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration. These societies were the American Association of Kobe, the Washington Society of Kobe, the Japan-America Society of Kobe, the Pan-Pacific Club of Osaka, the Pan-Pacific Club of Kyoto, and the Japan-American Society of Kwansai.

A joint committee was appointed and named the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration Committee, with Consul E. R. Dickover as chairman, and Consul Howard Donovan as secretary. As the result of plans made at this meeting, tree planting ceremonies in honor of Washington were held at Osaka, Kobe, and Kyoto, an essay contest on the life of Washington was conducted in which Japanese pupils of the Middle and Girls' Schools in the Kobe-Osaka-Kyoto district competed, with appropriate medals for the winners, and motion pictures descriptive of the life of Washington were exhibited at various times and places throughout the district. Funds for these ceremonies were raised by direct subscription among American residents and by lump sum contributions from some of the societies sponsoring the celebrations.

RADIO ADDRESS BY AMERICAN CONSUL

Consul Dickover announced the opening of the celebration in this district in a radio address on the life of Washington delivered on February 21, 1932, and broadcast from the Osaka Central Broadcasting Station JOBK as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: Tomorrow, February 22, 1932, is the two hundredth anniversary of the birthday of the Father of our Country, George Washington, and I have been asked by the Osaka Broadcasting Office to tell our Japanese friends something of the significance, to the American nation, of this day. In order to understand the background of our veneration of the memory of George Washington, I thought that I would first tell you something of his life and work.

George Washington was born on a plantation on the banks of the Potomac River, on February 22, 1732. His father was of an old, aristocratic English family, and in America carried out, as far as possible, the traditions of an

English country gentleman, with negroes to work the plantation and act as servants in the house. The living conditions in Virginia at that time, however, would be considered as very primitive to the people of today. There were no railroads, practically no highways, no telegraphs and almost no postal system. The principal means of transportation from city to city and from city to plantation was by sailing vessels. Almost all articles of daily use, such as foods, clothing, farming tools and household furniture, were produced and manufactured on the plantations. Each plantation was a little self-contained world of its own, cut off from the outside world to a degree which would surprise modern Americans.

In this environment George Washington passed his boyhood. The active, outdoor life of the country developed his body, so that he grew into a tall, strong young man, six feet two inches in height. He received, however, very little schooling, as there were few facilities in America at that time for scholarly training. But the problems of the plantation developed his mind and his power of decision. He had remarkable powers of observation and of self-education, and by reading and thinking he eventually became one of the best-educated men in America of his time.

At sixteen years of age George Washington, then a tall, strong youth, decided to earn his own living. He studied land surveying, and at seventeen years of age, after passing an examination, he became the official surveyor of one of the Virginia counties. He had to work in the almost untrodden wilderness west of the Allegheny Mountains, laying out roads and fixing boundaries. Working, eating and sleeping in the forests and on the plains, he learned woodcraft and the ways of the American Indians—a knowledge which served him well in later years. He gradually acquired an excellent knowledge of civil engineering, a profession which had a great fascination for him. He laid out many roads which later became highways, built two barge canals and drained a part of a great swamp. He was the first professional civil engineer in the colonies which afterwards became the United States of America.

At the age of 20, Washington entered the Virginia militia—a volunteer military corps—and received a commission as a major. At the age of 21 he was entrusted with a delicate and dangerous diplomatic mission to the French army, which at that time was endeavoring to occupy the Ohio Valley. The next year he led a detachment of the militia against the French, but he was badly defeated and had to march back home again. Apparently, however, he had a considerable amount of military genius, because the next year he was commissioned as a colonel and appointed aide to General Braddock in the campaign against the French and Indians. On this campaign Washington nearly lost his life—by fever, not by bullets. After the war he resigned his commission and returned to farming and civil engineering, but in the war he had acquired a good knowledge of military tactics, which stood him in good stead in the war to come.

In the meantime, George Washington had inherited the estate of Mount Vernon. He married Martha Custis, a wealthy widow, and for fifteen years he was able to lead the quiet life of a gentleman farmer. With his active, keen mind, he was never content to continue to do anything in the old ways of his fathers, but always endeavored to effect improvements. So with his farming. He constantly experimented with different crops, new fertilizers, and various methods of cultivation, and invented new farming implements. He enjoyed farming and wrote, later in his life, "agriculture has ever been amongst the most favorite amusements of my life, though I never possessed much skill in the art. I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it by conquest."

But during this quiet period in Washington's life, while he was living the life of a gentleman farmer and a leading citizen of the Colony of Virginia, the seeds of rebellion against the mother country, Britain, were being sown in the American colonies. Dissatisfied with the treatment accorded by the British Government, heavily taxed without having any vote in determining the taxes, and burning under insults, the people of the colonies were calling congresses to discuss the situation, and in 1775 Washington was elected a delegate to the Second Continental Congress. For the next six years Washington was making momentous history. Through his sound judgment and power of decision, he soon became a leader of the Congress and was elected General and Commander-in-Chief of all the armed forces which the United States might raise to resist the forces of Great Britain. He was only 43 years of age at this time, and the fact that such a heavy responsibility was placed upon the shoulders of so young a man speaks volumes for his native ability. For more than six long years Washington, the lover of peaceful agricultural pursuits, was compelled to live amid the alarms of war. Without sufficient men to fight the battles for the land he loved so well, without money for food and clothing for his troops, and oftentimes with little sympathy and support from those for whom he was fighting, Washington continued the struggle. Inured to hardship by his early training, conscious of the justice of the cause for which he was fighting, and filled with high ideals and noble aspirations which he succeeded in conveying to his men, he did not become discouraged but carried the struggle to a successful conclusion. In 1781 the last of the British forces in the United States surrendered at Yorktown.

As soon as he could settle the affairs of the armies under his command, Washington retired again to his home on the banks of the Potomac "free from the bustle of a camp," where he planned, as he wrote to a friend, to "move gently down the stream of time until I sleep with my fathers." But again the affairs of state called him away from his beloved Mount Vernon. In 1789, after much debate, the thirteen American states decided to adopt a republican form of federal government, and unanimously elected Washington as the first President of the new-born United States of America. During his two terms of office he formulated the policies, both domestic and foreign, which were to endure for many years. It was a time of turmoil, with many new and untried plans of government, and it was Washington's task to lead his country through the birth of a government until it had settled down into a quiet and orderly routine. With calm and wise determination, with unbounded patience, and with unswerving faith in his cause, he led the nation into those paths of co-operation, tempered with rational liberty, which have built up the greatness of the American nation. He believed firmly that the will of the majority should rule and that military preparedness was essential to the continuance of peace in the land. He succeeded in harmonizing the conflicting interests of the northern and southern states, and opened the vast plains of the West for settlement. In foreign relations his task was perhaps more difficult than in domestic relations, as the newly-born republic had to meet the natural antipathy of the older monarchies of Europe. But through his calm and prudent attitude and his noble ideals, he succeeded in winning the respect and esteem of Europe for the new republic. His most prominent policy toward foreign nations, a policy which endured for some hundred and twenty years, was that of refusing to enter into entangling alliances with any European nation. As he wrote in 1793, "I believe it is the sincere wish of United America to have nothing to do with the political intrigues, or the squabbles, of European nations; but on the contrary, to exchange commodities and live in peace and amity with all the inhabitants of the earth."

Washington also had a firm conviction that the nations of the world were constantly growing more fraternal and that they would eventually be united into one great family, with universal and lasting peace.

There is not much more to tell of Washington's life. When he retired from the Presidency of the United States in 1797, he returned to his life as a gentleman-farmer at Mount Vernon and again took up his old interests. He did not have long to enjoy this peaceful life, however, as he died in December, 1799, a little over two years after retiring from the Presidency.

I have tried to paint you a word-picture of Washington, in order that you may understand why it is that we so revere the man whom we call the "Father of our Country." I can do no better in describing his character and what he means to the Americans than to quote the words of Henry Lee, who, in writing of Washington after his death, said:

"Possessing a clear and penetrating mind, a strong and sound judgment, calmness and temper for deliberation, with invincible firmness and perseverance in resolution maturely formed, drawing information from all, acting for himself, with incorruptible integrity and unvarying patriotism; his own superiority and the public confidence alike marked him as the man designed by heaven to lead in the great political as well as military events which have distinguished the era of his life.

"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, he was second to none in the humble and endearing scenes of private life: Pious, just, humane, temperate, and sincere; uniform, dignified and commanding; his example was as edifying to all around him as were the effects of that example lasting."

The Americans have always celebrated Washington's birthday on February 22nd, but as February 22, 1932, is the two hundredth anniversary of his birth, it was decided some years ago to have a special celebration this year, and Congress appointed a special Commission, headed by the President of the United States, to make plans for the celebration. This Commission decided not to have any one large celebration in one place, but to carry the celebration to the American people, wherever they might be, so that every city, town, village and hamlet in the United States might do homage to the memory of the man whom we all honor as "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." It was decided, moreover, not to limit the celebration to the United States, but to invite American residents in foreign lands, and the people of foreign countries who might be interested, to join in the celebrations.

As I know that many of my Japanese friends would like to do honor to the memory of the great American, George Washington, I called a meeting of representatives of the Japan-America Society of Kansai, the Japan-America Society of Kobe, the American Association of Kobe, the Washington Society of Kobe, the Pan Pacific Club of Osaka, and the Pan Pacific Club of Kyoto, when it was decided to form a joint committee for a George Washington Bicentennial Celebration in the Kobe-Osaka-Kyoto district. This committee has decided to celebrate the occasion in several ways. On February 25th the American Ambassador will visit Osaka and Kobe and will plant cherry trees in Sakuranomiya Park in Osaka and in the Recreation Ground in Kobe. Cherry trees will also be planted at Kyoto on the 22nd. We decided to plant cherry trees for two reasons. One is that the cherry tree is associated with a well-known story of George Washington's boyhood and is therefore a symbol of Washington. The other is that the cherry tree is symbolic of the spirit of Japan, and it seemed a happy thought to combine the two ideas of the cherry tree as an expression of the friendship existing between the two nations.

In addition to the planting of cherry trees, there will be

essay contests on the subject of Washington in all of the middle schools and girls' schools which may care to take part. It is hoped that special commemoration medals, supplied by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, will be available as awards to the winners of the contest in each school. We hope that many Japanese boys and girls will take part in this contest and, by learning more of the man whose memory we honor, will learn better to understand the ideals and aspirations which animate the American nation. Thank you.

TREES PLANTED TO HONOR WASHINGTON

Tree planting ceremonies in Kobe and Osaka on February 25 were reported in the JAPAN ADVERTISER as follows:

Kobe, February 25 (By a Staff Correspondent).—The United States Ambassador, Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, today officiated at the planting of the first of a group of 80 cherry trees at the Kobe Recreation Grounds, to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Mr. E. R. Dickover, United States Consul in Kobe, accompanied the Ambassador, who arrived from Tokyo together with Mr. Hiram Bingham, Jr., Third Secretary of the Embassy, by the morning train.

The ceremony was held under somewhat adverse weather conditions, snow lying more than three inches in depth, but it formed a pretty background for the ceremony, which was held at the southwest corner of the Recreation Ground. However, the weather kept away many who otherwise undoubtedly would have attended.

Flags of the United States and Japan formed a canopy over a small pedestal from which the Ambassador spoke. Owing to the weather, the singing of the American and Japanese national anthems, which was to have been done by students of the Canadian Academy, was cancelled.

Among those present were Mayor H. Kurose of Kobe; Mr. R. A. May; Mr. F. N. Jonas; Mr. D. G. Young; Mr. H. Tamura, president of the Japan-America Society; Dr. Hori; Mr. B. W. Brown; Mr. Fred Taylor; Mr. Erle R. Dickover and Mr. H. Donovan, both United States Consuls in Kobe, and others.

Before the tree-planting ceremony, Ambassador Forbes addressed the gathering as follows:

"In planting these trees in memory of America's first citizen, George Washington, I do so in the hope and expectation that they will grow to full size and live for many years, each year flowering in such a way as to be a beauty spot, and bringing pleasure to many generations of Japanese citizens of Kobe yet to be born. It is very gratifying to Americans to feel that the Japanese people join with their brothers overseas in honoring the memory of this great American. It means that those great qualities for which George Washington was celebrated are also admired by the people not only in Japan but in the world over, wherever his name has come to be revered and wherever solid worth is valued and men's achievements are known and their history studied.

"I am shortly to return to America, and while there, it will give me great happiness to tell my friends of this ceremony and of the consideration shown to our people by yours; and particularly at this time when there are certain to be differences of opinion about some matters of major policy. It is pleasant to dwell on things whereon we think alike, as that is the best way to strengthen the ties which unite our two countries.

"I hope that the annual flowering of these trees may be a symbol of the perennial flowering of the strong ties of national interests which unite our two peoples."

Mayor Kurose replied briefly and mentioned that the Japanese people had always respected the name of George Washington. He felt that they had in some measure learned of honesty from the great statesman's example, and that George Washington's association with the cherry tree had always been one of the reasons why Japanese remembered him. The Mayor felt it was a great honor to have a part in the planting of the cherry trees which were to be a standing memorial to a great statesman of America, whom Japan held as her friend.

Mr. Forbes then went through the planting ceremony, shoveling part of the earth over the roots of the tree. He was followed by Mayor Hirose, Mr. Dickover, Mr. F. M. Jonas, Mr. Tamura and Mr. Brown.

A similar ceremony took place this afternoon at the Sakurano-Miya Park in Osaka. It was attended by officials and members of the American-Japan Society of Osaka and many others.

The American Ambassador on February 25 delivered an address on George Washington at a dinner at Osaka given by the Japan-America Society of Kwansai. Motion pictures descriptive of the life of Washington were shown after the Ambassador's address.

CONSUL SPEAKS AT KYOTO

A cherry tree planting ceremony, at which Consul Donovan delivered an address, was held at Okazaki Park at Kyoto, February 22. Mr. Donovan said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: On this 22nd of February, 1932, we are celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, and are gathered here today to do honor to the memory of the man who, through his military genius, his wisdom of action, and his high-minded statesmanship, has rightly come to be known as the Father of His Country.

The Americans have always celebrated Washington's birthday on February 22nd, but as February 22, 1932, is the two hundredth anniversary of his birth, it was decided some years ago to have a special celebration this year, and Congress appointed a special Commission, headed by the President of the United States, to make plans for the celebration. This Commission decided not to have any one large celebration in one place, but to carry the celebration to the American people, wherever they might be, so that every city, town, village and hamlet in the United States might do homage to the memory of the man whom we all honor as "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." It was decided, moreover, not to limit the celebrations to the United States, but to invite Americans resident in foreign lands and the people of foreign countries who might be interested, to join in the celebrations.

The American Associations in the Kansai District, together with the Pan-Pacific Club of Kyoto, the Pan-Pacific Club of Osaka, the Japan-America Society of Kansai, and the Japan-America Society of Kobe, have decided to celebrate the occasion in several ways. On February 25th the American Ambassador will visit Osaka and Kobe and will plant cherry trees in Sakuranomiya Park at Osaka and on the Recreation Ground at Kobe. We decided to plant cherry trees for two reasons. One is that the cherry tree is associated with a well-known story of George Washington's boyhood and is therefore a symbol of Washington. The other is that the cherry tree is symbolic of the spirit of Japan, and it seemed a happy

thought to combine the two ideals of the cherry tree as an expression of the friendship existing between the two nations.

In addition to the planting of cherry trees, there will be essay contests on the subject of Washington in all of the middle schools and girls' schools which may care to take part. It is hoped that special commemoration medals, supplied by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission in the United States, will be available as awards to the winners of the contest in each school. We hope that many Japanese boys and girls will take part in this contest and, by learning more of the great American whose memory we honor, will learn better to understand the ideals and aspirations which animate the American nation.

There has been but little left unsaid in the countless tributes to Washington's greatness. I shall, however, read to you an extract from an address on Washington delivered by ex-President Coolidge on the occasion of the establishment of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. Mr. Coolidge said: "We all share in the benefits which accrued from the independence he won and the free Republic he did so much to establish. We need a diligent comprehension and understanding of the great principles of government which he wrought out, but we shall also secure a wide practical advantage if we go beyond this record, already so eloquently expounded, and consider him also as a man of affairs. It was in this field that he developed that executive ability which he later displayed in the camp and in the council chamber.

"We have seen many soldiers who have left behind them little but the memory of their conflicts, but among all the victors the power to establish among a great people a form of self-government which the test of experience has shown will endure was bestowed upon Washington, and Washington alone. Many others have been able to destroy. He was able to construct. That he had around him many great minds does not detract from his glory. His was the directing spirit without which there would have been no independence, no Union, no Constitution, and no Republic. His ways were the ways of truth. He built for eternity. His influence grows. His stature increases with the increasing years. In wisdom of action, in purity of character, he stands alone. We can not yet estimate him. We can only indicate our reverence for him and thank the Divine Providence which sent him to serve and inspire his fellow men."

This ceremony today, in which the people of two great nations join, is one of thousands which will be held throughout the world in commemoration of this, the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Washington. Let us hope that all who participate in these ceremonies will work for the development of international understanding, and of international sympathy, remembering that these must be based on the fullest realization of those ideals of loyalty and sane, far-sighted patriotism which are the most important possessions of clear-thinking men and women in every nation. On this self-development, coupled with sympathetic understanding, rests the peace of the world. Let us hope that in the planting of this tree, so symbolical of the national spirit of Japan and of the man whose memory we are honoring today, we may further develop the spirit of mutual understanding and friendship between Japan and the United States.

JAPANESE SCHOOL CONTESTS

The most important activity in connection with the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration in the Kwansai district, according to a report of Consul Donovan, was an essay contest arranged for the public and private schools. This was announced

by Consul Donovan in an address delivered on May 28, 1932, at Osaka before a large gathering. He said:

I assure you that it gives me a great deal of pleasure to address so large a gathering of members of the Japan-America Society of Kansai, the Pan-Pacific Club of Osaka, and teachers and students of the middle schools of this district on an occasion which so highly honors the memory of our great statesman, citizen, and soldier, George Washington.

The tributes paid to the memory of Washington in Japan on the occasion of the two hundredth anniversary of his birth are a source of gratification to all Americans, indicating as they do the admiration of the Japanese people for those qualities with which his name will forever be associated in his own country.

The various Japan-America Societies in the Kansai district established a joint committee early this year, known as the George Washington Bicentennial Committee, with the idea of arranging appropriate ceremonies at various times throughout the year 1932 in honor of Washington's birth. You are, of course, acquainted with the activities of the committee, the most important of which is the essay contest arranged for the public and private middle schools in the Kansai district. The object of this contest is to encourage among Japanese students the study of the life and character of George Washington in the hope that many Japanese boys and girls, by learning more of the great American whose memory we honor, will learn better to understand the ideals and aspirations which animate the American nation.

George Washington was born on February 22, 1732, on a plantation situated on the banks of the Potomac River not far from the city which now bears his name. His father came of old, aristocratic English stock and led, so far as was possible in America at that time, the life of an English country gentleman. Conditions of life, as compared with those existing today, were primitive. There were no railroads, no telegraphs, practically no highways, and almost no postal system. Sailing vessels which traversed the seacoast and the rivers were the chief means of transportation, while away from the rivers and the seacoast pack animals were the chief means of transport. Articles of daily use, such as foods, clothing, tools, and household furniture, were made on the plantation, chiefly by negro slaves. Each plantation was a self-contained unit of its own and had but little contact with the outside world. Hunting, riding, and fishing were the principal amusements.

George Washington's boyhood differed but little from that of other sons of good families in Virginia. Educational opportunities were limited in Virginia in those days but Washington received as much schooling as could be obtained in the district in which he lived. The active outdoor life developed his body and he grew into a tall, strong young man, six feet two inches in height. As a student Washington was industrious and made the most of his limited opportunities, aided at the same time by remarkable powers of observation and self-reliance.

At the age of sixteen Washington studied land surveying, a profession highly esteemed in the American colonies at that time. At the age of seventeen he passed the required examination and became an official surveyor for one of the counties in the State of Virginia. For three years Washington worked in the pathless wilderness of the Allegheny Mountains, laying out roads, mapping boundaries, and performing the numerous tasks required of him. Washington was one of the first civil engineers in the colonies and much of the work which he did in the laying out of roads is still in existence, while the accuracy of his land surveys has never been questioned, and they still serve as the boundary lines of many counties in

Virginia. The three years Washington spent as a surveyor were years of hard work, replete with danger from hostile Indians, and in this, his first achievement, we see evidence of those qualities of industry, perseverance, courage, and keen observation which were to stand him in such good stead in the years to come.

At the age of twenty Washington entered the militia of the State of Virginia—a volunteer military corps—and received a commission as major. A year later, in 1753, Washington was entrusted with a dangerous and delicate mission to the French headquarters in the Ohio country. To deliver this message it was necessary to travel through 300 miles of trackless wilderness, beset with savage Indians. One or two other men had essayed the journey but had turned back before reaching their destination. Washington set out on the same day that the Governor's orders reached him and accomplished the journey in record time.

In the acceptance of this mission we see one of Washington's outstanding characteristics, which was his desire to be different from other men, not in fundamental character, but always within the conventional pattern. What he wanted was to be different by being on a higher level. This may be called vanity, but it is vanity with a creative force, a quality which so often goes with strong characters.

Another feature of Washington's character was his matter-of-fact coolness in the presence of danger. On the return journey to Virginia, after he had delivered his message to the French commander, he was deserted by his Indian guides and the heavy snows made it necessary to abandon his horses and to continue through the mountains on foot. The situation was perilous to the utmost degree but Washington devoted only one sentence to it in his official report to the Governor.

In 1755 Washington accompanied General Braddock on his expedition against Fort Duquesne and nearly lost his life through fever. His fearlessness and military skill were displayed in his covering of the retreat of Braddock's army, which was utterly routed by the French and Indians. Washington had four horses shot from under him in this engagement. For three years more Washington remained in military service, during which time he commanded the Virginia troops on the frontier. In 1758 he retired to his estate at Mount Vernon, married, and for fifteen years led the life of a country gentleman. He was keenly interested in agriculture and devoted much time and effort in the improvement of his crops, in the invention of new farming implements, and in improving methods of cultivation.

But during this quiet period of Washington's life, while he was living the life of a country gentleman and at the same time taking an active part in civic affairs, the seeds of rebellion against Great Britain were being sown in America. It is unnecessary for the purposes of this brief address to discuss the events leading up to the Revolutionary War since Washington played but a minor part in them. However, in 1775 he was elected a delegate to the Second Continental Congress, where by reason of his sound judgment and power of decision he soon became a leader of the Congress and was elected Commander-in-Chief of all the armed forces which the United States might raise to resist the armies of Great Britain. Washington was only forty-three years of age at that time and the fact that such a heavy responsibility was placed upon the shoulders of so young a man speaks volumes for his native ability.

It was during the six years from 1775 to 1781 that Washington, as Commander-in-Chief of the American armies, made his name immortal. Without sufficient troops, often without money to buy food and ammunition for his army, and at times without the whole-hearted support of the people for whom he was fighting, Washington persevered and brought the war to a successful conclusion. While we must not

minimize the part played by other patriots in the Revolution it is not too much to say that without Washington's breadth of vision, perseverance, high ideals, and military skill, there would have been no American nation. Another characteristic of Washington which belongs only to the truly great was his magnanimity. At one of the most critical periods of the war several of his officers, misled by a dissatisfied adventurer named Conway, conspired to have him removed from his post as Commander-in-Chief. Washington took no action against the conspirators and the plot collapsed of its own weight. In later years as President Washington appointed some of these men to high positions in the government, realizing as he did that they were men of high character and ability who had been merely led astray at a critical moment when only the strongest willed could maintain a balanced judgment.

At the close of the war Washington retired to his estate at Mount Vernon where he hoped to spend the rest of his years in peace and quiet. But in 1789 the Colonies decided to establish a Federal Government, and Washington was the unanimous choice of the people as the first President of the United States. It was here that his great constructive abilities shone most brightly. The problems of the new republic were many and pressing. There were conflicting claims of the various colonies to be settled, many of which were jealous of the prerogatives of the Federal Government. Questions of currency, coinage, taxation, and all of the multitudinous details of a new state were thrust upon Washington, all of which he met with a breadth of vision, soundness of judgment, and a spirit of conciliation which rarely, if ever, have been equalled.

But perhaps his greatest contribution to the American nation was his well-defined policy with respect to foreign affairs, a question of paramount importance to a new and struggling nation which encountered the natural antipathy of the older monarchies of Europe. Efforts were made to involve

the newly established nation in the wars and intrigues of Europe, all of which were met by Washington with such foresight, tact, and prudence that he not only succeeded in avoiding these entanglements but at the same time won the respect and admiration of Europe for the United States.

Washington retired from the Presidency in 1797, honored and respected by the American people. There is but little more to be said about his life. The next two years he lived quietly at Mount Vernon, where he died in 1799, a little more than two years after he retired from the Presidency.

I have endeavored to give you some idea of Washington's life and work in order that you may understand and appreciate why he ranks above all in the estimation of his countrymen. Perhaps the best explanation, and one which will help you to understand why Washington is revered by all Americans as the father of his country, is found in the words of Calvin Coolidge, who in his oration on Washington at the time of the establishment of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, said:

"We have seen many soldiers who have left behind them little but the memory of their conflicts, but among all the victors the power to establish among a great people a form of self-government which the test of experience has shown will endure was bestowed upon Washington, and Washington alone. Many others have been able to destroy. He was able to construct. That he had around him many great minds does not detract from his glory. His was the directing spirit without which there would have been no independence, no Union, no Constitution, and no Republic. His ways were the ways of truth. He built for eternity. His influence grows. His stature increases with the increasing years. In wisdom of action, in purity of character, he stands alone. We can not yet estimate him. We can only indicate our reverence for him and thank the Divine Providence which sent him to serve and inspire his fellow men."



PARTICIPANTS IN NAGASAKI CELEBRATION. Seated in front on the floor, Mr. Krider; seated in front row, left to right, Mrs. Bruner, Mrs. Bruns, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Hitchcock, Miss Couch, Miss Altman, Miss Smith, Mrs. Hoekje; standing, left to right, Dr. Scott, Miss Hagan, Miss Peckham, Miss Curry, Mr. Hoekje, Miss Place, Miss Sharpe, Mr. Bruns, Mrs. Krider, Mr. Bruner, Mr. MacAlpine, Mr. Hitchcock (American Consul), Mrs. Gerrish, Mr. Mason, Miss Shirk, Miss Moore, Captain Martin, Miss Ashbaugh.



AMERICAN COLONIAL MINUET AT NAGASAKI. Left to right (all ladies) Misses Sharpe, Couch, Curry, Altman, Hagen, Moore, Mrs. Krider, Miss Smith.

In a letter to the Secretary of State from Kobe, November 30, 1932, Mr. Donovan reported:

Medals were awarded in November to fifty-seven prize winners in an essay contest on the subject of the life of George Washington. The participants were students of the various middle schools and girls' schools in the Kobe-Osaka district, institutions which correspond to high schools in the United States.

NAGASAKI CELEBRATIONS

At Nagasaki the observance of the George Washington Bicentennial began on February 22. That evening the members of the American Association of Nagasaki gathered at the home of the Kwassui Teachers, each member in costume to make it as nearly as possible like an evening of the American Colonial period. They were both actors and audience in what might have been entitled "A Birthday Party for General Washington."

A Nagasaki dispatch to the JAPAN ADVERTISER, of Tokyo, February 23, says:

The large drawing room with its fireplace of Colonial type was a perfect setting. The numerous lighted candles and the flags, with the thirteen stars of the first flag, added to the illusion of a sudden reversal in time.

The guests as they arrived were greeted at the door by a brisk colored butler (Mr. Krider) and a no less impressive colored mammy (Mrs. Mason). Upon entering the drawing room the guests heard themselves announced with names of Revolutionary memory. Whether they remembered their history perfectly or not, and the names fastened upon them, they at least gave the impression of fully valuing their dignities. A most stately assemblage had gathered when the guests of honor, General Washington (Mr. Bruner, American vice consul) and Mrs. Washington (Mrs. H. B. Hitchcock) were announced.

As the president of the association Captain Truman M. Martin was host and master of ceremonies at the festivities that followed. The dinner was, as nearly as a close study of history could make it, a purely Virginia dinner of the era and was as much appreciated as dinners in those days seem to have been.

After the dinner the guests stepped out of character to sit down and listen to an interesting summary of the life of Washington given by the Rev. Willis G. Hoekje. The chief incidents of the story were illustrated by living pictures, posed by different members. There followed a short program of vocal and instrumental music, introducing songs and tunes of Colonial and post-Revolutionary days.

After the music a minuet was danced, which seemed more than anything else to bring a sense of the courtly manners in the unhurried times when the Father of his Country lived. All of the guests joined in the rest of the dances, the Virginia Reel and the other oldtime steps which have never died in spite of the years and the advanced tempo of modern days.

The association is indebted to the ladies of the American community for a delightful evening with an atmosphere re-

producing Revolutionary times. The initiative of Captain Martin is also to be remembered in getting arrangements made in time to give the party on its proper date.

The committee of the American Association in charge of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration in Nagasaki consisted of Mrs. Henry B. Hitchcock, chairman; Mrs. Walter W. Krider, Miss Caroline S. Peckham, and Captain Truman M. Martin.

Captain Martin forwarded to the Commission in Washington an account of the Bicentennial Celebration at Nagasaki on May 14 prepared by Mrs. Krider, as follows:

The second Bicentennial Celebration of the American Association of Nagasaki was a George Washington Tea, with members and children in costume, held in the garden of the American consulate on May 14, 1932. As the program was given by the seven American children of Nagasaki, the other foreign children of the city and friends were guests of the association.

The program consisted of two short plays depicting episodes in the life of Washington, the dancing of the stately minuet and a tree-planting ceremony of unusual interest.

While planning for the new garden of the American consulate, beech, walnut and magnolia seeds had been received directly from Mount Vernon. They were planted in the garden and by the time the Bicentennial plans were matured, the beech had become a fine young sapling. Captain Truman M. Martin, the president of the association, dedicated and named the tree, while the children, pulling red, white and blue streamers, opened a large white paper balloon and released the branches of the "Washington Beech." May it stand for years as a living record of the Bicentennial spirit of the American Association of Nagasaki!

Special mention is due the consul, Mr. Henry H. Hitchcock, and to Mrs. Hitchcock; for it was their careful planning that made possible the successful carrying out of these programs in Nagasaki.

EVENTS AT NAGOYA

Mr. J. Holbrook Chapman, American Consul at Nagoya, reported to the State Department the following events in his Consular District in connection with the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration:

February 21.—A George Washington commemorative service was held at St. John's Church Higashi Kataha, at 3.45 p. m. It was attended by about 60 local resident Americans and others. The special George Washington sermon was delivered by the Reverend R. E. McAlpine, D. D., who is the American longest resident in Nagoya.

February 22.—The American Consul and Mrs. Chapman gave a reception at the Nagoya Chamber of Commerce and Industry from 4 p. m. to 6 p. m. About 100 persons were present including

the Governor of Aichi Prefecture, the Mayor of Nagoya, the Commanding General of the 3rd Army Division and his staff, the Director of the Nagoya Railway Bureau, the Chief Judges of the Nagoya Courts, the officials of the Chamber of Commerce, various prominent industrial and business men of the city, and members of the American, British and other foreign colonies.

In a letter to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission November 29, 1932, Mr. Chapman said:

Although circumstances did not permit the small colony of Americans residing in Nagoya to realize any Bicentennial commemorative events other than those already reported to you through the Department of State, I have pleasure in informing you that the reading of President Washington's first Thanksgiving Day Proclamation, as contained in President Hoover's Proclamation for 1932, was a special and impressive feature of the annual Thanksgiving Day church service which was held here on November 24, 1932. The service was conducted by the Reverend Arthur C. Knudten. There was an attendance of about 40 persons. I had the honor of reading the President's Proclamation.

AMBASSADOR TELLS OF CHERRY TREES

The Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, wrote an article for a special Bicentennial edition of THE WASHINGTON TIMES, May 30, 1932, in which he gave the history of the famous Japanese cherry trees in Washington, D. C. The Japanese Embassy also inserted the following announcement in this newspaper:

JAPAN IS PROUD TO JOIN IN CELEBRATION OF THE MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

Ambassador Debuchi's article follows:

It gives me great pleasure to participate in the United States George Washington Bicentennial celebration. On this auspicious occasion, I am happy to say a few words concerning the history of the Japanese cherry trees here in Potomac Park.

It was in 1909 that the late Miss Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore, sister of the late Mr. George Hawthorne Scidmore, long American consul general in Yokohama, conceived the idea of bringing cherry trees from Japan and planting them in Potomac Park, the cost to be met by private contributions.

Mrs. Taft, then the First Lady of the Land, who had visited Japan several times on her way to and from the Philippines, and had seen the Japanese cherry blossoms, in all their glory, heard of Miss Scidmore's plan and became an enthusiastic supporter.

When the news of this movement reached Japan, the city of Tokyo took keen interest in it and offered to donate 2,000 trees to the city of Washington as a token of the deep affec-



CHILDREN AT BICENTENNIAL PARTY OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION, NAGASAKI, JAPAN.

tion cherished by the Japanese people for the people of the United States.

The 2,000 cherry trees reached Seattle on the Japanese steamer *Kaga Maru* on December 10, 1909. But on arrival and examination at Washington, the trees, to the great disappointment of all, were found infected with various tree diseases and had to be entirely destroyed.

The Americans concerned were deeply grieved over this misfortune, and in January, 1910, the Hon. Philander C. Knox, then Secretary of State, expressed to Baron (now Count) Yasuya Uchida, the Japanese ambassador, the keen sense of regret of the Government of the United States and of the District of Columbia that this unfortunate measure had to be taken in the case of such a handsome gift and one so greatly appreciated by the authorities and people of the city of Washington.

He particularly recognized, in expressing his profound regret, the fact that the municipality of Tokyo selected old trees which were well known to be the most artistic in shape and the most brilliant in blossom, and that these, the finest and most valuable, were also, in the nature of things, trees most likely to be victims of various diseases and insects.

Baron Uchida immediately wrote to his government suggesting that the city of Tokyo be asked to send another consignment, this time taking the necessary precaution to keep the trees free from disease. Not only did the city accept this suggestion but it sent 3,000 carefully inspected trees to replace the previous ill-fated shipment of 2,000.

The preparation of so many young trees for trans-Pacific shipment in wholesome condition required considerable time. However, in February, 1912, the 3,000 trees reached Washington and passed the inspection of the authorities.

On March 27, the ceremony of official planting was performed by Mrs. Taft and Viscountess Chinda, wife of Ambassador Chinda, who had succeeded Baron Uchida. The site chosen for this function was a spot near the Tidal Basin some hundred yards to the west of the statue of John Paul Jones.

The ceremony was simple and was witnessed by a small

group including Miss Eliza R. Scidmore, who originated the idea of beautifying Potomac Park with Japanese cherry trees, and Col. Spencer Cosby, the superintendent of public buildings and grounds. This done, the rest of the 3,000 trees were immediately planted along the Tidal Basin and the Potomac.

The spot where the ceremony of official planting took place long remained in obscurity, as there was nothing to indicate the historic scene. Regretting this, Col. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, thoughtfully placed on that spot early last year two bronze tablets with appropriate inscriptions.

Such is the brief history of the Japanese cherry trees. We are very happy to see that during the past 20 years they have grown so well under the good care of the park authorities and that they have now enshrined themselves in the hearts of the American people.

Year by year their beautiful blossoms are attracting tens of thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, of admiring visitors from every part of the country. Who could imagine at the time when these trees were so unostentatiously ushered in, that they would soon become the pride of the National Capital?

As I wend my way through Potomac Park on early spring mornings, I am always deeply impressed by the wonderful harmony of the scenic beauties of the Washington Monument rising amid the masses of beautiful cherry blossoms. The serenity of their beauty is beyond description as they are reflected in the calm waters of the Tidal Basin.

THE CHERRY TREE STORY IN JAPAN

TO THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, September, 1932, Yuki Otsuki, a clerk in the American Consulate General at Tokyo, contributed an article entitled "The Americanization of Japan," in which he gave a Japanese version of the famous

George Washington cherry tree story. It is quoted here in part to show the interest which was aroused in Japan by the Bicentennial Celebration:

In the business world, the modern Japanese business man is assuming American ways, and is brisk and business-like in act and speech. In line with the modern trend, the practical in life is more or less replacing the ideal which formerly ruled in most of the walks of life in Japan. This may be seen in the following George Washington cherry tree story.

George Washington has for about half a century been quite universally known among the Japanese, and the well-known stories connected with his childhood and youth were taught the Japanese children in school. One day a little boy called So-chan, hearing of Washington's cherry tree exploit, was inspired to repeat the incident.

In his father's garden there were some old and treasured Japanese cherry trees, and he went out and after much labor chopped down the choicest one. Then he ran to his father and confessed his sin, starting out with:

"Father, I cannot tell you a lie."

"So-chan," said his father sorrowfully, "I am grieved to hear about the tree. I'd rather have you tell a thousand lies than to cut down that cherry tree."

CELEBRATION ENDS THANKSGIVING DAY

The Honorable Joseph W. Grew, who succeeded Mr. Forbes as American Ambassador to Japan, wrote on November 30, 1932, to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission:

I am glad to tell you that the President's Thanksgiving Day Proclamation, incorporating the Thanksgiving Proclamation of President Washington, was read by me in St. Mary's Church of Kyoto in the presence of the American community of that city, and by Mr. Neville, Counselor of the Embassy, before representatives of the American community of Tokyo in Holy Trinity Church here, special services being held in both churches which fitly marked the official termination of the Bicentennial celebration.

Owing to my own necessary absence from the capital on that date on important official business, it was impossible for us to hold a reception at the Embassy as we otherwise would have done. However, a reception was held at the Embassy by Mrs. Grew and myself on the Fourth of July. You are already aware of the observance in Japan marking the opening of the Bicentennial celebration on February 22 which was organized by my predecessor, Mr. Forbes, as I at that moment was carrying out a similar observance in Turkey.

CHOSEN



CHOSEN, formerly known as Korea, a country with a history extending back to the twelfth century B. C., and now a colony of Japan, celebrated the George Washington Bicentennial enthusiastically.

George Washington observances were held in Pyengyang, Junten, Koshu, Soonchun, Kwangju, and Seoul, the capital of Chosen. American citizens, British residents of the country and many natives joined in the festivities. Hon. John K. Davis, American Consul General, in a dispatch to the Department of State, May 5, 1932, said:

Although the number of Americans in Chosen is not large and they are mainly scattered in widely separated and small communities, the celebration of the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington was entered into with enthusiasm. It is believed that much was done to impress upon the minds of the American children the significance of the life of the father of his country.

A religious event inaugurated the celebration in Chosen. On the afternoon of Sunday, February 21, a divine service in memory of George Washington was held at the Morris Hall in Seoul, attended by most of the English-speaking residents of the city. Rev. H. H. Underwood devoted his sermon to the Christian characteristics of the

Great American and averred that Washington not only believed in God, but lived according to his belief. Washington's example is worth of world-wide emulation, the preacher said, and might well be followed by Orientals as well as Occidentals with profit.

The American colony in Seoul and many Koreans gathered around the flag staff at the American Consulate General early on the morning of February 22, 1932, at a flag-raising ceremony saluting the dawn of the Bicentennial Year. Boy Scout and Girl Reserve units were present in uniform and sang American patriotic songs.

ADDRESS OF CONSUL GENERAL DAVIS

Consul General Davis addressed the audience on the symbolism of the American flag as follows:

It is particularly appropriate that we should commence our Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington with the ceremonious raising of the national colors, for the flag of our nation is very closely associated with Washington in several ways. The first official flag of the union of the American colonies was selected by Washington and was first flown over his headquarters on January 2, 1776. In the upper left hand corner of that flag there were the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George; in marked distinction from the British colors of that day, however, there were 13 red and white stripes. A year and a half

later, on June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress determined that the flag of the United States should consist of a union of blue bearing 13 white stars and 13 stripes alternately red and white.

It is supposed that the composition of this flag was inspired by the stripes and the stars in the Washington coat of arms.

The symbolism of the flag has been interpreted in various and pleasing ways. It is interesting to note, however, that the following is the interpretation sometimes attributed to Washington: "We take the stars from Heaven, the red from our mother country, separating it by white stripes, thus showing that we have separated from her, and the white stripes shall go down to posterity representing liberty." Thus the stars in our flag, representing each state, were inspired by the stars of heaven; the red stripes mark our kinship with the mother country, and the white, our liberty.

When two more states were admitted an additional star and an additional stripe was added for each, and from 1795 to 1817 the flag consisted of 15 stars and 15 stripes. However, realizing that a continuation of this plan would soon cause the flag to be out of proportion, in 1818 the Congress decided that, while the addition of each new state should be marked by the increase of the number of stars by one, the number of stripes should remain constant at thirteen.

Incidentally it is interesting to recall that, while the United States of America constitute one of the youngest of the great nations, its flag is one of the oldest, for at different times and for various reasons the flags of other countries have been changed since ours was fixed.

As both the Boy Scouts and the Girl Reserves presumably are thoroughly familiar with the rules governing the treatment of the national colors, it is not necessary at this time to mention that point in detail. It is sufficient to say that the flag should be regarded not merely as a combination of colored bunting but as a living symbol of all that the American people stand for.

Too often we are prone to associate our flag only with our armed forces on land and sea. While this is right and proper it does not go far and deep enough. The flag represents not only our loyal sailors and soldiers. It stands for 120,000,000 people—loyal, hard-working and God-fearing—their civilization and their every ideal. As such the flag should always be regarded and treated carefully and reverently.

ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING AT SEOUL

During the afternoon of February 22, 1932, the name of Washington was commemorated at an invitational gathering in the Post Chapel of the John D. Wells School. According to THE SEOUL PRESS, an English-language newspaper printed in the capital city:

"Customary American hospitality coupled with American 'pep' prevailed throughout the celebration."

In answer to invitations from the American Association of Seoul and Americans living in Chemulpo, five hundred persons "representing various nations and all walks of life" were present on this auspicious occasion. In honor of the function the Post Chapel was profusely decorated with American flags which covered the four walls of the building. Two cherry trees in full bloom flanked the

sides of the platform and directly behind the pulpit was a large picture of George Washington draped with the flags of America and Japan. Prior to the entertainment the guests passed along the reception line and conveyed their felicitations to the American Committee. This formality was followed by a box luncheon. The boxes, containing delicacies of all descriptions, were appropriately decorated with silhouettes of George and Martha Washington and the American national colors.

The program included opening remarks by Mr. Whittemore; a selection by S. F. S. Orchestra from Haydn, who it was noted, was born in 1732, the year of Washington's birth; announcement of winners in a George Washington essay contest by the Consul General; reading of the essays; a solo, "Yankee Doodle" sung by Howard Rhodes; a solo, "Beneath a Weeping Willow's Shade," by Francis Hopkinson (dedicated to George Washington, 1788) sung by Miss Dameron; a minuet by the International Quartet—Mrs. Dennis (American), Miss Bennett (British), Miss Martel (French) and Miss Tulkin (Russian); and singing of "America the Beautiful" by all. Following this part of the program a moving picture was screened by courtesy of the Paramount Corporation and the local theater, Chosen Gekijo.

THE SEOUL PRESS remarked:

The spirit of '76 was instilled in all present by the snappy singing of "Yankee Doodle" by Howard Rhodes. So enthusiastic were the audience in the catchy tune that all joined in singing the refrain to the song.

The winners of the George Washington Essay Contest, as announced by Consul General Davis, were, for the high school, Barbara Koons and Muriel Frampton, who won first and second prizes, respectively, with honorable mention to Frank Barnhart; and, for the grammar school, Thomas Winn and Margaret Martin, with honorable mention to Jeonnette Oberg.

Consul General Davis reported:

The film, "George Washington—His Life and Times," was secured from the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration Committee in Japan and shown in Seoul to American and other English-speaking children and their parents on April 8th, 1932, and to the foreign consular officers and a number of Japanese officials and the American and foreign business community on April 11th. On both occasions the American Consul General and his wife were the hosts. The film was also shown to the American communities at the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company's mines at Unsankinko and at Heijo.

INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATION AT KOSHU

Only nine adult Americans were resident in Koshu, Chosen, at the opening of the Bicentennial Year, but these nine, together with their English-speaking friends and native citizens, numbering more than 150, gathered in true Bicentennial spirit on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington and were addressed by Hon. Tetsuro Okasaki, Governor of the South Chusei Province of Chosen. The following translation of Governor Okasaki's address was sent to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission by Consul General Davis:

Today being the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, who was born in the United States of America and is one of the world's great men, the American residents in this place, with Mr. William and Mr. Amendt as their representatives, assemble in celebration for the occasion. Having been honored with an invitation, I take pleasure in presenting congratulations in a few words.

As to the greatness of Washington, there is a story, although it may be a fiction, in which it is said that when he was very young he directly told his father that he had cut down a cherry tree. Through this story of his honesty the children of Japan deeply feel his estimable personality and receive profound instruction. Although Washington was a man of distant America, he lives very close to the hearts of the children.

According to history, although not much is known of his youth, Washington received only elementary education, and was not, therefore, very prominent in his learning. It was, therefore, his innate character that made him the best of representative statesmen and leaders of America; and I believe that he must have, unknown to men, persevered in his search for education and culture in the meantime.

In this I respect and esteem Washington as a man and at the same time think that his perseverance and straight-forward life teach us the lessons of immortality.

As historians allege, Washington was the greatest man in war, in peace, and in the hearts of his people. He was born on February 22, 1732, and went to everlasting sleep in 1799. He was childless when he left the world, but the people one and all said that he left a child called the United States. Washington is still respected therefore as the great and only father of America.

The celebrations held by the Americans in various places in the world today for the birth of this great man are only recompenses paid to him as sons do their father, and are also displays of gratitude to the mother country by you who are living far away from home. Herein I sincerely express my respects and at the same time pray with all my heart, in thanking you for your cordial feelings, that your fatherland may continue prosperous to the everlasting time.

SCHOOL TAKES LEAD AT PYENGYANG

The Foreign School, under the principalship of Mr. R. O. Reiner, took the leading part in the Bicentennial Celebration in Pyengyang, Chosen. There was presented to this school by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, through Consul General Davis, a large por-

trait of George Washington, which was framed and hung with appropriate ceremony. On February 22, the same school inaugurated a George Washington essay contest, a prize being offered for the best essay by Consul General Davis, who wrote with respect to this contest and that in Seoul:

Owing to the fact that the students in these two schools are roughly half American and half British, no restrictions as to nationality of contestants were imposed. A very lively interest was manifested in both institutions and the British students also took an active part and won some of the prizes.

On May 7 the same school staged, as another Bicentennial project, a pageant entitled "America Must Not Fail," which featured Washington prominently and was widely praised and patronized.

The churches of Pyengyang joined with the Foreign School in making the Bicentennial Celebration a success in the city. On Sunday, February 21, the subject of the day in the community church was "George Washington as a Christian Gentleman."

PROGRAM AT KWANGJU

No obstacles were allowed to stand in the way of the Bicentennial Celebration in Kwangju. From the Mission of the Southern Presbyterian Church in that city the following information regarding the Bicentennial was received in the form of a letter of Flora McNeill Boyce, teacher in the Kwangju School for American children:

Having only seven children, the eldest ten years old, I found that none of the plays sent out from home fitted our needs, so we wrote an original one of our own, incorporating within it several suitable poems, songs, and the little play "The Making of Our First Flag."

The children and I certainly enjoyed this activity more than any other during the whole school year, and I consider it the most valuable not only as a creative project in English and self-expression but also in bringing America and American ideals into the daily life of these little Americans so far removed from the homeland. The play was called "Celebrating for George Washington."

PLAY GIVEN AT SOONCHUN

In Soonchun the mission of the Southern Presbyterian Church, under the direction of Miss Nanette Walker, staged a Bicentennial program for the Parent-Teachers' Association. The event was held in the School for Missionary Children and was widely patronized. The principal part of the program was an original George Washington play, written by Mignon Quaw Lowt, titled "When Martha and George Return."

POLAND

POLAND celebrated the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington with a wholehearted enthusiasm that demonstrated the sincerity of the friendship between the Polish and American peoples—a friendship that has grown with the passing years since two gallant Polish soldiers, Thaddeus Kościuszko, and Casimir Pułaski, unsheathed their swords in the cause of American freedom.

Notable and impressive ceremonies in honor of the First President of the United States, sponsored by the highest officials of the Polish Government, were held in many parts of Poland on American and Polish national holidays during the year 1932. American residents participated in all of the exercises as the guests of the Polish people.

The keynote of the celebration was sounded in the following cablegrams to President Hoover:

WARSAW, FEBRUARY 22, 1932.

HIS EXCELLENCY
HERBERT HOOVER
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
WASHINGTON

THE BICENTENNIAL OF GEORGE WASHINGTON GIVES ME AN OPPORTUNITY TO RENEW TO YOUR EXCELLENCY MY VERY CORDIAL AND CONSTANT GOOD WISHES FOR YOU AND FOR THE PROSPERITY OF THE UNITED STATES. THE COMMEMORATION OF THE GREAT FOUNDER OF AMERICAN LIBERTY, WHOSE MEMORY IS LINKED WITH THE NAMES OF OUR PATRIOTS WHO FOUGHT FOR THAT AMERICAN CAUSE, MEETS WITH A PARTICULARLY STRONG ECHO IN POLAND.

IGNACE MOŚCICKI, PRESIDENT OF POLAND.

WARSAW, FEBRUARY 22, 1932.

THE HONORABLE HERBERT HOOVER
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON

ON THE OCCASION OF THIS MOMENTOUS ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE FOUNDER OF THE UNITED STATES, WHOSE MEMORY IS VENERATED BY ALL NATIONS LOVING LIBERTY AND WHOSE NAME IS UTTERED TODAY WITH GREATEST ADMIRATION THROUGHOUT POLAND, THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON HAS THE HONOR TO INFORM YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, THAT OUR NATION JOINS WITH YOU AND YOUR NATION IN RENDERING HOMAGE TO YOUR MOST DISTINGUISHED PREDECESSOR.

LEOPOLD KOTNOWSKI, CHAIRMAN.

When the celebration came to an end more than nine months later, the Polish Government sent the following cablegram to the American Government:

WARSAW, NOVEMBER 25, 1932.

HONORABLE HENRY L. STIMSON
SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

THE POLISH GOVERNMENT JOINS WHOLEHEARTEDLY IN THE UNIVERSAL TRIBUTE TENDERED TO THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT ON THE OCCASION OF THE CLOSING OF THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION TO THE MEMORY OF YOUR NATIONAL HERO GEORGE WASHINGTON. THE HEART OF THE POLISH NATION HAS BEATEN IN UNISON WITH THE AMERICAN NATION DURING THIS YEAR IN HONORING WASHINGTON'S MEMORY.

SCHAETZEL,
ACTING MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission also received a cablegram at the close of the celebration as follows:

WARSAW, NOVEMBER 24, 1932.

THE HONORABLE SOL BLOOM,
DIRECTOR
WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UPON TERMINATION OF CELEBRATION PERIOD THE POLISH COMMITTEE DESIRES ONCE AGAIN TO ASSURE YOU OF THE PROFOUND ESTEEM AND ADMIRATION FELT BY THE POLISH PEOPLE FOR YOUR GREATEST NATIONAL HERO.

LEOPOLD KOTNOWSKI, CHAIRMAN.

CELEBRATION ON NATIONAL SCALE

Preparations for the celebration in Poland were begun in the summer of 1931, mainly through the efforts of Leopold Kotnowski, president of the Polish-American Society, and the affiliated Polish-American Chamber of Commerce. A George Washington Bicentennial Committee for Warsaw, consisting of members of these two organizations, was formed in September, 1931, but it soon became apparent that the observance was of sufficient importance to the Polish people to warrant a celebration on a national scale. The Central Committee for the Celebration in Poland of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington was then organized, with the President of Poland, Ignace Mościcki, and the First Marshal of the Polish Army, Joseph Piłsudski, at its head.

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission was advised of the organization of the central committee in a letter dated December 16, 1931, from Mr. Kotnowski, from which the following was taken:

"This Committee is the outcrop of a small tentative committee which was originally formed solely of members of this Society and the Polish-American Chamber of Commerce. The idea of



SPEAKER'S STAND DURING THE "ACADEMY" OR ASSEMBLY IN HONOR OF GEORGE WASHINGTON IN THE TOWN HALL OF WARSAW, FEBRUARY 22, 1932, WITH THE PRESIDENT OF POLAND, IGNACE MOŚCICKI, IN ATTENDANCE (SEATED IN FRONT ROW OF SPECTATORS).

celebrating the George Washington Anniversary met with such a warm response in Polish circles that various governmental and municipal officials as well as heads of social organizations and prominent individuals offered their assistance and co-operation in the organization of the celebration. At a meeting held in our headquarters in which representatives of the interested governmental offices and social organizations participated, a resolution was passed to the effect that the anniversary is of such significance that it merits observation on a national scale and that whenever possible the public at large should take part in the exercises. It was furthermore decided that in view of the general character given the celebration, the original committee be re-organized along the lines of a National Polish Committee with the Polish-American Society prominently represented by Polish members and with Ambassador Willys as member of the Honorary Committee. In conjunction with this decision it was unanimously agreed that Americans in Poland be considered as guests of the Polish community and be invited to participate in all the exercises that will be held in connection with the Washington Anniversary."

It was definitely decided also that the celebration in Poland would be entirely financed by the Polish people themselves.

Besides the President of Poland and the First Marshal of the Polish army, the honorary members of the central committee were:

August Zaleski, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
John North Willys, American Ambassador to Poland.
Władysław Raczkiewicz, Speaker of the Senate.
Casimir Świtalski, Speaker of the Diet.
Zygmunt Słomiński, Mayor of Warsaw.

The acting committee consisted of:

Leopold Kotnowski, Chairman, President of the Polish-American Society.
Stanislas Arct, Vice-President of the Polish-American Society.
Helen de Bisping, Vice-President of the Polish-American Society.
Mary Brun, Member of Board of Directors of the Polish-American Society.
Stanislas K. Centkiewicz, Secretary of the Polish-American Society.
General Gustavus Orlicz-Dreszer, Inspector of the Polish Army.
Peter Drzewiecki, Former Mayor of Warsaw.
Colonel Bronislaw Gembarzewski, Director of the National Museum.
Dr. Marcel Handelsman, Professor of Warsaw University.

Constantine Hejmowski, Vice-President of the Polish-American Chamber of Commerce.

Captain Stanislas Klak, Representative of the Ministry of War.

Michael Kwapiszewski, Polish Consul General.

Dr. Alfred Lauterbach, Director of State Art Collections.

Stephen Lenartowicz, Representative of the Society of Friends of the Polish National Alliance.

Baroness Helen Lesser, Member of the Board of Directors of the Polish-American Society.

Prince Stanislas Lubomirski, President of the Union of Industry, Mining, Trade and Finance.

Władysław Michalski, Professor of Warsaw Polytechnical Institute.

Francis Niemiec, Chief of Educational and Cultural Section, Warsaw City Hall.

Richard Ordynski, Theatrical Director.

Leon Orłowski, Counselor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Victor Podoski, Assistant Chief of the Anglo-American section in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Francis Pułaski, Ex-Minister of Poland to the United States.

Professor Adolf Suligowski, Ex-Mayor of Warsaw.

Venceslas Szymański, Member of the Board of Directors of the Polish-American Society.

Leopold Tomaszewicz, Member of the Diet.

Dr. Mieczysław Treter, Director of the Society for the Promotion of Polish Art Abroad.

Dr. Jacob Vorzimmer, Representative of the Organization Council of Poles Abroad.

Thaddeus Woytkowski, Counselor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The first celebration in Poland to commemorate the Bicentennial was a George Washington ball held in Warsaw January 9, 1932, under the auspices of the Polish-American Society at the Hotel European. More than 200 guests were present, including, according to the newspaper KURJER WARSZAWSKI, "the best Warsaw society, representatives of the government, the diplomatic corps, and the whole American and foreign colony."

An artistic program of songs and dances was given by Polish artists who were dressed for the occasion in American Colonial costumes.

Following closely the plans made by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission for the celebration in the United States, the Central Committee in Warsaw named Washington's birthday, February 22, as the date for the official opening of the Bicentennial in Poland. With all the appearance of a great Polish national holiday, the celebration in honor of George Washington began with programs and ceremonies conducted in all the principal cities of the republic.



SOME OF THE MEMBERS OF THE POLISH CENTRAL GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE. Seated, from left to right: Unidentified; Dr. Jacob Vorzimmer, representative of the "Nowy Świat" in Warsaw; Mr. Victor Podoski, Assistant Chief of the Anglo-American section in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw; unidentified; Mr. Leopold Kotnowski, Chairman of the Committee; Mr. Thaddeus Woytkowski, formerly Counselor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw; unidentified; gentleman standing unidentified.

OPENING PROGRAM IN WARSAW

In Warsaw the ceremonies on February 22 were held under the auspices of the Central Committee as an "academy" or assembly, and took place in the Town Hall, the most pretentious building in the Polish capital. The meeting was attended by the President of Poland, the Premier, the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Cardinal of Warsaw, chiefs of diplomatic missions in Warsaw, other governmental, municipal, and religious officials, and prominent citizens of Poland and other countries. A leading orchestra of Warsaw furnished music for the occasion, playing the American and Polish national anthems.

Mr. Kotnowski presided at the assembly and delivered the opening speech.

"It would be difficult to find an individual in the records of the past who symbolizes a whole nation to such an extent as Washington symbolizes the American people," said Mr. Kotnowski, in summing up the character of the First President of the United States. "He moulded his nation into a picture and likeness of himself."

Mr. Kotnowski's speech in its entirety follows:

In behalf of the Central Committee for the Celebration of the Washington Bicentenary in Poland I have the honor of opening this public mass-meeting.

Let this day therefore pass in Poland, as in the United States and in other countries of the world, under the slogan of homage to Washington.

Why is the memory of Washington worshipped so solemnly by the nations of the world today?

You will soon hear the answer to this question from the Honorable Władysław Raczkiewicz, Marshal of the Senate, and from the Honorable Zygmunt Słomiński, President of the City of Warsaw, who though pressed by their high official duties have found time to lend authority to this gathering and to express the thought and sentiments that actuate the Polish community today. A more detailed answer will also be given by Professor Szymon Askenazy, who will draw upon his wealth of historical knowledge to mould the figure of Washington against the background of American history and of certain periods of Poland's past.

My answer to the question can be congested into one sentence: The whole world worships the memory of George Washington because he was the founder of a New Nation. Christopher Columbus discovered the New World. In that New World Washington brought to life a New Nation.

Indeed, it would be difficult to find an individual in the records of the past who symbolized a whole nation to such an extent as Washington symbolizes the American people. He moulded his nation into a picture and likeness of himself.

Practically self-educated, he applied himself from early youth to hard work—work that was purposeful, practical and remunerative. Missions and tasks calling for pioneering, investigation and invention had the greatest attraction for him. Later on he took upon himself the difficult task of organizing an army and of leading it against great odds to victory. Still later on in life he devoted himself to civic, social, administra-

tive and legislative work. Work for the sake of work, just as others pursue art for art's sake. And with all this an astonishing calmness and equanimity; an always clear, fresh and active mind; a simpleness, orderliness and steadfastness in undertakings and in means of attaining aims. These are the elementary properties of Washington, the characteristics of the American nation.

How great were the pains and how hard the task of forming that nation in the heat of battles for independence, in adversities and victories, under the hardships of war, under the necessity of uniting various dissentient social groups, villages, cities, entire regions—of all this we learn from history.

It is therefore only natural that the American people should deem Washington "The Father of Their Country" and should worship him with such love and devotion as no other nation is capable of in the veneration of its great heroes.

That worship is joined in today by the Polish nation which is represented by the Central Committee for the Celebration in Poland of the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, over which extends the protectorate of the President of the Republic and Marshal Piłsudski.

I take the liberty of briefly describing how Washington's anniversary will be celebrated in Poland. The Washington exercises were begun by a concert and ball of the Polish-American Society held on January 9. The Ministry of Posts and Telegraph will issue a postage stamp, bearing the likenesses of Washington, Kościuszko and Pułaski, which will soon be offered for sale. The first imprint of the stamp was sent in a suitably decorated album to the Polish Embassy in Washington for presentation to President Hoover. A street running along one side of Paderewski Park will be named after Washington. Paderewski Park has also been chosen for the site of the planting of a "Washington Tree." Thanks to the efforts of the Central Committee, the Czartoryski Museum in Cracow lent a volume of Washington autographs to the Historical Loan Exhibition in Washington. The United States George Washington Commission received as a gift from the Polish Committee Professor Konopczyński's work about Pułaski and Professor Korzon's work about Kościuszko, the latter volume in a specially decorated binding. The Central Committee, moreover, published a pamphlet entitled "George Washington," by Captain Karol Koźmiński, which was widely distributed among soldiers and school children. An article entitled "Poland's Tribute to Washington" was sent to the Americanization School Association for publication in a magazine which will include similar articles contributed by all the principal nations of the world. In addition, the Warsaw radio station will mainly devote its today's program to Washington.

Outside of Warsaw, in all the palatinate seats of Poland, in schools and garrisons, there are being held today gatherings, lectures, parades, and other celebrations. Entire Poland reverberates today to the outcry:

Honor to Washington!

The next speaker on the program was Władysław Raczkiewicz, president of the Senate of Poland, who pointed out the value of George Washington's example of public honesty and integrity to all men in official life today.

"Great men form the touchstones of great ideas throughout the ages. Great virtues are personified by great men," were Mr. Raczkiewicz's opening words. He then continued:

It is the individual man who elevates himself and becomes for millions of others the ideal towards which they strive. The great men of history are either the incarnation of some



IGNACE MOŚCICKI, PRESIDENT OF POLAND, SEATED IN THE LEFT FOREGROUND, ATTENDING THE "ACADEMY" OR ASSEMBLY HELD IN THE TOWN HALL IN WARSAW, FEBRUARY 22, 1932

dominant idea of their time, or else they form the personification of a great quality, or a great virtue. Some are instruments of supernatural forces, others impose their personality through the harmonious co-ordination in their minds of all human feelings and aspirations dormant in man's soul.

At a period of crisis and transition in our modern times, the power of simplicity and frank relation to the truth in life found its perfect, bronze-cast expression in the great figure of George Washington.

Today's celebration in Washington's honor is a day of rejoicing for the United States and therefore for all the friends of that country. George Washington's figure in history is also a source of hope for the ultimate victory of truth and courage for all those working in public life. Washington's memory gives meaning to everything which in public life stands for character and nobility. Washington's name will for all time be a war cry against that pride, that love of intrigue, and that smallness of mind which hinders politicians from seeing the truth.

In his diary, during the first years of public life, Washington's thoughts used to dwell on the necessity of keeping alive within one's soul that divine spark called conscience. And when the struggle for independence had been won, and he stood there as President of a free nation, in the full development of his personality, he wrote to Lafayette with the same youthful simplicity that peace, honesty and industry were the means by which his country could become a great and happy nation. He added that the way to a nation's happiness was as clear as a ray of light.

Washington was indeed great in this unswerving march towards truth and in facing great realities in a straightforward way.

Washington never swerved from the path he had chosen for himself and for his nation. For him there was reserved a joy denied to many others; that of seeing his work mature.

He left this life surrounded by the respect and consideration of his fellow countrymen. He served as an example of the fact that the straight path is the road to great results.

Washington entered public life as a mature man. The early years spent in retirement had taught him to love nature and to understand man's social life set against the background of nature's laws. Young Washington learned to understand the beat of his fellow citizens' hearts as he listened to the voices of nature. When the hour of battle arrived he stood in the front rank of his fellow countrymen and led them to victory. On his standard there were written no narrow political or economic aims, but the words: Independence and Unity. The arduous life of a soldier was the second great school in which his mind received its formation. It is thanks to that harmony of civic and military qualities, steeled in the changing fortunes of battle, that Washington brought with him into public life those values of mind and character which made his contemporaries at once recognize him as a man superior to other, though also worthy, political leaders.

Washington's historians note as a salient trait of his character his wish not to be eternally present at the helm of affairs. While exerting the greatest possible influence over matters, at the same time, he gave his subordinates full scope for their initiative and independence. He, himself, when carrying on his own tasks, always worked far and away above and beyond the narrow limits of duties fixed by the letter of the law. He looked at problems a long way ahead. This explains his temperance in forming opinions about current matters and his forbearance in regard to the opinions of others. A lover of truth in the life of the community, he understood the role of the State as a factor of political unity and moral cohesion for the nation. Full of respect for democracy and political freedom, he was able to find for his country the golden mean between the unity and sovereignty

of the State and the freedom of the individual and his independent existence.

It is to Washington's wisdom that the United States owes that peculiar trait of the Constitution which has enabled the American nation to collaborate closely and in unison not only in moments of great enthusiasm but also in every day life.

Washington's historians must have noted that whenever Washington undertook the study of foreign forms of government, he did not always act with the desire to notice this or that peculiar form of government in a given state. On the contrary, he tried to see the realization in every case of the vital ideas and necessities of each nation. This realism of thought he applied to finding a form of government suited to his country. In this way he created a stable edifice which became the cornerstone of the present power of the United States.

Poland while paying tribute to Washington's memory can not tear her gaze away from her own history; namely, from that part of it which was contemporary to his period. The end of the Eighteenth Century was for Poland a period of decline. Oppressed from abroad, our country did not find a man who could waken the slumbering forces of the nation by improving its political condition. Kościuszko's action and the Constitution of May 3, remained the symbols of a rebirth that was to come. Thanks to them the suffering of foreign domination steeled the soul of the nation, until after 150 years there came the day of the resurrection of the State, the day when in battle and in the hardships of a great struggle, as in America in Washington's days, the cornerstones of the State edifice began to crystallize, welded together by forces acting in unison with a great will.

The time of our suffering united Poland closer than ever to Washington's tradition.

Millions of Poles, exiled by fate from their once free native country found in Washington's country their new home and became a living tie with the old motherland.

George Washington is the symbol of all those qualities of the American Nation, which make Poland rejoice in the fact that it is in his country that Polish emigrants have settled and remain its faithful citizens.

It is with this conviction that independent Poland today pays tribute, on the 200th anniversary of his birth, to the qualities of the great man, whose character, loyalty, and patriotism should be for all an ideal towards which to strive. Poland today pays tribute to the great American, to the great and victorious General, to the national hero of a country in which millions of Polish hearts today beat in unison with us here.

Poland with all her heart today reveres the name of George Washington.

The orchestra then played in stirring manner the American national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner." Mayor Zygmunt Słomiński, of Warsaw, spoke briefly of the friendship existing between the United States and Poland and emphasized the deep appreciation of the Polish people for the freedom they now enjoy. Mr. Słomiński said:

The United States of America today celebrates a great national holiday, the Bicentennial Anniversary of the birth of George Washington, its greatest hero and the creator of independence and power. In the hearts of Poles, in the hearts of the citizens of Warsaw, this anniversary wakes a resounding echo. The nation which itself endured over a hundred years' slavery, often trying to get rid of the trying fetters, must worship such a warrior who fought for freedom. Fur-

thermore, with the name of this great American patriot are closely connected the names of the Polish national heroes, Kościuszko and Pułaski, whose noble love of freedom led them to the battlefield of the nation fighting for independence on the other side of the ocean.

Today Poland celebrates this anniversary as a free nation. This same America for whose independence Poles fought at Washington's side gave to Poland assistance in its regeneration. That is why the American holiday is also a holiday for us. The street which the city is naming after Washington will render imperishable to the citizens of Warsaw the memory of the great hero. But in our hearts we will maintain a still more lasting memory, as before George Washington's name every Pole will bend his head with deep respect.

Professor Szymon Askenazy, eminent Polish historian, followed with a highly interesting biographical sketch of George Washington declaring that Washington "was not blinded by hatred toward the old country," but that he "rather kept for her a filial sentiment." Washington, he said, was not one of those who started the Revolution, but "his lot was to become its savior."

Professor Askenazy's entire speech follows:

The centennial celebration of George Washington's birthday coincided for Poland with the tragic time which followed the failure of the national insurrection of November, 1831; hence Warsaw was at that moment a city of silent sorrow. But the Bicentennial finds her doing her share in the honoring of the greatest American as behooves the capital of a free sister Republic.

George Washington was descended from three generations of immigrant planters. The scion of a family of modest means, he had little to help him at the start yet—prompted by his hunger for more possessions and his love of the soil—he gradually came to own a 3,000 acre estate which meant uncommonly large property in those times, in that part of the country. A daring Virginia settler, pioneering close to the Indian frontier, Washington bears a certain psychological resemblance to those strong men of the Polish gentry in the eastern borderland who kept guard both with the sword and plough along the "Black Trail" of the Tartar inroads. Washington's farming diaries telling of the novelty change from tobacco planting to the growing of wheat (quite probably from imported Polish seed), dwelling on his favorite horses, mentioning the riding to hounds and the ever so frequent frontier skirmishes, impress one as somewhat reminiscent of the Polish home and farm chronicles of old.

He was a thorough farmer but along with that a clever business man. Having resigned his post of honor as commander of the Virginia militia as soon as the need for war was over, he early established a home and soothed the ever present scar of his secret love with the comfort of a sensible and financially helpful marriage. There followed years devoted to agricultural pursuits. When a young man his temper was easily upset, he was sensitive and liable to fits of anger. In the course of time, through will power supported by clear thinking, he achieved inner resistance, concentration and self-control. He turned reserved and reticent, especially in his older age; the feature which never changed in him was innate subtlety. His was not a quick mind but possessed of stableness and great precision. A born realist, he would closely calculate both things material and spiritual. Was not his last minute attention given on his death bed to feeling quietly his own waning pulse?

He was six feet tall, of a heavy build although spare of

flesh, big-boned and muscular. Large hands and feet, an oblong face, a prominent nose and firmly set jaw. There was a keen look to his grayish blue eyes.

At the ripe age of over forty he was caught in the controversy between the colonies and the mother country to be carried on to the lofty destinies commensurate with his mental and moral caliber.

Recent researches in American history resulted in a milder judgment on the legal angle of the fault and mistake of the London government but there is no vindication of the essential political error. Lord Chatham rightly denounced it at the time of the controversy. Its consequences taught England a useful lesson instrumental in changing the British policy in regard to the Dominions.

George Washington was not blinded by hatred toward the old country; he rather kept for her a filial sentiment. He did not belong to those who started the revolution; his lot was to become its savior. Picked by a most fortunate choice to be the leader of the insurrectionary forces, he shouldered the gigantic responsibility of a fight against amazing odds. To the overwhelming numbers of British regulars he could oppose but the hurriedly drafted revolutionary army, poorly equipped, apt to melt away any time on practically no notice. He was subordinated to the power of Congress, a body ignorant of things military, inefficient, suspicious, jealous in matters of authority. Impediments and insult would continually come to him from those quarters. His own subaltern officers would cause him unending trouble, inclusive of the notorious "Conway's Cabal." Sheer treason was not lacking among the means devised to bring about the ruin of the great chief. According to his own words, George Washington was tortured by the dilemma before his mind, to remain at the cost of his reputation or to leave and let the cause perish.

During the first and hardest three years he walked on brittle ice, as it were, with everything liable to collapse and sink any minute. Later, upon the securing of French alliance and support, he found himself on solid ground. Finally, after the defeat and surrender of the English the scales of Fate tipped decidedly in favor of America. The victorious chief was then confidentially approached by army delegates with the offer of a crown. Washington declined. He termed the proposal the greatest insult both to himself and the country.

Peace, a period of relaxation, followed the hardships of war. George Washington resigned the office of commander-in-chief in a magnificent address to the Congress. He duly expressed thanks to those from whom he had been taking orders; he recommended his well deserving army and the cause of the people to their care; he never mentioned all he had suffered at the hands of these very same masters; never told a word about himself. Then he quietly withdrew to his home in the countryside.

Within a short time, however, he had to be at the helm once more to serve the people in matters of administration. The new Union was undergoing a severe post-war crisis. The difficulties to be faced were both of the political and economic kind. The bonds uniting the states were still loose and fragile while anarchy undermined things at the bottom. On the morrow following the hard-won Independence there had already emerged hideous features of disintegration. At the head of the Federal Convention George Washington was directing the work of rescue, the building up of national legislation. This he had to do amidst a general chaos of cross ideas and conceptions. The extreme Puritan traditions of the Pilgrim Fathers and the world-upsetting slogans of Rousseau, the progressive tendencies of the forerunners of the Democratic Party and the conservative opinions heralding the Republican Party to-be clashed all over the country. Nevertheless Washington's firm hand guided the legislative efforts on and up to the successful completion of the Constitution which is still, in these days, the basis for the prosperity of the United States.

Elected first president of the Union, he made the Constitution stand its "baptism of fire," the test of the exigencies of life. Charged with allegedly monarchist inclinations, he proved himself the mainstay of the Republic. To him the constitutional Chart was a thing holy, based upon the foundation rock of independent exercise of justice. He was for the government of the people, for the people, and by the people through the agency of free representatives and the factor of lawful executive power. In all administrative matters he was every inch a gentleman. He would invite his adversaries to share in the government; he appointed Jefferson, the foremost among his opponents, secretary of foreign affairs (state secretary). He respected the opinions of other people. He had self-respect. Above all things he felt respect for his country, the land and the people from which he sprang and to whom he owed his exalted position. He made his two-term administration the ever living model to all the line of his successors. "His integrity was most pure," says his great successor and antagonist, Jefferson, "his justice the most inflexible I have ever known, no motives of interest or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision. . . . For his was the singular destiny and merit . . . of scrupulously obeying the laws through the whole of his career, civil and military, of which the history of the world furnishes no other example."

At the end of his second-term administration George Washington issued his ever famous Farewell Address to the Nation and retired to his quiet home on the Potomac. He did not, however, cease to watch over the Union. His last efforts were instrumental in warding off the menace of a new war.

This is for Poland the year of two coinciding bicentennials; the one which we are celebrating this day is the glorious anniversary of the first President of the United States; the other evokes remembrances of dusk and sadness attached to the name of the last king of the old Polish Republic.

George Washington for quite a long time knew nothing about Poland. He didn't even know that, scores of years before the landing of his own forebears on the American soil, immigrant Polish craftsmen taught the first colonists of Virginia the way to produce tar from forest trees and potash from lumber cinders. The first time he heard of Poland was when Poles came to him to share in the fight for the independence of America. The solitary Kościuszko was the first to come, then Pułaski with his group of companions, lastly, the first Polish volunteers headed by Mieszkowski, all of them having already served in the French Foreign Legion. They were the sons of a distant land bleeding from the recent wounds of the First Partition.

Simultaneously with the arrival of these volunteer fighters for the cause of freedom Washington could see plenty of German hirelings in the British ranks. He learned how Frederick of Prussia had turned disgustedly from the message of the "American rebels," how Catherine of Russia had offered England to help punish these "criminal insurgents." Seized with apprehensions he would inquire of the Congress whether the Russians were already on their way to these shores? Since those moments of agonizing worry he began to take interest in the fate of Poland. He watched with genuine sympathy the valiant efforts of the Great Polish Diet and the Insurrection under the leadership of Kościuszko desperately opposing the Second Partition. Upon the failure of those efforts he cordially welcomed Kościuszko on the second visit of the Polish hero to the United States.

Soon after, the great George Washington passed away. The shock of his death united the whole American nation in a common feeling of reverence for the Father of Their Country. The other nations realized at the same time what George Washington meant to the world at large. The recognition of his merit was first heralded by a young leader, the new rising power across the seas. "George Washington is dead," reads the order of the First Consul, Bonaparte, to the French army.

"This great Man fought tyranny. His name will be for ever cherished by all the free men in both hemispheres."

There were at that time in Paris three Polish heroes "without a country," all three of them nursing in turn hope and sorrow, Kościuszko, Dąbrowski, and Kniaziewicz. At the news of Washington's death they donned signs of mourning. The same was done by all the Polish political exiles in Paris. The order was issued by Dąbrowski to the Polish Legion in Italy to pin emblems of mourning to their uniforms and to shroud their banners.

There passed by over a century. The American Union grew to be the foremost world power. Conquered and partitioned Poland survived in spite of calamitous conditions. Finally, at the advent of the day of her liberation the first signal for it rang in the country of George Washington. Woodrow Wilson, an enthusiastic biographer of Washington and one of his most eminent successors, did not forget his duty toward the cause of Poland amidst all the various obligations resulting from the World War. In the name of the one who achieved freedom and unity for the American states, Woodrow Wilson proclaimed the reconstruction of a united and independent Poland. Carrying his message of peace he left for Europe on board the steamer "George Washington" purposely selected for the occasion. He entered Paris amidst enthusiastic ovations on the day he had chosen, again in commemoration of the first President (December 14, the anniversary of the passing away of Washington). Under the auspices, as it were, of Washington's spirit, Woodrow Wilson carried out the work of universal pacification on the basis of which took place an all-important work of justice, the reconstruction of Poland.

The monument of the Father of the United States towers above the city of his name, the capital city on the Potomac. The monument of the honored victor in the fight with Great Britain stands in Trafalgar Square in London. The Poles admire the great things George Washington did for his own country and they remember all he meant and does mean to humanity. Washington built for himself a lasting monument in the hearts of the Polish nation.

In the absence of the United States Ambassador, John North Willys, then in the United States, Joseph Flack, *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim* of the United States Embassy, represented his country on the program. Mr. Flack first expressed the deep regret of the Ambassador at not being able to be present and his own appreciation for the privilege of participating in the Polish tribute to George Washington. He said that no American could "fail to be deeply touched and be sincerely appreciative of this evidence of the thoughts that exist in Poland with regard to the memory of George Washington."

Mr. Flack then continued:

An examination of the pages of history readily establishes that all of the world's difficult problems have not been crowded into our own times. You have heard Professor Askenazy describe the difficulties and vicissitudes encountered by Washington in his earlier years, which did not cease even after he was unanimously elected as our first President. Of this period Thomas Paine, one of his contemporaries, said in 1776, that it was a time which tried men's souls. However, Washington's hopes were based on the loyalty of his collaborators and on his confidence in his fellow citizens in whose future he believed and in this belief he was rewarded by wit-

nessing some measure of realization during the closing years of his life.

In those troublesome times there came to America several gallant gentlemen to assist his country in its struggles and among those from your nation, were two who became closely associated with him.

Kościuszko arrived in America in 1776 with a letter of recommendation from Benjamin Franklin, then at Paris. Washington asked him what he wished, believing that like many other foreigners he had come to ask for some favor. Kościuszko replied that he had come to fight as a soldier for American independence. He was commissioned a colonel of engineers and the facts of his distinguished career and the building of the West Point fortifications, now the site of the United States Military Academy, are very well known.

At the personal suggestion of General Washington, his friend Kościuszko was awarded the rank of honorary Brigadier General in 1783, and in addition, the thanks of Congress.

You will recall that just before Kościuszko's death in 1817, he released all the serfs on his Polish estates. An earlier impulse of this generous-hearted man occurred in 1798, when on his final departure from the United States, he left a document in the hands of his friend, Thomas Jefferson, directing that in the event of his death, unless otherwise disposed of, his property in America should be sold and the proceeds used to buy negro slaves and then present them with their freedom.

The young Pułaski, a brilliant cavalry officer, who came across the seas also with a letter from Franklin, received a somewhat cooler welcome from the Continental Congress, to which he bore an added recommendation from Washington. Washington also wrote to John Hancock, then President of the Continental Congress, recommending Pułaski's plan for a mounted corps.

Meanwhile, Pułaski grew impatient and joined the army without any command. Later, when General Howe was marching to capture Philadelphia with 20,000 troops, Washington found himself in a difficult position without any cavalry and without reliable information regarding the British movements. He then gave Pułaski command of his own bodyguard comprising 30 horsemen and Pułaski so distinguished himself with this small troop that the Congress named him "Commander of the Horse, with the rank of Brigadier." Pułaski, in organizing the small cavalry force available, was in fact the first Chief of the United States Cavalry.

Dissatisfied with the condition of the cavalry and feeling the criticism of himself because he did not speak sufficient English, Pułaski resigned his command in March, 1778, but instead of turning his back on America, he enlisted an independent force which later became famous as the "Pułaski Legion."

Far from seeking to enhance his own fortune, it is a matter of record that Count Casimir Pułaski spent at least \$50,000 of his own money in raising and equipping troops for this war in far-off America.

At the age of 31, Pułaski died in battle at Savannah, after a life so aptly epitomized by King Stanislas II of Poland in the words, "Pułaski died as he lived—a hero."

Washington never knew Poland, but he knew much of her spirit through his association with Kościuszko and Pułaski, who came to assist him and became his valued friends and companions in arms, and the honors which you are conferring upon his memory are dedicated not only to Washington, the great American patriot, but are also a tribute to Washington, the friend of those gallant Polish gentlemen, who with their fellow countrymen earned the gratitude of the United States Government for the loyal assistance rendered in the Revolutionary War.

It is a very great pleasure for me to be able to convey on this occasion the personal greetings of the Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson, and to express my Government's deep appreciation of the friendly and spontaneous participation of Poland in the celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

The program in the Town Hall was closed with the playing of the Polish National Anthem.

The celebration in Warsaw was continued that evening by a Bicentennial broadcast relayed to all radio broadcasting stations in Poland. Mr. Kotowski was the featured speaker on this program.

The day was concluded with a reception given at the United States Embassy by Mr. Flack and attended by Polish government officials, members of the diplomatic and consular corps, and prominent Polish and American citizens in Warsaw.

GDYNIA RENAMES STREET FOR WASHINGTON

In the city of Gdynia the celebration began on the morning of February 22 with commemorative services in honor of George Washington at the Catholic Church of the Virgin Mary and at the Evangelic Church of the Naval Commercial Institute. Following these services, detachments of marines, frontier guards and state police paraded

before civil and military officials and spectators assembled at the offices of the State Commissary.

In a special conference held that day, the municipal council of Gdynia voted unanimously to rename the principal street of the city, "Ulica Jerzego Waszyngtona" (George Washington Street), in honor of the First President of the United States. Adam Bederski, State Commissary, was in charge of the meeting, and the president of the Gdynia Chamber of Commerce, Napoleon Korzon, delivered an address on the Life of George Washington.

The pupils of the State Public School participated in the exercises which terminated these ceremonies. The school was decorated with the flags of Poland and the United States and a group of about 100 children made a striking impression as they sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

The United States consulate general at Warsaw was represented by Vice Consul John H. Madonne.

LIFE OF WASHINGTON PUBLISHED

Desiring that the people of Poland should have a better understanding of George Washington, the Central Committee published a booklet on his life, written by Captain Karol Koźmiński, noted Polish



ULICA JERZEGO WASZYNGTONA (WASHINGTON STREET) GDYNIA. THIS IS THE PRINCIPAL STREET OF THE CITY AND FOLLOWS THE HARBOR

soldier-author. Giving in smooth, interesting style, a brief and instructive outline of the great American's career, the pamphlet was received with enthusiasm throughout the country. Several thousand copies of the little biography were distributed by the Central Committee.

NATIONAL HOLIDAY DEDICATED TO WASHINGTON

Poland's national holiday, May 3, the anniversary of the promulgation of the Polish Constitution in 1791, was also dedicated to the observance of the George Washington Bicentennial in Warsaw. This date, so important in Poland, was regarded as a most appropriate one on which to honor Washington, for the proclamation of the Constitution of 1791 marked a new era in Polish history, the instrument providing for the education and uplift of the masses in a liberal manner then unknown in Europe.

The ceremonies on May 3 began with a luncheon given by the Central Committee at the Merchants' Club which was attended by the Minister of Posts and Telegraph of the Polish government, the Mayor of Warsaw, and other officials and prominent people. At the conclusion of the luncheon the guests, numbering more than a hundred, pro-

ceeded to Paderewski Park where a large crowd gathered to witness the exercises held there in connection with the planting of an oak tree dedicated to George Washington.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AVENUE NAMED

After the tree planting was completed, a street adjoining Paderewski Park, expected to become one of Warsaw's most beautiful thoroughfares, was named "George Washington Avenue." This street, which leads to the new residential district of Poland's capital, is bordered on one side by Warsaw's International Fair Grounds and on the other by beautiful Paderewski Park. At the end of Washington Avenue it is planned to erect the buildings for the International Fair and an exposition park.

"Both the planting of the Washington Oak and the dedication of Washington Avenue," said Mr. Kotnowski in a speech delivered at the Park, "are added expressions of the admiration and esteem felt by Poles toward a great leader, a great citizen, and a great statesman, whose name has always been synonymous to the Polish mind with the word 'Independence'—a word that represented the most



PLANTING OF GEORGE WASHINGTON OAK IN PADEREWSKI PARK, WARSAW, MAY 3, 1932.
SIGISMUND SŁOMIŃSKI, MAYOR OF WARSAW, IS SHOWN IN THE FOREGROUND



LEOPOLD KOTNOWSKI (WITH BEARD AND GLASSES) CHAIRMAN OF POLISH BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE, ACCOMPANIED BY JOSEPH FLACK, UNITED STATES CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES, ON HIS RIGHT, AT THE DEDICATION OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON AVENUE, WARSAW, MAY 3, 1932

sacred aspirations of this nation during 150 years of bondage, and for the past 14 years represents that which of all things is the dearest and most cherished to every Pole.

"I am confident that today's manifestations will become another strand in the time-tested, 150-year-old bonds of friendship which exist between Poland and the United States."

COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP

The great national holiday was also selected as the most appropriate date for the issuance of a special George Washington commemorative postage stamp by the Polish government. This postage stamp bears a portrait of George Washington flanked by pictures of his two great Polish comrades in the Revolution, Kościuszko and Pułaski. The first stamp printed was inclosed in a special album and presented to President Hoover by the Polish Ambassador to the United States, Tytus Filipowicz.

This was the first strictly commemorative postage stamp in honor of George Washington and bearing his portrait ever issued by a foreign govern-



COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP ISSUED BY THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN MEMORY OF WASHINGTON, KOŚCIUSZKO AND PUŁASKI

ment, and the only bicentennial postage stamp issued outside the United States. The only other foreign postage stamps bearing Washington's image were issued by Brazil in 1909 and by France in 1927 to commemorate events connected with America but unrelated to George Washington.

A gracious gesture was made by Mr. Kotnowski when he presented to Representative Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, a plaque made from wood grown in Poland and bearing a remarkable likeness of George Washington.

In a letter accompanying the gift, Mr. Kotnowski expressed his warm appreciation for the assistance and cooperation which Mr. Bloom and



MARKER WITH INSCRIPTION "GEORGE WASHINGTON AVENUE," IN POLISH, WHICH WAS UNVEILED DURING THE CEREMONIES ON MAY 3, 1932, IN WARSAW

the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission had extended to the Polish Central Committee.

"I have learned," wrote Mr. Kotnowski, "of the truly impressive scope and character of the exercises held in the United States and in other countries on February 22 from press reports which were a source of much satisfaction to me; and I avail myself of this opportunity to tender you and your confrères of the Commission my heartiest congratulations."

OBSERVANCE IN CRACOW

In the historic city of Cracow great interest was shown in the Bicentennial Celebration, for the people of that city feel bound to the United States and George Washington by reason of their connection with both Kościuszko and Pułaski. It was from Cracow that Pułaski left for the country over the sea where he was to sacrifice his life on the altar of American freedom; and it was in the marketplace of Cracow that Kościuszko stood in the uniform of an American General and pledged himself on the sword stained with blood shed in defense of the United States to fight for Poland's independence.

The observance in Cracow really began on February 20 with the exhibition of a motion picture film entitled, "America." The picture depicted the struggle for American independence and was shown at the Municipal Industrial Museum. So enthusiastically was it received by the public that it was given a second showing on the next day, preceded by a lecture by Lieutenant Colonel Tadeusz Piotrowski.

On Washington's birthday, the Cracow City Hall was the scene of a great public gathering. The Polish Republic, the army, and the municipal government were all officially represented by distinguished officials. The large numbers in attendance attested the friendship which the people of Cracow have for the United States and their deep regard for the memory of George Washington.

The speakers were Dr. Roman Dybowski and General Dreszer. Both paid high tribute to the memory of George Washington and praised his magnanimous character. The famous Echo Chorus of Cracow and the Cracow Municipal Band supplied the music for the occasion.

At the conclusion of this program Władysław Belina-Prazmowski, Mayor of Cracow, sent the following message to American Ambassador Willys at Warsaw:

"In the name of Cracow and the Cracow District, from where Tadeusz Kościuszko, the hero who fought for America's freedom, announced Poland's right to freedom and sealed it with his blood, I send to the United States homage and greetings."

WILNO PARTICIPATES

The memory of George Washington was honored in the city of Wilno on February 28, 1932, when a commemorative program was presented in the City Hall. This event was exceptionally well-attended by official representatives of government, military, and civil life and by a large number of Polish citizens.

The program began with an address of welcome by Mayor Folejewski in which it was pointed out that the occasion was important as indicative of the ties of friendship existing between the two republics of Poland and the United States. Mr. Folejewski paid high tribute to the memory of George Washington.

Poland's national anthem and the "Star Spangled Banner" were then played by the band of the Union of Municipal Workers.

As speaker of the day, Dr. Ryszard Mienicki, of the University of Wilno addressed the assemblage on the life of George Washington. Dr. Mienicki spoke eloquently of the prodigious efforts by which Washington kept the Revolutionary army together during the long struggle for freedom and emphasized the greatness of his character as shown by his return to private life after freedom had been won.

A group of Polish songs was rendered by choruses from the Men's Seminary and the Women's Seminary. A poem, "George Washington," by the Polish poet Ostrowski, was read by Mrs. Marecka, of the Wilno Theatres.

The program was concluded by the playing of "The Stars and Stripes Forever," by the symphonic orchestra of the Union of Municipal Workers.

At the end of this program Professor Czymański, chairman of the Bicentennial Committee of Wilno, and Mayor Folejewski, sent the following message to United States Ambassador Willys at Warsaw:

"The Wilno Committee for the Celebration of the 200th Anniversary of George Washington's Birthday has the honor to inform Your Excellency that the citizens of Wilno and of the Wilno District join the noble and worthy American people in paying deep and sincere homage to the great Hero of Freedom."

PROGRAM IN POZNAN

A Bicentennial program was presented in Poznan on March 6, 1932, in the Polish Theatre, under the auspices of the Polish-British Association.

The speakers on this occasion were Dr. Bronislaw Dembinski, president of the Polish-British Association, who outlined the purpose of the program; Baron Stefan Ropp, who delivered an address in Polish on the subject "Washington Against the Background of an Epoch," and Gaither P. Warfield.

A prominent orchestra of Poznań furnished music, playing the national anthems of Poland and the United States as well as a number of well-known Polish compositions including the "Kościeszko Polonaise" adapted from the original score of 1792. Compositions of the famous Polish

pianist, Ignace Jan Paderewski, were played by Professor Gertrude Konatkowska, and a group of American songs was sung by Gertrude Linckowna.

The program was attended by government, municipal, and military officials as well as by prominent citizens of Poznań. The United States, Great Britain, and other countries were also represented at the gathering.

JULY 4 IN WARSAW

The anniversary of America's Declaration of Independence was the occasion for a noteworthy program presented in Paderewski Park under the auspices of the municipal officials of Warsaw when a monument to Colonel E. M. House was unveiled and dedicated. Colonel House was the personal representative of President Woodrow Wilson during negotiations preceding the signing of the Peace Treaty at the conclusion of the World War when Poland's complete independence was secured. His services in this capacity and his interest in the welfare of Poland have been deeply appreciated by the people of that country, and the erection of the monument to him was a tangible expression of this appreciation.

Addresses were made at the celebration by Mayor Zygmunt Słomiński, United States Chargé d'Affaires at interim Sheldon L. Crosby, and the Vice President of the municipal government of Warsaw, Mr. Borzęcki. A telegram and a letter from Ignace Jan Paderewski, world-famed musician and former President of the Republic of Poland, in whose honor Warsaw's chief park is named, were read during the program. Mr. Paderewski expressed his own gratification at the friendliness his countrymen thus exhibited toward the United States and her citizens.

Every speech on this occasion reflected the mutual esteem and admiration existing between Poland and the United States. The address of Mr. Crosby, according to advices reaching the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, was especially happily phrased. Mr. Crosby spoke of the significance of the anniversary being celebrated and the appropriateness of dedicating part of the program to the memory of George Washington. Kościeszko and Pułaski were also remembered by the speaker, who paid them high tribute for their services to America during the Revolutionary War.

Mayor Słomiński and Mr. Borzęcki spoke eloquently of the long standing ties between Poland and the United States, and pledged anew their country's friendship for the country of George Washington.

CLOSING CELEBRATION ON THANKSGIVING DAY

The Bicentennial Celebration in Poland came to a close on Thanksgiving Day with services conducted in the American Methodist Church at Warsaw. The program on this occasion, wrote United States Consul General J. Klahr Huddle, was simple and sincere as George Washington would have liked it. There was appropriate music followed by the reading of President Hoover's proclamation incorporating the original Presidential Thanksgiving Day proclamation issued by George Washington in 1789.

Mr. Huddle delivered an address referring particularly to the character of Washington in his capacity as president of the Constitutional Convention. It was his known integrity, courage and stability, said the Consul General, that influenced the members of the Philadelphia convention to settle their differences on vital issues and finally to ratify the Constitution which grew out of the long summer of discussion. It is generally believed, Mr. Huddle pointed out, that the framers of the Constitution had Washington in mind as the ideal type of President when they created the executive office and vested it with greater power than the majority of the delegates at first favored.

"The world-wide interest which has been evinced in the Washington commemoration," said Mr. Huddle, "cannot but strike a deeply responsive chord in an American. Truly there has been amazing evidence that the people of all countries realize to the full that George Washington was not alone an American striving to create a United States of America, but that more than that, he marked an epoch in the development of the aspirations of mankind.

"Poland particularly has shown its understanding of and sympathy with Washington's character and achievements and those of us who have experienced here the manifestations of this feeling have been deeply touched thereby. It is, therefore, with a feeling of the greatest pleasure and a sense of honor conferred that I find myself on this day of

Thanksgiving in a position in which I am permitted to speak of George Washington in the very home of two of his most ardent heroic companions, his sincerely trusted friends and counselors, Thaddeus Kościuszko and Casimir Pułaski."

POLISH-AMERICAN RADIO BROADCAST

To commemorate the 153rd anniversary of the death of Casimir Pulaski, who was fatally wounded while fighting for the independence of the United States of America at the Battle of Savannah, an international radio broadcast was arranged, as a joint activity of the Governments of Poland and the United States, by the National Broadcasting Company. The program was given in Washington, D. C., October 11, 1932, and was one of the outstanding features of the world-wide George Washington Bicentennial Celebration. It was broadcast by short wave to Europe.

Addresses were delivered by Mr. Władysław Sokolowski, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Poland, and the Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. The national airs of Poland and the United States were played by the United States Marine Band.

Mr. Bloom, representing the Government of the United States as host, spoke first. His address follows:

We may search the pages of history in vain for a more heroic, adventurous and patriotic spirit than that of Casimir Pulaski, whose memory we honor today. This great Polish hero, glowing with enthusiasm for liberty, came from his own distressed land to fight upon our shores for those ideals of freedom that, for the time being, were crushed in his beloved Poland.

Many brave and colorful foreign soldiers were enlisted under the banner of George Washington. Also, many of these were inspired with a passion for the ideals for which the colonists fought. Some of these men of foreign birth contributed important services to our cause and helped to mold out of the untrained, undisciplined, but determined men of George Washington's army, a fighting force which carried on a struggle that was the admiration of the world.

Against the very pick of Great Britain's veteran troops and veteran German mercenaries, these men of America were fitted to contend on grounds of equality, and it was due in large measure to the experienced military experts from other European countries that George Washington was enabled to marshal his forces with effectiveness.

Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski was a dashing and romantic soldier, who had already achieved a reputation for patriotism, heroism and strategy that made him an outstanding figure in Europe. After having seen his father and his brothers treacherously made victims of that conspiracy of Russia, Austria and Prussia to crush and dismember Poland, Pulaski fought upon his native soil, until, having exhausted

the last remnant of his strength, he was forced to flee, as Poland lay helpless at the feet of the three conspiring sovereigns.

It was not surprising that the noble Pulaski should be fired with new enthusiasm for freedom in a nation that symbolized something of Poland's heroic struggle. And so he came to us and immediately his devotion to the cause of the colonies, his reckless heroism, his superb horsemanship and his magnetic personality, appealed to the imagination of our own America. Time does not permit a review of the important services which he performed under Washington's leadership. That is all a matter of history.

He was not a soldier of fortune. His love of liberty alone kindled his devotion. He saw in the struggle for American independence an opportunity to pursue that bright vision which had so animated him in his career as a Polish patriot. And he transferred to Washington's service those remarkable qualities of military genius which everywhere aroused admiration and confidence.

Pulaski joined the Revolutionary army as a volunteer in the summer of 1777. From that time on he progressively demonstrated his value and became one of the outstanding Commanders of our forces. His glorious martyrdom in the defense of Savannah brought to a dramatic close a career which was matchless in its sincerity and zeal in the cause of human liberty.

Trusted by George Washington, admired by him, and inspiring a devotion that only the comradeship of war can bring about, Pulaski went to his death, dauntless and unafraid. Under direction of Congress, he was sent to Charleston, South Carolina, where the British had taken a sudden and defensive position. The arrival of Pulaski baffled the British. The Governor and the Council of Charleston had already agreed upon terms of capitulation, but General Pulaski went to the Council Chamber to protest against this measure, declaring that as a Continental officer he would defend the City for the United States.

Accordingly, the defense of the City fell upon Pulaski, and so effective was that defense that the British forces retreated from their attempt to capture Charleston and retired to Savannah. Pulaski pursued the enemy with relentless courage. In the ill-fated assault on that city, October 9, 1779, Pulaski was wounded in the thigh by a grape shot when trying to arrest the retreat of French soldiers. Two days later, October 11, 1779, after more than two years of service under our flag, Pulaski died on board the ship "Wasp" where he had been taken after being wounded. His body was buried at sea, with simple but impressive ceremony, and his death was lamented universally by the patriots of the Revolution.

Today, upon the 153rd anniversary of Pulaski's martyrdom, we stand with bowed heads in remembrance of that magnificent sacrifice. We reaffirm to Poland and the Polish people our everlasting gratitude for the service which Pulaski rendered to our country.

We have upon the program here today in commemoration of the death of Casimir Pulaski, the distinguished representative of Poland, Mr. Władysław Sokolowski, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Poland during the absence from our shores of His Excellency, Mr. Tytus Filipowicz, Ambassador of Poland. Mr. Sokolowski will address you on behalf of his own country and his own people. It is to him, and through him, that I express again the remembrance which the people of the United States will always cherish of his great countryman who came to us in our time of need and who so valiantly and heroically served in our own patriot army.

Responding on behalf of the Polish Government, Mr. Sokolowski said:

In the first place I want to fulfill my agreeable duty to express my profound gratitude to Honorable Sol Bloom for the feelings expressed in his address. Through his splendid and successful efforts to commemorate, during the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the Polish-American cooperation during the period of the War of Independence, he has earned the well merited friendship of my compatriots.

Two nations, America and Poland, today are paying tribute to the memory of Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski, and uniting in honoring the memory of this brilliant soldier and idealist, who, after having fought for the liberty of his Mother country, joined the American revolutionists who were struggling for the same freedom.

Americans are commemorating Pulaski for what he did for this country. Permit me, as the representative of Poland in the United States, to explain to you briefly why we honor Pulaski in my country.

Almost at the same time—when the American struggle for independence began, three autocracies had combined to deprive Poland of her freedom. Polish patriots formed the Confederacy of Bar in order to resist Russian armies. Amongst them—old Joseph Pulaski and his three sons were the most conspicuous. Old Pulaski died in camp, one of his sons was killed in battle fighting the Tsarist hordes, another was taken prisoner and sent to Siberia. The youngest, Casimir, continued to fight against ever increasing odds. At the head of his cavalry he held his own against the Russian and Prussian forces, and proved that he was a first-rate leader. Heedless of his own safety, always leading his men into sallies against the enemy, which was much more powerful than his poorly equipped army and much larger in size, he made repeated stands against the enemy. His fame as a cavalry leader spread throughout Europe.

But the chief significance of Pulaski to Poland as we see it now, was not of military, but of political and moral order. His one claim to glory lies in the spiritual power of his activities, in his unremitting efforts, in the magnitude of his sacrifice and above all in the force of his conviction as a patriot and as a republican.

In Poland his material efforts, his bravery and conduct were of no avail against the preponderance and power of the enemy. He did not save his country against the imperialism of the three powerful usurpers. Yet, though the country remained oppressed, it was he, who, in the words of Rousseau, "saved his unhappy fatherland, for he redeemed the glorious name of Poland, for he restored her moral forces."

To the country invaded by foreign armies, whose population lost faith in its forces and was politically demoralized by invaders, Pulaski's figure stands as the incarnation of national honor. In the person of Pulaski and of his comrades, Poland protested against the oppression of invaders, and called for the justice of God and man. His figure served as an example to the future generations of Poles.

But—not only for Poles. For—after Poland temporarily succumbed to the overwhelming forces of her enemies—the enemies of freedom—Pulaski, like other Polish and French patriots, went to America, justly believing that the cause of democracy was one and indivisible—and that whenever it would win, sooner or later the results of its victory would benefit his own country.

This hope was realized when after one hundred and fifty years, the United States assisted Poland in regaining her national independence, and continues to lend her a helping hand in the peaceful work of the reorganization of her economic life.

This is another reason why, at this moment, when the people of the United States are paying tribute to the hero, we celebrate his memory in Poland as well. Worshipping him as her own hero, Poland is proud that Pulaski gave his life for

the independence of America. We rejoice that in the glorious edifice of the American Republic—there are stones laid by Polish hands and cemented by Polish blood. We are happy to see that while Poland celebrates the one hundred and fifty-third anniversary of Pulaski's death, President Hoover, in pursuance of the provisions of the resolution of the Seventy-second Congress, issued a proclamation making October 11th Pulaski Memorial Day for the observance and the commemoration of his death.

As a hero of two nations, as an outstanding example of patriotism and noble efforts in both countries, Pulaski has always been and will always remain a symbol of Polish-American friendship. If he could rise from his grave deep in the ocean, he would be proud of his sacrifice, proud that his blood was not shed in vain, and proud that the debt contracted by America towards him and towards his country was well repaid.

And now, since this broadcast is being received in Poland—and listened to by some four million people of Polish origin

in the United States, I would like to speak a few words to my countrymen in my native language.

Polska jednoczy się w dniu dzisiejszym z Ameryką w oddaniu czci bohaterowi obu tych narodów. Miljonowe rzesze Wychodźstwa naszego w Ameryce biorą dziś udział w uroczystościach uczczenia pamięci i zasług Pułaskiego; a choć jest to rocznica jego śmierci, jest ona radosna, gdyż obie sprawy dla których Pułaski żył, walczył i poległ zwyciężyły i zatryumfowały.

Ofiara życia Pułaskiego wzniosła na ziemi amerykańskiej honor Polaka do wyżyn, do jakich tylko dochodzą, synowie narodów, posiadających takiego ducha i tradycję jak Polska. Otrzymaliśmy odeń bezcenną puściznę—i Wam wychodźcom polskim—a dzisiaj Amerykanom—w głównej mierze straż tej puścizny jest powierzona.

Przywiązanie do rodzimej kultury, i dbałość o dobre imię Polski, z której pochodzicie,—skarb ten tylko może powiększyć i przyczynić się do dalszego rozwoju więzów, łączących Polskę z Ameryką.



BRIGADIER GENERAL CASIMIR PULASKI.

FROM AN ENGRAVING BY OLESZCZYNSKI.



WASHINGTON COAT OF ARMS

WASHINGTON COAT OF ARMS

The design on the previous page is an authentic color reproduction of the coat of arms of the branch of the Washington family to which George Washington belonged, and from which the coat of arms used by George Washington was derived. It was taken from the blazon in colored glass, one of several which were placed originally in windows of Sulgrave Manor, England. Others of the group showed impalements or quarterings indicating marriages with heiresses. George Washington used this coat of arms in a variant form. The colors, bars, and stars are on his coat of arms, but not the crescent, which is the mark of a second son; and his crest, though differing somewhat in form, is essentially the same. The spelling of the name, WASHINGTON, is one of the several transient forms, between the original "Wessington" and the present "Washington."

ENGLAND

IN ENGLAND the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington was celebrated on numerous occasions during the year 1932 in a manner which indicated that Englishmen today agree with Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, once Dean of Westminster, who asked: "What Englishman is there who is not proud of the once dreaded name of Washington?"

The celebrations in honor of "that great Englishman, George Washington," continued at intervals during the entire Bicentennial period from February 22, until Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1932, and were made the occasions, in London and throughout the provinces, of renewed demonstrations of Anglo-American friendship.

London was the scene of ceremonies in February, July, and November. Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Northampton, Warton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sulgrave, Selby, the town of Washington, Durham County, ancestral home of the Washington family, and other places contributed to the importance and significance of the observance in England.

The Mayor of Northampton sent a message of good will to President Hoover; Sulgrave Manor was the goal of a great pilgrimage; Londoners placed wreaths on Washington's statue in Trafalgar Square; American clubs, with the cooperation of prominent Englishmen, held George Washington fetes; English libraries installed George Washington exhibits; commemorative tablets were unveiled; English school children studied anew the life of Washington and exchanged flags with American school children in Washington, D. C.; the Washington family relics and heraldry were brought to light.

Sulgrave, Warton and the town of Washington, stimulated by the world-wide celebration, asserted proudly their historic ties with the Washington family, and the provinces associated with Washington genealogy vied with each other in honoring the memory of the man whose life is a common heritage of the English and American people—the foremost figure of an honorable line whose roots are deeply embedded in England's historic past.

ENGLISH TRIBUTES TO WASHINGTON

England's admiration for Washington had grown to such proportions through the years that February 22, 1932, found English newspapers printing such editorial tributes as the following:

After all, he (Washington) was an Englishman, of old English stock, and the emancipatory work he performed and the ideas that guided him were English in spirit and precedent. . . . So far as the English element of the community (America) is concerned, it certainly retains the traits manifested so conspicuously in Washington. . . . He is still the greatest American.—LIVERPOOL POST AND MERCURY.

Thanks to him (Washington), imperialism has been a poor, self-conscious thing, sounding its loud brass on a cracked note. And today we may well be proud and glad that his statue stands in Trafalgar Square—looking towards the Parliament he once bullied into sense.—THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

The year 1932 found not only the English press honoring George Washington, but also English statesmen, diplomats and clergy. Said Winston Churchill at the Pilgrims' Society banquet in July:

Your national heroes have their place in our Valhalla; the statue of George Washington is honored in the heart of London. His civic and military virtues play their part in the education of our youth, just in the same way as the strength and youth of Chatham have influenced the American mind. The quarrels are dead. Their sting has passed away. Their scars are graven only on monuments. The battles are remembered only to celebrate the martial virtues of the brave and faithful men who fought them. . . . Animated with the indomitable perseverance of Washington and the courage of our ancient race, we may together play our part in reviving the fortunes of mankind.

Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to the United States, in an article in THE WASHINGTON TIMES, May 30, 1932, wrote:

A famous Englishman, Lord Bryce, who had a profounder knowledge of the United States than any foreign observer of his day, and who was formerly His Majesty's ambassador in the United States, has estimated in a familiar passage, of a great work, the achievement of George Washington:

"Washington stands alone and unapproachable, like a snow peak rising above its fellows into the clear air of morning, with a dignity, constancy, and purity, which have made him the ideal type of civic virtue to successive generations."

It is hardly necessary to amplify this appreciation. Washington made himself successively the first farmer, the first soldier, and the first statesman in his country; and he did so, less by the exercise of brilliant gifts, or by the weight of profound learning, than by an iron strength of character, by a scrupulous rectitude, and by a steadfast integrity in public and private life.

These characteristics rendered his authority unshakeable in his day, and ever since have afforded, to England as well as to the United States, a rare example of excellence in the conduct of public affairs.

Rev. Herbert Barnes, Church of Divine Unity, at a celebration in Newcastle-On-Tyne in honor of Washington, said:

The time has come to regard George Washington not as a rebel against the British Crown, but as a deliverer of vast millions of mankind. By the force of his fine character and his self-discipline, which involved the break from the privileged class, he became a mighty leader in the cause of freedom and of democratic government. . . . He was not only the founder of the American Republic, but, in a sense, of many of the Commonwealths now within the British Empire that are essentially independent of England in all important respects.

OBSERVANCE BEGINS IN LONDON

Despite the fact that in 1932 London, like the rest of the world, was in the midst of economic depression and political turmoil, the famous city celebrated the George Washington Bicentennial with the other capital cities of the world.

Bicentennial observances commenced in London on February 21, when churches held memorial services or clergymen devoted their sermons to the life and character of George Washington. The official functions began next day, Washington's two hundredth birthday anniversary.

The American Chamber of Commerce of London and the members of the American Legion in England delegated representatives to place wreaths on February 22 at the base of the famous Washington statue on Trafalgar Square and upon the Washington bust in the crypt at St. Paul's Cathedral. Large crowds of Englishmen gathered to witness these ceremonies. At the services before the George Washington bust at St. Paul's, the American Consul General, Mr. Albert Halstead, delivered a short address.

The following is an outline of Mr. Halstead's address sent by him to the State Department:

I noted the appropriateness of American veterans in London laying a wreath at the foot of the statue of this great soldier and patriot who typified all that was best in the Anglo-Saxon character, a man not of the greatest intellect, but a man of common sense and understanding, force of character and real leadership.

I referred to his patriotism and added that his participation in the Revolution, in connection with the other colonists, had resulted in saving for the British, liberties which they had gained through the Bill of Rights and Magna Carta, and had saved them from autocratic government and made possible all the developments of the British Empire. It was shown that the sons of Englishmen in other colonies would not stand oppression, as they thought it, and would demand



By courtesy of Planet News Ltd.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR ANDREW W. MELLON, SPEAKING AT SULGRAVE MANOR, JULY 14, 1932.

a say in the expenditures of the taxes which they paid and would refuse to be exploited. Without that lesson, I declared, Britain might not have learned for many years the art of governing dependencies and not have acquired the skill of granting them independence by degrees as their capacity for self-government developed.

The American Circle of the Lyceum Club, a social and professional women's organization in London, held a special George Washington dinner on February 22, over which Mrs. Frank Schwab presided. Lt. Col. Courtlandt Parker, United States Military Attaché, addressed the members and their guests. Eulogizing the virtues of Washington, Colonel Parker pointed out how the name of America's First President was highly respected throughout the British Isles. He said that Washington was looked upon as a great Englishman as well as a great American and that many of his ideals and much of his philosophy of government had been either consciously or unconsciously adopted by British statesmen.

Miss Edith Evans, a British-American actress of note, Professor Winifred Cullis, and Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin, testified in brief speeches to the influence of George Washington's ideals on the success each had made in her profession.

During the afternoon American Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Ray Atherton and Mrs. Atherton, held an "at home" at the American Embassy, which was attended by many resident and visiting Americans. It was the first American Embassy function since the departure of General Charles G. Dawes, the American Ambassador, for the United States. George Washington and American colonial decorations were used and the gathering was an enthusiastic expression of patriotism by Americans dwelling away from home.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS JOIN IN FETES

The American Women's Club and the Walter Hines Page Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution joined in commemorating the two-hundredth birthday of George Washington in London on February 24. The AMERICAN WOMEN'S CLUB MAGAZINE of London, in March, contained the following account of this event:

For convenience sake, our celebration took place this year on February 24th; but as our lecturer pointed out, the traditional day of Washington's birth, February 22nd, owing to the change in the calendar being purely fictional, the actual birth having taken place seven days earlier, there is nothing disrespectful in the delay of another two days in the commemoration.

This was the first of our Washington Bicentennial celebrations, and took the form of a reception, followed by a lecture by Professor Robert McElroy, Ph.D., LL.D., Harmsworth Professor of American History at Oxford, a former instructor in history at Princeton University, etc. Professor McElroy was welcomed as an old friend, as many remembered him as giving a most delightful account a few years ago of the early Colonial days and the founding of the first schools and colleges in America. On February 24 he took as his subject "George Washington as a Guide at 200."

It might seem at first sight that the theme of George Washington had been worn pretty thin, but to see him without the traditional hatchet and cherry tree and as a counsellor and guide in present-day problems was quite a new point of view.

The Professor spoke first of the purity and steadfastness of character which was the main cause of Washington's attaining to the leadership and maintaining the position of "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen," not only during his lifetime, but to the present day. But aside from character, Washington's ability in solving the problems of his day is notable in that the problems of his day differed from our own only in degree.

There were thirteen states, each wanting sovereign power in her own domain and each animated by jealousy and the desire for selfish aggrandisement, and Washington succeeded in uniting them into one nation with common aims and allegiance. But he did it—not by appealing to their brotherly love, but to their common interests and defense. Intercourse over the rough roads was very slow and difficult, and each state had its own tariff laws. In consequence, almost every state and every farm made for itself everything it required. But by establishing waterways and abolishing all tariffs, communication and the exchange of goods was made easy, and gradually each state produced the goods it was best fitted for, to the cheapening of manufacture and the benefit of the whole population. And so for mutual help and benefit the thirteen states united and became a prosperous nation.

Two other maxims as a guide toward peace the Professor emphasized: the appeal from law to reason and the avoidance of permanent entanglements.

NEWSPAPER TRIBUTES TO WASHINGTON

London newspapers devoted considerable space to George Washington and the Bicentennial Celebration in February. An article in THE TIMES on February 22, which attracted wide attention, is here quoted in part:

WASHINGTON, THE MAN AND HIS FAME; A PLANTER WITH
A PLAIN CREED

By S. E. MORISON

Harmsworth Professor of American History,
Oxford University

Two centuries have passed since George Washington was born in a small farmhouse on the Virginia bank of the Potomac. Marlborough was 10 years dead, Chatham a colonel of horse, Frederick a colonel of infantry turned 20, Rousseau that year returned to the arms of Madame de Warens. Franklin published his first almanac, and Voltaire produced "Zaire." It was an age of commanding figures; but from all his contemporaries Washington stands out as the great man. All who doubted were confounded in his lifetime: even the "debunking" biographers of the last decade attack earlier biographers, not Washington. It was not only that he accom-

plished the high tasks entrusted to him; his character was singularly elevated and consistent. As M. Bernard Fay has observed, there were no posturings for people to laugh at, no meannesses to gossip about, no weaknesses to condone. No victims cried out against his tyrannies and injustices, for he perpetrated none, and no Talleyrand had to regret that his hero was mal élevé. To contemporaries as to posterity Washington appeared cold and flawless as a marble statue of Augustus; he seemed at once a figure from Plutarch and a fulfillment of what Rousseau had foretold a "state of nature" might beget.

Yet no great man has been more unfortunate in his biographers. If the Athenians tired of hearing Aristides called the just, so Americans wearied of having Washington called perfect; it seemed a sort of reflection on themselves. The echoes of funeral orations had hardly died away when a parson-pedlar named Weems began hawking on village greens a "Life of Washington" of his own composition. Out of this lively little book, easily the most popular of all "Washingtoniana,"

but if the soldier's task in civil war embraces that of the statesman as well, the two were harmoniously combined in Washington as in no other captain of modern history.

The Comte de Chastellux, member of the French Academy and general in the French expeditionary force, wrote that Washington's most characteristic feature was poise: "the perfect harmony existing between the physical and moral attributes of which he is made up." Yet Gilbert Stuart, who painted the famous portrait, said that "all his features were indicative of the most ungovernable passions, and had he been born in the forests he would have been the fiercest man among the savage tribes." Both were right. Washington attained his serenity only through severe self-discipline.

THE OLD DOMINION

. . . The golden age of the Old Dominion was the 15 years from 1740 to the French and Indian wars. The old roughness and crudeness were passing away. Peace reigned over the land, high prices ruled for tobacco, immigrants were



AMERICAN SOCIETY DINNER ON JULY 4, 1932, IN LONDON.

the public perversely culled the cherry-tree anecdote, which found its way into folklore the world over. . . .

LIKE CROMWELL

Despite the deplorable lack of taste and judgment in some of Washington's latest biographers, they have done good service in illuminating his youth, and in describing what one might call his economic background. Washington was a simple soul like Cromwell, with a plain creed for which he was willing to fight and die. No inner urge of greatness, no conviction of a mission to perform, but a sense of duty and a robust competence which made him do what wanted doing. The partisans of Hamilton and Jefferson, clever men with systems in their brains, may deny to Washington his rightful place as a statesman; but they must admit that his advocacy of the Federal Constitution and his acceptance of the Presidency were necessary to provide a Government through which the talents of Hamilton and Jefferson might shine. Military historians may deny Washington a place among those four great captains of history—Caesar, Alexander, Charles XII, and Frederick—whose busts he ordered for Mount Vernon;

pouring into the back country, the traditional Virginia of Thackeray and Vachel Lindsay—"Land of the gauntlet and the glove"—came into being. Living in Virginia at that time was like riding on the sparkling crest of a great wave, just before it breaks and spreads into dull, shallow pools. At Mount Vernon, on the verge of the wilderness, Washington felt the zest of sharp contrasts, and acquired the education that comes from life. On the one side were mansions, where he could learn manners and poise from gentlefolk. On the other was the borderland of log cabins and the crude realities of American life: Indians and frontiersmen, Scotch and Pennsylvania Dutch, and multitudes of low-class Anglo-Saxons who, as insubordinate soldiers, would prove Washington's greatest trial and the severest test of his indefatigable patience. The deep Potomac flowed past Mount Vernon, bearing ships of heavy burden to the Chesapeake and overseas; you sent orders to England every year with your tobacco and the ships returned with the latest modes and manners, books and gazettes, and letters full of coffee-house gossip. London did not seem very far away.

The first turning point in Washington's life came at the

age of 20, when his half-brother Lawrence died. George, next heir by their father's will, stepped into his place as proprietor of Mount Vernon. And he soon put to the test what his brother had taught him of military tactics and the practice of arms. Tactics, like surveying, were a projection of Washington's mathematical mind; like every born strategist, he could see the time element in moving troops. He devoured accounts of Frederick's campaigns, and doubtless dreamt of directing a great battle on a grassy plain with no obstacles—a terrain he was destined never to find in his shaggy country. As one of the first landowners of his county, he was promptly commissioned major of Militia. The settlement of his brother's affairs brought him into contact with Governor Dinwiddie, a shrewd Scot who knew a dependable young man when he saw one. At 21 Washington was sent on a highly difficult reconnaissance of a thousand miles through the wilderness, from the Potomac to the Ohio, and almost to the shores of Lake Erie. In this he proved the truth of what Mr. Fairfax said: "The Washingtons were born old." This young man just past his majority showed a rugged caution in wilderness work, a diplomatic skill in dealing with Indian chiefs, and a courteous firmness towards the French commanders, that would have done credit to a veteran.

A COURAGEOUS PACIFIST

... During the next two years he had charge of the frontier defences of Virginia, a chain of thinly garrisoned stockades which followed the Shenandoah Valley and its outer bulwarks from Winchester to the North Carolina line. In the execution of this command he showed a prodigious physical activity—often riding 30 miles a day over wilderness trails for days on end. His experience taught him that the indispensable boredom of drill, supply and transport was ill rewarded by the music of whistling bullets; that war was simply hard, beastly work.

LOVE OF THE LAND

... Yet Washington's greatest teacher and deepest love was the land. Later in life he wrote to Arthur Young, "How much more delightful is the task of making improvements on the earth than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it by the most uninterrupted career of conquests." And again, "To see plants rise from the earth and flourish by the superior skill and bounty of the labourer fills a contemplative mind with ideas which are more easy to be conceived than expressed."

When he returned to Mount Vernon with his bride, in 1759, there was everything to be done. Fences, buildings, and cattle were run down. The thin red soil of Mount Vernon was being ruined by tobacco. Washington proceeded to inform himself about farming, in his methodical way. It was the day of the "new agriculture" in England—the day of Jethro Tull and the great Coke of Norfolk. Washington acquired the usual gentleman's library of his time; but the books he devoured were treatises on the new agriculture: Jethro Tull's "Husbandry," Horne's "Gentleman Farmer," and Weston's "New System of Agriculture, or, A Plain, Easy, and Demonstrative Method of Speedily Growing Rich." From Washington's sober diaries one may discern the nerve-fraying exasperation of running a Virginia plantation. Washington's husbandry succeeded through mathematical calculation, constant experiment, unremitting pains, and unwearied patience. It was a continual war against human slackness, insect enemies, and tradition. The diaries reveal him not only at work but at play; much card playing of evenings with friends and neighbors, winnings and losses carefully computed over a period of four years as £72 2s. 6d. and £78 5s. 9d. respectively. Outdoors there was in season much shooting of wild fowl, and river fishing; but Washington's favourite recreation was fox-hunting, the finest sport in the world for disci-

pline. Apparently at Mount Vernon it was more dangerous for the riders than for the grey foxes, which more often than not escaped his hounds of uncertain breed—Taster and Tipler, Mopsey and Chloe, Chanter and Forester, Sancho and Singer.

THE FIT INSTRUMENT

Sixteen years as a planter, with the public service appropriate to his station, completed Washington's education and made him a fit instrument for a great cause. The high command that he did not seek came to him only by accident. There were available several officers who had a better record than he in the Seven Years' War. Washington had taken part only in frontier campaigns, had never led more than a regiment, and fought no pitched battles. But people had come to trust this silent, capable man of 43. When the political needs of the moment required a Virginian there was no question but that Colonel Washington should be Commander-in-Chief. If he had failed, historians would have blamed the Continental Congress for a reckless political appointment of a provincial colonel with an indifferent war record. If he had failed the American Revolution would have been something worse than futile—a Rebellion of '98 that would have soured the American character and presented England with a Transatlantic Ireland. If, like so many leaders of revolutions, he had merely achieved a personal triumph and inoculated his country with insensate ambition, the world would have suffered from his success. America could and almost did fail Washington; but Washington could not fail his country or disappoint the expectations of his kind. A simple gentleman of Virginia with no extraordinary talents had so disciplined himself that he could lead an insubordinate and divided people into ordered liberty and enduring union.

The DAILY TELEGRAPH on February 22 printed a short article concerning the "unfairness" of the cherry tree story. It follows:

UNFAIR TO WASHINGTON

By GRACE STUART

Looking back I cannot but believe that I was taught something more about George Washington, but what I remember is that he never told a lie, and that he told his truths in such extraordinarily good grammar that I gave up all interest in him then and there.

Like generations of children I was brought up on the cherry-tree story, according to which young George was given a hatchet, and with a normality belied by the rest of the story promptly looked round for something to cut, and found a young cherry tree. When later Washington senior was looking for the culprit, George immediately owned up with the abnormal, and abnormally worded confession: "It was I. I cannot tell a lie."

Had he said, "It was me," it would have been better. As it was I sympathized with the small boy who said: "Why couldn't George Washington lie? Couldn't he talk?"

But now I find that none of it was true. There was no cherry-tree episode, and George Washington, when he began to keep a journal, wrote in by no means faultless English. What happened evidently was that some earnest parson biographer, more concerned about improving the occasion than about telling the truth himself, made it all up, hoping I suppose to keep a nation of small boys from the vice of telling lies—but not from becoming little prigs.

It was all very unfair to Washington, for the fearlessness and hardihood that marked the surveying ventures of his youth, and the absolutely reckless courage and endurance of his later leadership in war, suggest anything but a prig. Yet

although it is a relief to know that George Washington never said that he couldn't tell a lie, there is still something about him that connects itself—not unfairly—with that simple statement. For one feels at the heart of Washington's life, and at the roof of his greatness an essential and unswerving truthfulness, a dependable and single-minded acceptance of duty, and a total lack of self-regard in judgment and action.

The pomp and ceremony with which he surrounded his presidency were designed to dignify and consolidate a new office, not to glorify a man. Indeed, Washington lived his whole life with a grave simplicity that was one of the surest marks of his greatness, and there was more of real elation in the relief with which he laid down his presidency than in the pride with which he took it up.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN LONDON

The annual Independence Day banquet of the American Society in London, held at the Hotel Savoy on the evening of July 4, 1932, was marked by the attendance of more than three hundred guests, including Ambassador Andrew Mellon and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Columbia University. The event was doubly significant, occurring, as it did, on the 156th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and during the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration.

An American flag more than 30 feet in length formed a fitting background for the head table, and the British ensigns displayed at various places in the elaborate dining room suggested the feeling of fraternity dominant at all Anglo-American Bicentennial ceremonies.

PILGRIMS' BANQUET

The Pilgrims of Great Britain, an organization composed of many of the distinguished men of the British Empire and devoted to the theme of international friendship, seized upon the bicentennial as an opportunity to promote their high cause. They convened at the Hotel Victoria, London, on July 12, 1932, to do honor to "that great English-American," George Washington, and specifically to promote the prevailing good will between Great Britain and America.

More than two hundred and fifty covers were laid and the event was made memorable by the presence of many notable persons, including the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby, K. G.; the American Ambassador, Andrew Mellon; the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, C. H., M. P.; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University and president of the Pilgrims of America; His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; the Rt. Hon. Lord Hewart of Bury, P. C., Lord Chief Justice of

England; the Lord Desborough, K. G., G. C. V. O.; the Hon. Albert Halstead, American Consul General; Rt. Hon. Lord Greenwood, P. C.; Rt. Hon. Earl of Midleton, K. P.; Rt. Hon. Earl of Yarborough; the Lord Moynihan, K. C. M. G., C. B., and a host of other English and American men of prominence.

The speakers were the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and Lord Moynihan. The speeches were broadcast from the "National Transmitter." Lord Derby, chairman of the Pilgrims of Great Britain, presided at the banquet and proposed this toast:

Your Excellency, my Lords and Gentlemen: I give you the toast of "The King and the President of the United States."

When the toast had been duly honored Lord Derby continued:

Your Excellency, my Lords and Gentlemen:

To put your minds at rest at once, I am not going to make a speech. I will first read you a letter from the Duke of Connaught; it is:

"My Dear Derby, I am sorry that I shall not be able to be with you and my brother Pilgrims on the occasion of the celebration of the Bicentenary of the birth of George Washington, and I therefore would like you to convey my cordial greetings, and full appreciation of the object of their gathering. The Pilgrims of Great Britain have so long worked in association with their Brethren in the United States, in the common cause of good fellowship, that the presence tonight of Dr. Murray Butler, the President of the American Pilgrims, gives me the opportunity as President of the British Society, of extending to him a warm welcome, both on behalf of the Pilgrims, and of that large British public who know of his distinguished services to his University and to his Country. I understand that this year Dr. Butler celebrates his 70th birthday, his 50th years of graduation at Columbia University, and the 30th year of his office as President of that great Institution. I am sure that I am expressing the wishes of all present at the dinner tonight, in cordially congratulating Dr. Butler on these three important landmarks in a great career.

"Believe me,

"Yours very sincerely,

"(Signed) ARTHUR."

Those words have enabled me, as your Chairman tonight, to introduce to you the two speakers who will speak to the memory of George Washington. Mr. Winston Churchill and Dr. Murray Butler are each known on both sides of the Atlantic; one is known in America as well as he is in England, and the other is known in England as well as he is in America.

May I say how glad I am to be allowed to preside at a dinner at which Mr. Winston Churchill, one of my oldest personal friends, is the speaker, and welcome here Dr. Murray Butler. I have never had the opportunity of welcoming him in this country; the last time we met, we passed in the middle of the Atlantic and exchanged greetings by wireless. I am glad to think that he is our guest here tonight, and I know

that everyone of you will welcome him as a very welcome guest. (Hear, hear.)

MR. CHURCHILL PROPOSES TOAST

Mr. Churchill, English author, soldier, and statesman of world-wide repute, responded to the introduction and proposed the principal toast of the evening to George Washington, coupling with the toast the name of Dr. Butler. Mr. Churchill said:

Lord Derby, Your Excellency, my Lords and Gentlemen:

We all welcome Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler here this evening. . . . No better name than his could be associated here with the toast of the evening: "To the memory of George Washington." It is an honour to me to have been called upon to propose it, and a responsibility to be broadcasting not only to the millions of American listeners, whom I have often addressed, but even, on this occasion, to my own fellow countrymen. (Laughter.) My Lords and Gentlemen, 14 years have passed since I was last entrusted with this theme. It was in 1918. We were moving into the final convulsion of the Great War. London was crowded with scores of thousands of American troops on their way to the Front. * A week before at Cantigny, British and American troops had, for the first time in the history of 150 years, advanced together as comrades in arms. What a dismal catalogue of misunderstandings, of strife, of jealousies, of hatreds, what ferocious injuries given and repaid, had filled the dark period of the quarrel of the English-speaking people. Then there had ensued this blessed interval of 100 years peace, but I felt, as

I spoke 14 years ago, the profound conviction that the time of war and the time of ordinary peace had come to an end, so far as our Nations were concerned, and that henceforward the English-speaking peoples would begin again to write their history in common.

My Lords and Gentlemen, this conviction has not faded in the years that have passed. On the contrary, it has strengthened with nearly every event that has happened since. Of course in this work-a-day world there must always be disputes and differences, there must be conflicting commercial interests, there must be tiresome arguments over money matters (laughter), and so forth, but we have the invincible assurance, that none of these will disturb the onward march of Anglo-American friendship. More and more, year by year, we feel the influence of our glorious joint inheritance, of that ancient common law, of our many essential similar institutions, and above all, of the mighty ceaseless unifying power of our common tongue.

Certainly I, Lord Derby, whose forbears fought simultaneously on both sides (laughter) in these quarrels, and in whose bosom they come to natural annihilation, can feel no bitterness over the past, but what is more remarkable is that in this island, which at one time seemed to be shorn of its greatness by the loss of the North American Colonies, all vain regrets or resentment have long since passed away. All that past is wrapped, not indeed in oblivion, for the story is famous, but it is left in calm, mellow recognition and acceptance.

Your natural heroes, Dr. Butler, have their place in our Valhalla, the statue of George Washington is honoured in the heart of London. His civic and military virtues play their part in the education of our youth, just in the same way as the strength and youth of Chatham have influenced the



By courtesy of Wide World Photos, London.

PROMINENT GUESTS AT THE BANQUET OF THE PILGRIMS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Left to right: Winston Churchill, American Ambassador Andrew W. Mellon, Lord Derby, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

American mind. The quarrels are dead. Their sting has passed away. Their scars are graven only on the monuments. The battles are remembered only to celebrate the martial virtues of the brave and faithful men who fought them. And to all this, my Lords and Gentlemen, there has been added in our own lifetime, an increasing unity of ideals, the freedom and rights of the individual, a dispassionate respect for the rights of small or weak Nations, a reasoned abhorrence of Communism in all its insidious forms, the firm maintenance of the lawful rights of property, so long as those rights are constantly brought into harmony with the changing needs of the modern State, and above all our deep desire to see all the men in all the lands dwell together in justice and in peace.

A few months ago, when I stood on the banks of the Potomac, in that quiet, charming home which Washington had made for himself in the new world, I could not feel that he would have regretted, or resented, any part of the progress of all these healthy processes. I believe, on the contrary, he would have welcomed this deliberate but irresistible reconciliation, and I am glad that I have lived at a time when these processes have been sealed as so many of the decisions of history are sealed by common action of British and American soldiers in the field of arms.

My Lords and Gentlemen, these deep-lying sentiments have been registered by substantial advances in the practical sphere. One by one, the obstacles to our closer cooperation have been removed. The Irish question, that has not been removed, it never will be removed (laughter), but it has never more the power to cause friction between the British and American peoples. In the Pacific Ocean we both have the same outlook and very largely the same interests. We both seek the assuagement of European feuds. The immense growth of the American Navy (pardon me, Mr. Ambassador, for mentioning the facts), excites no apprehension in British minds.

Now above all there comes the great new service which only in my judgment, and in my belief, the joint action of the English-speaking people can render to our age, namely the revival of the wealth of Nations, by establishing a fair and stable measure of value to regulate the traffic of the world.

Our troubles are by no means ended. The economic crisis, the monetary crisis in which the world is gripped, still holds its full intensity. Baffling problems confront the Statesmen and afflict the peoples of both our countries, but I believe there is one grand, valiant conviction shared on both sides of the Atlantic. It is this: together, there is no problem we cannot solve.

My Lords and Gentlemen, there are two inspirations suggested by Washington's memory tonight: candour and courage: these were two of the guiding characteristics of his life. They should inspire both the Nation of which he was the child, and the Nation of which he was the father. Let us cherish these virtues now. Let us talk together always in words of simple truth and respect, labouring to understand each other's point of view, and not being afraid in all-good neighbourliness to expose and explain our own. And as for courage, as for that personal and civic intrepidity which Washington showed in every situation, is it not needed as much today in the anxieties and perils of modern peace as it ever was in the fires of bygone war?

I have heard, Lord Derby, that Lord Cornwallis once observed, after Yorktown, that the military fame of General Washington would rest not on the Chesapeake, but on the Delaware. He singled out that long bitter nerve-racking trenchant campaign and the cruel winter at Valley Forge as the achievement which most revealed the fortitude and constancy of the American leader. You, in the United States, to whom I am speaking now, are now undergoing, in other ways and in different forms, a similar ordeal to that.

We too, in our country, are doggedly driving forward

through all our difficulties. Be sure we shall both succeed. Then, victorious in our separate spheres, we may join hands to give encouragement and example to others less strong or less capable. Animated with the indomitable perseverance of Washington and the courage of our ancient race, we may together play our part in reviving the fortunes of mankind. My Lords and Gentlemen, I propose: "The memory of George Washington," coupling with it the name of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

ADDRESS BY DR. BUTLER

Dr. Butler in his address said that many of the most distinguished tributes to the name of Washington have been uttered by Englishmen; that the history and philosophy of American independence is written not only in the literature of the American Colonies but in the literary works of Great Britain for four generations, contemporaneous with and preceding the American Revolution; and that George Washington, were he alive today, would be among the first to counsel the interdependence of nations.

Dr. Butler's address follows:

My Lord Chairman, Your Excellency, my Lords and Gentlemen, Fellow Pilgrims:

Truly this is an evening not soon to be forgotten. We are gathered here from either side of the Atlantic in the capital city of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and at the main power-house of the intellectual life of the English-speaking world, to join together in celebrating the name and the fame of George Washington. Nowhere else than in Great Britain could such a celebration be held, for it requires the broadmindedness, the magnanimity, the generosity and the historic sense of the Briton, to know that George Washington did the Motherland and the British race no injury, but rather brought them new honour.

The most distinguished tributes to his name and fame have been made by Englishmen. Byron and Southey in verse, Lord Brougham, Macaulay and Gladstone in stately prose, vied with each other in encomiums upon this man and his character which are quite without parallel. Mr. Gladstone, in his measured eloquence, called Washington the purest figure in history, and Lord Brougham spoke of him in terms equally exalting. He had been in arms against the King and his Troops, but when he died, the British Navy put its flags at half-mast. There has been no like triumph of character and personality in all history. This man, who is the embodiment of a Nation and its people at their best, is the proud possession of the race to which that people belong.

Many curious and interesting things have been said of Washington, in a desire to understand him. He was not a superman, he was not a demigod; he was simply a truly great and almost perfectly balanced human character. His ability, very marked both in command and in counsel, was always at the service of a kindly, generous and understanding temperament. He was a natural leader of men; there was no military group of which he was a member that he did not command; there was no civil group to which he belonged over which he did not preside. When the new nation came into being, which his personality, more than anything else, made possible, he was chosen by the unanimous vote of the Electoral College to be its first President, and re-elected by a similar unanimous vote for a second term. Then by declining a second re-election, he established the ruling precedent that there shall be no third term for the chief executive of the nation. Some

thirty years later, when it seemed likely that a President would be chosen by the unanimous vote of the Electors, one elector cast his vote for another name, simply in order that no one might be in the same class as George Washington. There is no likelihood that a competitor will be produced in the immediate future.

We must remember that there are not many nations so circumstanced that they can point to a single individual as the embodiment of their ideals and their traditions. The reason is that most nations have come into existence through the centuries, by long and slow processes of evolution, and scores of great names and great minds and great characters have been concerned in their nation-building; but here was a case in which a nation sprang full-grown and full-armed like Minerva from the head of Jove. This was because what happened was the coming to fruit on the other side of the Atlantic, on colonial soil, of the philosophy of Government and the theories of liberty which had been gaining ground in the mother Isle for 200 years.

You will not find the history of American independence written in the Colonies alone; you will find it written in the literature of Great Britain for three or four generations. And when the time came that a decision must be made, remember, my Lord Chairman, that the Continental Congress proposed to the British Government precisely the plan of organization which has now been made the law of the British Commonwealth of Nations by the Statute of Westminster. Each one of the five men appointed a year later to draft the Declaration of Independence, put his signature to the Olive Branch Petition and asked that there be established for those distant Colonies precisely the relationship which the Statute of Westminster has just now made the law of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Let us remember, also, my Lord Chairman, that this great personality bore no rancour. He was above the meaner and the petty and the purely personal animosities and feelings of mankind. He looked out over the world problems that presented themselves to him with calmness, with clear vision and with strong conviction as to his duty. His name and his reputation have been quoted time and time again in the United States, as in favour of a policy of American isolation. George Washington had no such limited intelligence as that. George Washington did not use the phrase which is imputed to him, of having warned his people against "entangling alliances." That phrase was used by Thomas Jefferson in his first inaugural address as President. But even he intended it in no such narrow and restricted and provincial sense.

Washington and Jefferson were confronted by the French Revolution; they were confronted by the Napoleonic War. They were confronted with the passionate desire of this element or that, to take sides with Great Britain, and they saw, wisely saw, the danger and the futility of any such happening at the close of the 18th Century, and they warned their countrymen against it. It is the height of futility to suppose that those men, with their contacts, with their desire to inform European opinion, with their constant appeal to the good sense and the fairness of mankind, would not be the very first in this day and generation to counsel the interdependence of Nations.

We must not forget that Nations are not ends in themselves. Why did ancient Greece exist, why the Roman Empire, why through the centuries have Great Britain and France and Italy and Spain and Germany, and now the United States, come into existence? Are they merely gain-seeking groups of men, bent upon personal enjoyment, and enrichment and satisfaction? Or are they groups of men, brought together under a common form of Government, finding geographic unity, unity of faith and belief, united for a high purpose? Have they an end, or are they without an ideal? Are they drifting down the river of time to a final extinction, to be

exhumed a thousand years from now in sand-covered deserts by the explorers of another age, or are they armed with a purpose, a high purpose, to express, to satisfy and to serve, those lofty ideals of human satisfaction, human aspiration and human liberty which have stirred mankind from the very beginning? Are nations dead, physical, legal things, or have they soul and purpose and personality? Let George Washington answer. There are his expressions, time and time again, where he recorded for his countrymen his sense of their responsibility; of their responsibility not alone to themselves and for their own welfares, but their responsibility to some higher power which rules and guides their universe and which passes judgment upon the aspirations and achievements of men and nations.

Why should not that man be celebrated in every land? Why should not the nation that he, more than any other personality or force, brought into being, honour and applaud and revere him? Why should not our race look upon him as one of its chief contributions of excellence? Why should we not join the poets, the orators and the statesmen, on either side of the Atlantic, in keeping him in the high place which they have given him.

One of the greatest American orators, Fisher Ames, speaking of Washington shortly after his death, said of him, that he had changed the standard of human greatness. That must not be merely a national pride and a national possession; it is the pride and the possession of the race to which we belong, and for whose future we are determined to render our fullest service.

Lord Moynihan, proposing a toast to the chairman, Lord Derby, pointed out that it was the things of the spirit that make immortal the bond between the English and American peoples.

LORD DERBY'S CLOSING REMARKS

Lord Derby, in his closing remarks at the dinner, stressed the fact that the friendship of nations is not dependent upon statutes or conferences but upon George Washington's ideals and the free intercommunication of the peoples of the earth. Lord Derby said in part:

Your Excellency, my Lords and Gentlemen:

. . . The object of this dinner, as you know, is to celebrate the Bi-Centenary of the birth of George Washington. You will probably wonder why, as George Washington was born on the 22nd February, we have this celebration on the 12th July. Upon communication with those in the United States who were charged with the celebration I was informed that it could be held at any time between February the 22nd and Thanksgiving Day, a latitude fully sufficient for celebrating a time of birth. We fixed on this day because we knew we should have Dr. Murray Butler with us today, and what better guest could we have had as our guest of honour than the President of our opposite number in America? We have also been honoured with the presence of the American Ambassador; he is an old friend of this country, and we welcome him tonight in his official capacity, but even more, if I may say so, as an old long standing friend of this country, and many of us in this room.

We also had the great privilege and pleasure of securing Mr. Winston Churchill to make one of the two great speeches we have heard tonight, and I thank him on behalf of the Pilgrims, for his great kindness in coming here to make that speech. We have here amongst us, curiously enough, two gentlemen whose ancestors were associated with Washington:

Sir Campbell Stuart, who is descended from Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia from 1751 to 1758; also Lord Fairfax, the descendant of William Fairfax, who was President of the King's Council in Virginia. There may be others in this room who may equally claim to be descended from those who came in contact with the great man, the bicentenary of whose birth we are celebrating today. I am afraid I can hardly claim that, though I can claim that a certain relation of mine did have certain relations also at that time with American Forces.

An ancestor of mine who shed lustre onto our family history by starting the Derby, also did something else—he married his sister to Sir John Burgoyne. Now Sir John Burgoyne, in racing parlance, ran second at Saratoga. That has always been included as one of the 15 decisive battles of the world, which I was made to read at school. I feel that when we drink to the memory of George Washington, there are some of you who might perhaps drink to the memory of Sir John Burgoyne, who at all events contributed to some extent to the formation of the United States.

Norfolk turkey, Washington fritters, Virginia sweet potatoes, New Jersey cranberries, New England and American pumpkin pie, Florida lettuce and California grapefruit graced the menu. "God Save the King" and the "Star Spangled Banner" were played by the orchestra, and the spirit of genuine thanksgiving for the cordial relations existing between Great Britain and the United States was manifest.

Toasts to "The King" and "The President" were proposed and responded to with equal fervor. The American Ambassador gave the principal toast to "The Day We Celebrate," speaking as follows:

We are met together to celebrate our national Day of Thanksgiving. We devote this day to being thankful to



GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL DINNER ON THANKSGIVING DAY IN LONDON
AMERICAN AMBASSADOR ANDREW W. MELLON ADDRESSING THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GUESTS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY
AT THE HOTEL SAVOY, NOVEMBER 24, 1932.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN LONDON

The George Washington Bicentennial Celebration was brought to a close in London November 24, 1932, when the American Society in London held its annual Thanksgiving Day dinner and ball at the Hotel Savoy. More than three hundred members and distinguished guests, led by the American Ambassador, the Honorable Andrew W. Mellon, attended. This quotation from John Galsworthy, printed on the elaborate program, summarized the spirit of the occasion:

Each one of us loves his own country best, be it a little land or the greatest on earth; but jealousy is the dark thing, the creeping poison. Where there is true greatness, let us acclaim it; where there is true worth, let us prize it as if it were our own.

Divine Providence—thankful for the blessings which we have received during the past year and thankful for those which we hope we are about to receive in the year that is ahead.

If this last sounds too much like the cynic's definition of gratitude, which is, I believe, a lively expectation of favors yet to come, it is nevertheless an inseparable part of that youthful but altogether admirable quality of optimism which is so deeply ingrained in the American character and has not deserted us even at this rather bleak moment of our own and the world's history.

Under such conditions we can still be not only thankful but cheerful; and indeed we would be ashamed to be anything else when we remember the circumstances under which that first Thanksgiving was celebrated more than three hundred years ago.

You remember how that little group of men and women, whom we have learned to call the Pilgrims, had sailed from England in the Mayflower and, landing on the Massachusetts coast, had built there what they hoped was the beginning of a new civilization. For almost a year they watched for ships

and supplies which never came. The food which they had brought with them was nearly gone: and so, when autumn came and they had gathered their first bountiful harvest and felt at last safe from starvation, they turned instinctively to the Divine Providence, in gratitude for the blessings which they had received, and set apart a special day which has become for us, as it was for them, a day of public thanksgiving.

One of the first acts of President Washington, after the Federal Government had been established, was to issue a proclamation, perpetuating the custom of Thanksgiving Day and setting apart a day in November as a time for "public thanksgiving and prayer." In this present year, which marks the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth, it will not be amiss, as President Hoover in his own proclamation has pointed out, to recall the memorable words in which Washington closed his Thanksgiving proclamation. Washington ended with the admonition that we "unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations and beseech Him to pardon our national and other transgressions to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our several and relative duties properly and punctually, to render our National Government a blessing to all the People, by constantly being a Government of wise, just and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed—to protect and guide all Sovereigns and Nations (especially such as have shown kindness unto us) and to bless them with good government, peace and concord—to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the increase of science among them and us—and generally to grant unto all mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as He alone knows to be best."

Such were Washington's words. It is obvious, I think, that Providence does not consider an excessive degree of temporal prosperity best for us at the present time! Notwithstanding that fact, however, we have many reasons today for being thankful. One of these is our presence in this friendly and hospitable country and another is the presence here tonight of so many of our British friends, including the representatives of Canada, Australia, and other parts of this great British Commonwealth of Nations who, like ourselves, share the language and institutions which originated here in England and must always unite us in spiritual bonds which are often stronger than political ties.

We have other reasons for being thankful. The world is at peace—the peace of exhaustion, perhaps; but nevertheless, it is a cause for thanksgiving and for hope that responsible men in all countries, backed by public opinion, are laboring with good prospect of success to bring about a reduction in the crushing burden of armaments and to make it neither safe nor profitable for any nation to disturb the peace of the world.

Turning now for a moment to our own domestic affairs, we have many reasons for being thankful. America, it is true, has passed through a difficult year and a hard winter is still ahead of us. The lean years have seemed to swallow up the good years, leaving us with a deflation in values and a reduction in wages and commodity prices without precedent in the history of the world. Yet we have weathered the storm remarkably well and have not only maintained the integrity of our financial structure but have preserved intact our social organization and our inherited institutions of government.

Under conditions that in other countries might have produced violence and upheaval, we, as befits the spiritual descendants of Englishmen, have accepted the inevitable and have adhered to the orderly processes of government as a means of expressing the public will. We have given no thought to dictators, either economic or otherwise. We have indulged ourselves in nothing more than our usual quadrennial political battle, by which we fondly believe we can settle anew all the questions that perplex us and can choose

for ourselves an Earthly Providence which in four years time will rid us of all our ills. Surely such a belief is a cause for thanksgiving and its calm and orderly expression by the electorate a healthy manifestation of the body politic in which even the Pilgrim Fathers would have taken comfort.

We have not always measured up to the standards which the Pilgrim Fathers set us. But at least we have kept America in its essentials what they intended it should be—a Christian democracy, animated by a spirit of good will and friendship towards other nations; a democracy less naive, perhaps, and with fewer illusions than we once had, but conscious still of our dependence on an Overruling Providence whose beneficence towards us we continue gratefully to acknowledge by setting aside each year a day of national Thanksgiving.

I give you the toast: "The Day We Celebrate." So long as we observe it in a spirit of true humility towards our Creator and with good will and friendship towards our neighbors, we have no cause for concern as to the soundness of our American civilization or its usefulness to the world.

REPLY TO AMBASSADOR'S TOAST

In his reply to Ambassador Mellon's toast, the Hon. Robert Frazer, newly appointed American Consul General to Great Britain, told of his pride in being assigned to service in the land of Washington's ancestors. He continued:

In common with the rest of the world, our country, during the past year, has been passing through a period of crisis, but, and I say this is no Pollyanna spirit, let us be thankful that it has not been worse. And as we look back, in spite of the bleak and barren outlook, we can distinguish many landmarks which stand out as beacons of hope on a rocky shore. Despite appalling unemployment, we have been free from serious industrial disputes and violence. The storm of panic has blown itself out, and though the trail of wreckage in its wake is frightful, the banking structure stands, firmly anchored to the bedrock of sound finance. And though security and commodity prices have fallen to levels which but a few short years ago would have seemed impossible, there are indications that the trend has turned in the opposite direction.

These are not empty words. You have just heard the same belief expressed by our distinguished Ambassador, one of the greatest financiers of the time, and I may also say that these words represent the consensus of opinion as I found it when I left the United States but two weeks ago.

Turning to this great country in which we are privileged to live, and whose welfare is so near to the hearts of us all, we find the same basic stability, the same reviving hope, and the same confidence in the future.

Let us be thankful then, that on this national Thanksgiving Day, Britain and the United States can say that, though sorely tried, they have not been found wanting, and that they face the future together without fear. For it has become an axiom that if all goes well with our two countries, all must go well with the world.

A toast "Our Guests" was proposed by Mr. Robert Hervey Cabell, chairman of the American Society in London. After extending a cordial welcome to all present at the Thanksgiving-Bicentennial event, Chairman Cabell said in part:

There are no boundaries to our Thanksgiving Day Celebration—national, political or religious. Anyone with a sense

of gratitude and a spirit of good-fellowship is welcome to share with us. One of the aims of this Society is to help to a better understanding between our country and other peoples, particularly between the people of the British Empire and the United States. Most of us believe all men are born free, yet everywhere today man is in chains of some sort. Those who believe themselves masters are the greater slaves.

How this wave of economic depression has come about no one has a very clear idea. We are all groping for a way out of this ramp of bad times. If it is true that courage belongs only to the free, then we are confident that with good will and co-operation of the English-speaking peoples, a solution of our problems can and will be found by our statesmen.

We trust that the zero point of our misfortune has been passed, and here tonight it is our duty to be glad of life and its opportunities; to be grateful for our friends, and thankful for our blessings.

Your Excellency, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen, I give you the toast . . .

SHOULD NOT JUDGE BY OLD STANDARDS

The Right Hon. Stanley M. Bruce, C. H., M. C., Resident Minister for Australia, in his response to the toast "Our Guests," said that Americans ought not to judge the Britain of today by the standards of 150 years ago. Such a conception, he maintained, is not conducive to the best of relations. Mr. Bruce said:

The difficulties and responsibilities of speaking with regard to America, in view of the delicate situation that exists, will be appreciated. I am in some respects, however, fortunate. I am a Minister of the British Crown, but not a Minister of Great Britain. I am a Minister of one of His Majesty's young Dominions beyond the seas. I speak with less authority but with more freedom.

I also am not an Englishman. This frees me from the prejudice and suspicion which we have to recognise is felt in the minds of some of your people towards all Englishmen. At the same time I can claim to express British views because today they are no longer the views only of the people of Great Britain, but are those of the British Empire, an association of free peoples scattered to all the corners of the earth.

I am also fortunate in not being subjected to the same suspicions that are entertained towards British Ministers, due to the feeling in the minds of many of your people that Great Britain is too closely linked with European affairs. You have a fear of becoming involved in Europe's troubles and ancient hatreds. You are determined to avoid European entanglements. How many of you recognise that these feelings, apprehensions and fears are shared by the great British Dominions, and that our point of view is almost identical with yours.

Further, many of your citizens have an inherited idea of Great Britain, dating from the days of the American War of Independence, as an Imperial power exploiting her colonies and possessions overseas for the benefit of her own people, without any consideration for the rights and interest of the inhabitants of these distant countries. Whatever truth there might have been in this judgment of British Imperial policy 150 years ago in the days of George Washington, nothing could be further from the facts today.

If such a conception were true, Australia would today be imitating the actions of your forefathers 150 years ago. Without traversing the rights and wrongs of that tragic struggle, I have little doubt that had Australia been in existence in

those days, she would have been on your side. So important is it to ensure mutual understanding and cooperation today between the United States of America and the British Empire, that a solemn obligation rests on the shoulders of those who are set in authority in our respective countries to remove all obstacles that lie in the way of that happy consummation.

Perhaps I can make some small contribution by setting before you tonight the position of the present British Empire and the relations of the self-governing Dominions to the mother country. Much has been written on the pages of history in the last 150 years. The folly and tragedy of the British Empire in the days before the American War of Independence has been replaced by an enlightened and wise Imperial policy. A new British Empire has been built, based on freedom, liberty, and the full recognition of the rights of British peoples beyond the seas. The charter of this new British Empire was written in 1926. The position of mutual relations between the self-governing parts of the Empire are thus defined in that charter:

"They are autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

In this new Commonwealth of British Nations, mutual consultation has been substituted for dictation, and the foreign policy of the British Empire is no longer the policy of Britain but the policy of the league of British nations joined together by their common allegiance to the Crown.

Surely an association between the United States of America and peoples with ideals and aspirations so similar, with problems so like, and with so common a viewpoint towards world's problems, is not only practicable, but natural and desirable!

We are passing through days of a crisis such as the world has never previously experienced. If we are to emerge from the trials and tribulations which beset us, it can only be by the most complete understanding and cooperation between the United States of America and the British Empire, the great English-speaking nations of the world.

The Honorable Howard Ferguson, K.C., LL.D., High Commissioner for Canada, proposed a toast to "The Chairman," following which the guests repaired to the "Abraham Lincoln Room," where Cavaliere Emilio Colombo and his orchestra rendered concert and dance music. A demonstration of the waltz and the Argentine tango was given by Miss Gem Mouflet and her partner.

Among the distinguished guests were: Sir Harry Gloster, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.; Mr. Ray Atherton, Counsellor, American Embassy; Sir Harry Brittain, K.B.E., C.M.G., LL.D., and Dame Alida Brittain, D.B.E.; the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Hon. Sir James D. Connolly; Mr. William L. Cooper, Commercial Attaché, American Embassy; Hon. J. W. Downie, C.M.G., High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia; Mr. John Drummond-Hay, Hon. John Dulanty, C.B., C.B.E., High Commissioner for the Irish Free State; The Rt. Hon. Lord Dunsany and Lady Dunsany; Capt. Paul C. Grening, European Director United States Shipping Board; The Hon.

Claude Hope-Morley and Lady Dorothy Hope Morley, and Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., High Commissioner for India.

TABLET UNVEILING IN BRISTOL

Another link between Great Britain and the United States was forged on December 4, 1931, in Bristol, England, when there was unveiled in the Triangular garden of Park Square a tablet marking a momentous event in the history of Bristol and commemorating a connection between that city and the family name of George Washington. The ceremony was conducted under the auspices of the Bristol Branch of the Geographical Association and the Bristol Branch of the Royal Empire Society.

The tablet marks the spot where in 1643, during the Civil War between the King and Parliament, Col. Henry Washington, a "collateral ancestor" of General George Washington, and a royalist, led his small force of men through a break in the city wall of Bristol and opened the way for the eventual surrender of the city by the Parliamentary forces garrisoned there. Thenceforward, the place in the wall where Col. Henry broke through was called "Washington's Breach," a name that was perpetuated on the maps of Bristol for generations and which subsequently became the conjunction of two important thoroughfares in modern Bristol—Park Street and Park Row.

The unveiling ceremony preceded the opening of the George Washington Bicentennial Year by more than two months. First on the program was a luncheon in the Royal Empire Society Hall, at which, as reported in the *TIMES AND MIRROR* of Bristol, December 5, 1932, the Sheriff of Bristol proposed the toast to the guest, Mr. Evelyn Wrench, founder of the Overseas Club and the English Speaking Union, and referred to "the value of the Union in cementing and consolidating those innumerable ties which bound the mother country to the countries across the sea."

"The future of the world itself is in the hands of the English-speaking people, and it is essential to have understanding between one section and another," the sheriff declared. "We are here to reforge the link between Bristol and America."

In responding to the toast, Mr. Wrench congratulated Bristol on its many modern buildings and spoke of the debt it owed to Sir Thomas Lennard, inasmuch as he spent much time upon the investi-

gation of this incident in the Civil War, and satisfied all concerned that the tablet might justifiably be attached to a block of freestone which has marked the spot in the Park Place for at least a hundred years. Mr. Wrench continued:

A great deal of the future depends on our keeping close contact with the various sections of the English-speaking world. In a day like this, when there is a wave of nationalism sweeping round the world, it is more necessary than ever to try to understand the other fellow's point of view.

We in London do not know the tremendously rich historic



TABLET UNVEILED AT BRISTOL, ENGLAND, IN MEMORY OF COL. HENRY WASHINGTON. THIS COURAGEOUS SOLDIER WAS A COLLATERAL ANCESTOR OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

past that Bristol has. One wonders if there is not some way in which the English-speaking Union could help to tell our American and other visitors a little more about Bristol, and urge them when they go on trips to Devon and Cornwall not to forget to visit Bristol.

Mr. Wrench then referred to the claim of some that America was named for a certain Richard Ameryk, the senior Collector of Customs in Bristol in 1503, and spoke of the city's link with William Penn, the founder of the Quaker Colony in America, who had borrowed more than six thousand pounds from the Bristol Quakers to help him in the development of his colony in the New World and who married Hannah Callowhill, a Bristol Quakeress. Concerning Penn, he said:

If we had more of the spirit of William Penn in our dealing with the people of India, the more likely we would be to make a success of it. I look upon the foundation of the United States of America as one of the most glorious pages in the history of the English-speaking people, and we shall have something equally fine if we establish the United States of India within the orbit of the Commonwealth.

Referring again to the United States, he said it was not given to materialism and money getting, and in no country was there more idealism, adding:

One of the finest things we could do would be to further cooperate between two great sections of the English-speaking people for the benefit of mankind. We are bound to the United States by a common heritage and idealism. It will want all the clear thinking, far-sightedness, judgment and help of the group of English-speaking nations if the world is to get out of the morass in which it is at present.

HISTORY OUTLINED BY COL. LENNARD

At the unveiling Col. E. W. Lennard, Chairman of the Council of the Royal Empire Society, gave to the large assemblage a brief outline of the history connected with the marking of the spot. The Parliamentary forces in 1643, he pointed out, had been in possession of the city for some time, and the first attacks of the besieging Royalists had been repulsed. It was then that Col. Henry Washington, "perhaps the most distinguished member of the English Washingtons," noted a weak spot in the wall between the two nearby forts and that a post behind was unfinished and possessed no guns. With some sort of Greek fire tied to their pike heads for frightening effect, his small party made a sudden assault, breached the wall, filled the ditch, and made it possible for mounted troops to follow them and to dash down the grassy hillside, which is now Park Street, to College Green.

This penetration led to the surrender of Bristol, and contemporary historians all gave the main credit for that event to Colonel Washington. He was the grandson of the last member of that family to live at Sulgrave—Lawrence Washington—and this grandfather of his was the great-great-grandfather of George Washington.

The memorial tablet, Col. Lennard said, would be "another and tangible link between America and our ancient city so closely connected with Cabot, Pring, Penn, Ferdinando, Gorges, Wesley, Whitfield, Burke, and many others whose names were so honored across the Atlantic as in England."

Mr. Wrench said that photographs of the tablet would be sent to American historical societies. He said he had learned with interest from Monsignor Lee, of the Catholic Church in Bristol, that it was fitting the tablet should be close to the Pro-Cathedral, because Bishop Carroll, first Roman Catholic Bishop of America, was consecrated in the Bristol district by Bishop Walmesley and became Bishop of Baltimore.

Mr. Wrench congratulated the Bristol Branch of the Geographical Association on its public spirited action and unveiled the tablet amid applause and the thanks of the Bristol authorities.

The Government of the United States was represented at the ceremonies by Mr. Roy Baker, the American Consul. The *TIMES AND MIRROR* said:

A pleasing touch of sentiment was added to the ceremony when the American Consul placed a wreath at the base of the memorial. This whole historic event is intended in honor of George Washington, and constitutes one more link between Bristol and America, and it is Mr. Baker's intention to arrange for the placing of a wreath on the pedestal on July 4 every year.

Among other dignitaries who attended the luncheon and unveiling ceremonies were: Mr. Percy Steadman, chairman of the Council of the Royal Empire Society in Bristol, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriff and Mrs. Gange, Mr. Evelyn Wrench, the Master of the Society of Merchant Venturers, Mr. Ellison Eberle; the president of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. F. M. Burris; the president of the Rotary Club, Mr. R. T. Stoddard, Mrs. Steadman, Mr. Roy Baker, American Consul, and Mrs. Baker, Mr. Douglas Cole, Canadian Trade Commissioner and Mrs. Cole, Col. E. W. Lennard, chairman of the Council of the Royal Empire Society, and Mrs. Lennard; Miss Dermott Harding, City Archivist; Mr. W. W. Jervis, Geographical Association; Major O. D. Kendall, Monsignor Provost Lee, Messrs. E. T. Thornton, F. C. Luke, Charles Wells, W. G. Cotterell, H. W. Hawkins, D. W. Stanton, S. J. Jones, A. H. Russell, A. G. Powell, and Charles W. Thomas, secretary.

TRIBUTE OF LIVERPOOL PRESS

Liverpool, that famous British port on the Mersey where boats have docked from America since Colonial times and whence so many Englishmen have set sail for the New World, paused in its commercial routine on February 22, 1932, to pay respect to the memory of George Washington, who was referred to by the *POST AND MERCURY*, of Liverpool, as "after all an Englishman, of old English stock." The editorial from which this is quoted follows:

THE GREATEST AMERICAN

President Hoover's tribute yesterday, to George Washington, on the occasion of the Bicentenary of his birth, was well conceived and well spoken. Thanks to the exceptionally good atmospheric conditions, it was perfectly audible to radio listeners in this country, who thus, in a way, were enabled

to share in the celebrations at the Capitol. The Fathers of the Republic could have had no vision of a time when England could hear the President talking, or Americans hear our Prime Minister addressing them. If they had foreseen such a possibility, they would, we may be sure, have welcomed wireless telephony as a potent agent for binding the peoples together, and creating an international mentality.

The President set forth admirably the claims of Washington to lasting remembrance by all men and women of good will, and our own interest in Washington is just as natural as America's. After all, he was an Englishman, of old English stock, and the emancipatory work he performed and the ideas that guided him were English in spirit and precedent. The colonists resented the taxing policies of George III and Lord North, because they were heirs of the liberating principles that drove their forefathers to resist absolutism, political and ecclesiastical, in these islands, and to cross the Atlantic in order to obtain freedom to worship according to the dictates of their consciences.

Moral fortitude was the quality in Washington that Mr. Hoover singled out for special commendation. It was a quality which evidently Washington strove to cultivate, equally with a rigid self-discipline. The result was a man of heroic character well fitted for rational imitation by the citizens of the young Republic. Emerson once suggested that Washington had exhausted, in his own person, the American type in its best aspects, and that since his day the nation had been producing a lesser breed. Possibly the Sage was in an ironic mood when he aired that queer notion. Anyway, it has no sort of justification in fact. The American character has necessarily been affected by changing circumstances, but, at least so far as the English element of the community is concerned, it certainly retains the traits manifested so conspicuously in Washington. Indeed, if Washington was not felt instinctively to be, in a peculiar and wonderful degree, *the* representative American, his personality would not command the veneration and love which Americans bestow upon it, and which were eloquently expressed throughout the States yesterday and wherever Americans congregate on foreign soil. Unquestionably, the myth-makers have been busy, from the beginning with Washington's career. But modern research, while detecting the fictions about him, has left the essential Washington wholly untouched in his granitic strength of character and nobility of outlook.

Washington, by character, talent, and experience, was a providential gift to the States when, after the War of Independence, the extremely exacting task of organizing a new form of Government had to be faced. Without his wise and moderating counsel, matters might have gone badly enough. Instead of a united nation, there might have been a number of republics, or even monarchies, mutually jealous of one another, like the old Italian cities. Internecine war could hardly have been avoided. In the end, possibly France, say, might have intervened, and imposed her rule; the history of the world might have taken a new course. But Washington, to whom fortune had been so kind in the field, brought other and more splendid destinies for the anxious colonists. As Fisher Ames said when he died, America shares with Washington the singular glory of having conducted a civil war with mildness and a revolution with order. He is still the greatest American.

MANCHESTER OBSERVANCES

Manchester, one of the first cities of Lancashire, ancient shire of the Washington family, gave due honor to George Washington in 1932 through its press and public institutions, its officials and citizenry.

The great Manchester public library arranged a Washington display, entitled "The Manchester George Washington Bicentenary Exhibition." From several weeks before the celebration officially opened until the close of the bicentennial period, November 24, 1932, the public showed great interest in the exhibition.

The MANCHESTER CITY NEWS, of February 20, 1932, printed the following article:

An exhibition is now on view at the Reference Library, Piccadilly, illustrating the life and period of George Washington, who was born on February 22, 1732, and was President of the United States for seven years from 1789 to 1796.

The remote ancestors of the great President had their home in the parish of Warton-in-Lonsdale, Lancashire. Modern genealogists have established the existence of sixteen generations, beginning with John Washington, who settled in Warton about 1300. During Elizabethan days Sulgrave Manor, in Northants, became the home of the Washington family. This was bought on the occasion of the centenary of the Treaty of Ghent in 1914, and presented to the Sulgrave Institution to be used as a Washington Museum. A fund of \$100,000 was raised in America for its maintenance.

Washington's early soldiering experiences occurred in the county of his birth. Governor Dinwiddie instructed him to present a memorial to French Headquarters in 1753. The journey was hazardous, and Washington narrowly missed death from the gun of an Indian, Gist, the celebrated woodsman, saving his life.

The exhibition contains numerous portraits of Washington at different ages, and there are also portraits of his mother, Mary Washington, and of his wife, Martha Washington, whom he married in 1759. His home life at Mount Vernon, in Fairfax County, Virginia, was not interrupted until 1775, when he left it to undertake his duties as Commander-in-Chief of the American forces; and he did not enter his own doors again till 1784. Washington was chosen Commander-in-Chief on June 15, 1775, on the suggestion of John Adams, who was "the Colossus of the debate" on the Declaration of Independence, and later became the second President.

Many incidents in Washington's career are represented. He is shown at the battles of Monmouth and Princeton, and firing the first gun at the siege of Yorktown. He is also shown crossing the Delaware, interviewing Howe's messenger, receiving the Clerk of Congress at Mount Vernon with the news of his election to the Presidency, and entering the city of New York just before undertaking that office. The spirit which animated him and which typifies the Washington tradition is revealed in what he once said about a friend: "As George Washington I would do this man any kindness to my power; but as President of the United States I can do nothing."

One of the most interesting exhibits is an early edition of Tom Paine's pamphlet "Common Sense," which first appeared in 1776. It made the author of the "Rights of Man" famous in the New World and Washington wrote of it, "The opinion for independency seems to be gaining ground; indeed, most of those who have read the pamphlet say it is unanswerable." Paine enlisted in the Revolutionary Army soon after the Declaration of Independence.

The first Continental Congress met at Philadelphia on September 5, 1774, and a view is shown of Carpenters' Hall, where this took place. Washington was one of the seven delegates from Virginia. Patrick Henry said of him, "In respect to solid information and sound judgment Colonel Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on the floor." Thomas Jefferson, who became the third President, was also

another of Washington's early associates, and was the author of the Declaration of Independence, which was signed on July 4, 1776. Benjamin Franklin was also an outstanding figure; and Major General Charles Lee, belonging to an old Cheshire family of Lee of Lea, and afterwards of Dernhall, Cheshire, was Washington's second in command, but this appointment proved to be a failure.

The prominent figures in this country are represented in the persons of George III, who was satirised by Byron in his "Vision of Judgment"; Lord North, who succeeded the Duke of Grafton as Prime Minister, was largely responsible for the measures that brought about the loss of the American colonies. Charles James Fox, the most formidable opponent in Parliament of the coercive measures adopted; Thomas Burke, who pleaded the colonists' cause in his speeches on "American Taxation" (1774) and "Conciliation with America" (1775), and the Earl of Chatham, who left a sick bed to attend the House of Lords for what proved to be the last time to support the memorial sent by Congress to Parliament.

Washington has had many biographers, but a short and readable biography has been written by Ada Russell, a graduate of Manchester University, and issued in the "Heroes of All Time" series.

RECEPTION AT MIDLAND HOTEL

The first official bicentennial function in Manchester was a reception at the Midland Hotel, given by the American Consul and Mrs. A. R. Thompson. Manchester newspapers carried full reports of this fete, and the following account is contained in a dispatch from the consul to the Secretary of State of the United States, February 23, 1932:

I have the honor to report that the initial part of the George Washington Bicentennial celebration in Manchester took the form of a reception held by the Consul and his wife in the ballroom suite of the Hotel Midland on Monday afternoon, February 22nd, to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

One hundred and fifty-one persons attended the reception, including the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of Manchester and the Lady Mayoress, and other outstanding local officials; the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Manchester, the clergy, the heads of educational institutions, with their wives; personages internationally known in connection with finance and industry such as the Right Honorable Lord Colwyn of Colwyn Bay, Sir Christopher Needham, Sir John and the Honorable Lady Barlow, Sir Arthur and Lady Haworth, Sir Ernest and Lady Thompson; the Manchester Consular Corps and their ladies, and forty-nine American citizens resident in the Manchester consular district.

The participants were evidently very pleased to have this opportunity of paying tribute to the memory of the First President of the United States who was a direct descendant of an ancient Lancashire family which (according to historical records) lived in the parish of Warton-in-Lonsdale, Lancashire, England, from about 1300 to 1823. The more important leaders of civic, educational and economic activities took advantage of this occasion to ask that their respects and felicitations be conveyed to President Hoover. (In this connection it should be stated that in receiving persons of national and international importance, the Consul explained that he was doing so on behalf of President Hoover, Chairman of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.)

A number of factors contributed to render the function a great success; First of all, should be mentioned the large amount of assistance received from the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, whose posters (such as the large colored Athenaeum Portrait of the First President, and the picture of his birthplace at Pope's Creek, Westmoreland County, Virginia) were framed and appropriately decorated with bunting, or flowers, and flanked with American flags displayed in the regulation manner. The Commission's large "glossy" of Houdon's bust of George Washington was handed to the MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, which not only conspicuously reproduced it in its issue of the morning of February 22nd, but in the same issue published an editorial concerning the First President, and also an article which set forth the magnitude of the Commission's activities both at home and abroad.

An orchestra provided a very attractive program including the American and British national anthems, Sousa music, and airs from the well-known American folk songs. A large placard on one of the mantels of the ballroom drew attention to the George Washington Bicentennial Exhibition which is to remain on view at the Manchester Reference Library until November 24.

An additional large portrait of Washington was displayed in the reception room adjoining the ballroom, and the effectiveness of the receiving line was greatly enhanced by a magnificent floral bouquet presented by the Right Honorable Lord Colwyn of Colwyn Bay to the Consul's wife in her capacity as hostess. The large number of distinguished personages paying tribute to the memory of the First President brought the gathering within the category of a first-class function.

It should be emphasized that the reception held by the Consul and his wife is probably the beginning of a series of Washington celebrations likely to take place in Manchester between now and Thanksgiving Day.

WASHINGTON-STANDISH HERALDRY

In a dispatch of August 15, 1931, to the Secretary of State, Consul Thompson included the following interesting historical note regarding the heraldry of the Washington Family in England:

At the Church of St. Lawrence, Chorley, Lancashire, England, a relic of the Washington Family has been found in a quartering of the Washington coat of arms with the arms of the family of the famous Pilgrim father, Captain Miles Standish. The bars and stars of the Washington Family are apparent. These arms are at the top of the pew formerly owned by the Duxbury branch of the Standish Family, which is the branch from which Miles Standish came. The pew is part and parcel of the Duxbury Estate, near Chorley, Lancashire, England, now owned by Mrs. C. E. Mayhew.

The MANCHESTER GUARDIAN signalized the opening of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration by the publication on February 22, 1932, of the following editorial; which was typical of the attitude of the entire British press:

AFTER TWO CENTURIES

Two hundred years ago today (by the "new style" reckoning) was born a great Englishman who became the first American. We must claim this for George Washington, in order that the land which reared his forefathers may share the proud title in him of the Republic he made. Apart from



WASHINGTON COAT OF ARMS QUARTERED WITH THOSE OF CAPT. MILES STANDISH. THIS WOOD CARVING IS AT THE TOP OF A PEW FORMERLY OWNED BY THE DUXBURY BRANCH OF THE STANDISH FAMILY IN THE CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE AT CHORLEY, LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND.

the accident of birth, by his character and his outlook on life and politics, Washington was "mere English," if in the end he became something more. He was quite as English as George the Third, and possibly more English than Lord North. Indeed, he was so exceedingly English that he was regarded as a scoundrel by most other Englishmen, who did not like his painful way of instructing them in the first principles of Empire.

The principles had to be learnt, and that Washington was an efficient teacher is the greatest part of our debt to him. It has been debated whether the loss of America was not a disguised blessing, on the ground that otherwise her natural pre-eminence would have long since transferred the capital of the Empire from the Thames to the Potomac. But this is moderately certain—that but for the hard teaching of Washington there would have been no Empire to need a capital. Americans link Washington with Lincoln among the builders of their tradition. To us his work is significant in that it led to the Durham Report and to new and better conceptions of Empire. On the whole, the lessons he taught us have not been unlearnt. We gave up the "commercial nexus" with our colonies, finding, at least till recently, that the other ties, those praised by Burke, "light as air, strong as links of iron," were sufficient—and safer. Thanks to him, later Imperialism has been a poor, self-conscious thing, sounding its loud brass on a cracked note. And today we may well be proud and glad that his statue stands in Trafalgar Square—looking towards the Parliament he once bullied into sense.

DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND

In Newcastle-on-Tyne and elsewhere in Northumberland and Durham Counties, the George Washington Bicentennial evoked a series of public commemorative events and a volume of printed

eulogy, news, and history not excelled in any of the English provinces.

Preaching George Washington ideals and history in Newcastle, England, is about as superfluous as "carrying coals to Newcastle," for it was in the rich countryside about this important British city that Washington's ancestry had its roots. It was there, during the American Revolution, that "a majority of inhabitants of Newcastle regarded the Revolution as a civil war between two sections of the same people," and where contemporary papers were "sympathetic towards the struggle of their fellow subjects in America."

Durham County, among other links with America, even boasts of a New Washington and a Washington Village, where the Bicentennial was observed with local pride.

The Bicentennial Celebration was inaugurated in Newcastle on Sunday, February 28, when there was held in one of the large theatres a George Washington service, with the distinguished patronage of the Lord Mayor, the Deputy Lord Mayor, the Sheriff, and the American Consul, and under the auspices of the Tyneside Sunday Lecture Society. The chairman was Sir Thomas Oliver, who is president of the Lecture Society, president of the

British Society of Hygiene, president of the University of Durham College of Medicine at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and director of the Campaign for Cancer Research in Northern England. He is also a leading authority in industrial diseases in the United Kingdom, and has been president for 32 years of Tyneside Geographical Society.

Sir Thomas said it was most appropriate to recall George Washington and his time since he is honored alike in England and the United States because of his great services for the cause of human liberty. He referred to the happy relations between Great Britain and the United States and said that such relations ought always to be characteristic of peoples who hold Washington ideals in common.

ADDRESS BY MR. BARNES

The principal address of the evening was delivered by Rev. Herbert Barnes, Minister of the Church of the Divine Unity at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

William F. Doty, American Consul, sent the following resume of Mr. Barnes' address:

There was a sketch of the outstanding life features, the training and the notable achievements of Washington. Emphasis was placed upon the fact that he was of yeoman English ancestry of a very high type, that he belonged to a greatly privileged class, but that he was not coddled in youth. He endured hardship as a surveyor at 16 years of age in the wilds of Virginia, and great dangers at 19 and the next few years in dealing with Indians and Frenchmen as Major, then Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, still only about 23 years of age. As Aide to General Braddock he gave advice to avoid an ambush by the Indians and the French, but the British General would pay no heed. The British troops were badly defeated. Braddock died from his wounds soon thereafter. Washington had two horses shot under him, while four balls went through his coat.

There were brief references to him as Colonel of Militia of Virginia during the remaining period of the French and Indian War, and his marriage to the widow Custis. Events were traced both in the American Colonies and in Great Britain, especially the Tea-Party in Boston Harbor. It was admitted that King George III and his Ministers miserably blundered, but that there were other men such as Fox, Chatham and Pitt who did everything possible to plead the cause of justice for the American colonists. Washington was placed in command of the Continental Army, and although he might not rank with the three or four of the world's greatest military leaders, his place was believed to be very high in that line. He won the cause during a struggle that lasted seven years.

Washington was described as of almost impeccable honesty, carrying the sternest principles of private morality into public life. He even declined to accept payment for his services as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, whereas he actually contributed largely to the cause from his private purse. Although he was almost deified by the American people after he had been eight years President of the United States, some iconoclastic historians two or three generations subsequently sought to rob him of his fame, and, if possible, all his ability and fine character. Great English historians such as Greene and Lecky, among others, have estimated him as a real giant in comparison with other notable figures of all time.

Daniel Webster was cited as having said in his eulogy on the passing of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, that Washington was in the "clear blue sky" of great renown. The lecturer considered that now it was time to regard George Washington not as a rebel against the British Crown, but as a deliverer of vast millions of mankind, as he was not only the founder of the American Republic but many of the Commonwealths now within the British Empire that are essentially independent of England in all important respects. Thus Washington by the force of his fine character and great capability along practical lines, and his self-discipline which involved his break from the privileged class, became the mighty leader that he was in the cause of freedom and of democratic government.

Mr. Barnes in the conclusion of his manuscript noted Washington's Farewell Address to the American people urging that there should be no "entangling alliances" and no antipathies against any people or nation. He expressed regret that the Government of the United States had, in his opinion, too strictly adhered to Washington's farewell warning of seeming aloofness. It was unfortunate, Mr. Barnes stated, that the United States was not a member of the League of Nations, which, in his opinion, was thereby greatly weakened. Equally regrettable it seemed to him that the Government of the United States still held aloof from participation in the World Court under the auspices of that League.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION INVITED

A discussion of Anglo-American political questions in connection with Mr. Barnes' speech was invited. Taking advantage of this opportunity Consul Doty addressed the gathering. Mr. Doty sent to the Department of State the following resume of his remarks:

I remarked that in some respects the occasion seemed to me to be unique, as the Tyneside Sunday Lecture Society of which the Chairman, Sir Thomas Oliver, was the honored President, had arranged to celebrate the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington. The audience had patiently, and without a single interruption, listened to some very painful truths concerning what was deemed to be a mistaken policy by responsible Governmental leaders in England that failed to grapple justly with the contention of the American Colonies for representation if they were to be taxed. The audience, had in fact, listened to a eulogy upon George Washington who had actually led successfully a revolution against the British Government and had founded, together with some other leading personages, the American Republic. The audience and the Lecture Society had thus acted superbly in honoring the memory of a great man that at this day could be regarded truly as common heritage to the two peoples.

I referred to the name of a little town of Washington a few miles across the Tyne River in the County of Durham, where, according to some authorities, the Washingtons had lived several hundred years ago, although it was not quite clear that George Washington was actually descended from that particular line. Also I mentioned that he had been born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, that county having been named after the picturesque one in North Western England in the Lake country.

I recalled a conversation about seven years ago with the Earl of Dartmouth, who expressed his great gratification that he was descended from an elder brother whose younger brother was the direct ancestor of George Washington. The Earl, in fact, said that he saw some resemblances in the flag adopted

by Washington to the escutcheon of the Earl's ancestral line. This was a great change considering that Lord Dartmouth, Minister for the Colonies under George III, had been a most bitter opponent of the American Colonies.

It had been gratifying to me to receive a day or two ago a letter from the Secretary of the English Speaking Union from Dartmouth House, London, expressing interest in the announced Bicentennial of George Washington, which would include a discussion of Anglo-American relations. Viscount Grey of Faldon, so well known in Newcastle-on-Tyne, was the President of the English Speaking Union. I had, in fact, been requested to nominate some leading personage in this District who would advance in a fraternal way the Union's interest.

There was an Anglo-American Committee to safeguard the English language. Mr. Bernard Shaw was a prominent member. The two peoples presumably would be encouraged in due time to reach standards more in common than at times had been observed on different sides of the water. Many learned British authorities have stated that the Pilgrim Fathers took with them the nasal accent from the County of Kent, England, to the New England, and this accent, now the so-called "American" accent, is still observed extensively in the vicinity of Dover, County of Kent, England. If such be the case, despite objections here from various quarters, there is even this additional tie between at least some portions of the two peoples.

There were many other Societies that were introducing the English and American groups each to the other.

I expressed the firm belief that the political relations between the two Governments and peoples had never been better than now. The two Governments were interested in some notable conferences at present that had for their object not only disarmament to a safe and sane level by all nations, but also seeking to conserve universal peace, and there had been the fore-shadowing in both countries of a possible monetary standard conference that might be held in the not distant future in the hope that some international unit of monetary value might become generally current and presumably greatly restore world-wide confidence and enhance prosperity. The two Governments had acted along lines of policy in the Far East, aided also by some other Governments, which indicated harmonious action seeking amicable adjustment of a difficult and dangerous situation.

As the Reverend Mr. Barnes in concluding his most able and interesting lecture on George Washington had raised the question of non-participation in the League of Nations by the Government of the United States, it was my privilege to explain that the American Government had co-operated in possibly three-fourths of the non-political, that is to say humanitarian, interests conducted by the League of Nations. I need refer only to the strong American leadership on the opium question. While the League of Nations undoubtedly met a very outstanding political need in the case of a large number of nations, the Government and the people of the United States had to reckon with one of the foundational provisions in its Constitution, namely, that Congress alone could declare war and conclude peace. During about 150 years the Government and the people of the United States had been satisfied with that provision. It would appear to be revolutionary to many minds in that country, were the Government of the United States to be an active member on the political side of the League of Nations, thereby relegating to a group of foreign nations the right to compel the people of the United States to engage in punitive measures against one or more nations that the League might deem to be offenders.

However, I wished to assure the Reverend Mr. Barnes and others interested in the matter, that the League of Nations had been, and was likely to continue to function admirably

in the interests of world peace and good will, and that the Government and the people of the United States had so to say spiritual affinities with England and its great Empire for world-wide peace. I refer to the American participation in the Great War when that country was formally invited to enter to assist England and her Allies and to become a member of the Entente. It seemed to me that the continuance of the good understanding between England and the United States was really essential to the cause of human freedom and democratic government. The cause of civilization was at stake. I had the faith to believe that the two peoples that had not engaged in war against each other during more than 100 years would not fail to regard mere political or physical ties as of much importance, but would lay hold upon the greater reality of spiritual union between them that would bless mankind.

I indicated that when glancing at the map of England I could not help but note, at least in fancy, that the Cornish peninsula with the town of Plymouth seemed to stretch out as far as possible into the Atlantic in the general direction of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, with the New Plymouth close by. Edward Doty, my direct ancestor, aged 19, was one of the pilgrims who departed from Plymouth, England, and helped to establish the New Colony in Massachusetts. It had been recently estimated that 51 percent of the people in the United States were today of English origin. That, of course, left 49 percent of other racial stocks. It was essential, therefore, kindly to bear in mind that the people of England and of the United States might not on all occasions "see eye to eye" but, on the other hand, it remained amicably to reconcile any differences that might arise, bearing in mind that the two peoples were closely united by former political, religious, and social ties, inheriting a common literature, and speaking the same language. For all concerned the prospect was exceedingly bright. I thanked one and all for their interest in that meeting.

It may be of some slight interest to note that Sir Thomas Oliver, the Lord Mayor, and many others very kindly expressed thanks to me for the tenor of my remarks.

By request of the congregation of the Church of the Divine Unity and some other persons, the Reverend Herbert Barnes repeated his lecture on George Washington at his church on Tuesday evening, the 1st instant, and upon his invitation I acted as Chairman on that occasion. His address was exactly the same as above indicated. Similarly my remarks were approximately those above recorded as on the previous Sunday evening.

International Rotary, which originated in the United States, and had become world-wide in its activities, was mentioned by me as one of the great forces not only more closely uniting the English-speaking peoples of the two countries, but of the other races and tongues. The sixth principle of Rotary enjoins the cultivation of international understanding and good will.

Mr. Barnes at the close of his lecture made some complimentary references to myself, and particularly requested me to state my point of view relative to the American Government attitude toward the League of Nations. I endeavored on that occasion to impress upon the audience that England would find it very difficult to alter any fundamental principle of its Government, the main structure of which had served the people exceedingly well during a millennium at least. As the second lecture was delivered in Mr. Barnes' church, I emphasized the strong religious ties between the English and the American peoples, referring to a rather recent visit of Mr. Barnes to a religious congress at Boston, Massachusetts. I suggested that many types of religious creeds were similar on both sides of the Atlantic. To a remarkable extent the same hymns were current among the two branches of the English stock. I refer to notable examples such as "Lead

Kindly Light," "Rock of Ages" and one by the American poet, Whittier, the last named appropriate particularly in times of great personal and national distress and foreboding concerning the future. I cited the following lines from that hymn:

And so beside the silent sea
I wait the muffled oar,
No harm from Him can come to me
On ocean and on shore.

I know not where His islands lift
Their fronded palms in air,
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care.

On behalf of the audience I expressed to Mr. Barnes most hearty appreciation for his really splendid presentation of the character of George Washington in the midst of his time.

The lecture was attended by a very large and representative gathering and the entire proceeds from the sale of seats were devoted to the Royal Victoria Infirmary of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The demand for a repetition was so great that the lecture was given again on March 1 at the Church of the Divine Unity. Consul Doty reported that both the Rev. Herbert Barnes and Sir Thomas Oliver "later made personal calls at the Consulate and said that they were very happy to have rendered what service was possible in connection with the two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington and that both entertained a very kind feeling toward the people of the United States."

ENTHUSIASM IN TOWN OF WASHINGTON

Nowhere in the world was the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington celebrated with more enthusiasm and pride than in the little town of Washington, Durham County, England, ancestral home of the Washington family.

Long before the period of the celebration opened word reached the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission that the people of this town and the neighboring country wished to join the people of the United States in honoring the memory of George Washington in 1932. The Commission was asked to assist with suggestions and literature and responded by sending historical literature relating to George Washington and the origin of his family in England, with suggestions for observing the anniversary, including plays and pageants and music of Washington's time, and with reproductions of the Athenaeum portrait of Washington to be hung in the schools and other

public buildings of the town of Washington and nearby places.

Frederick Hill, headmaster of Biddick School, in Washington, took the leading part in arousing interest and organizing the Bicentennial celebrations there. He wrote to the Commission on October 18, 1931, expressing thanks for literature sent to him and continuing:

You are aware, of course, that this Washington, County Durham, is the original home of the Washington family, they being Lords of the Manor from 1183 to about 1400. . . .

Next year, 1932, is the centenary of the re-building of our Parish Church. The original church, of Saxon origin, was demolished in 1832. Next year is also the bi-centenary of the birth of George Washington. Our modest pageant will be held to celebrate these two events.

Unfortunately, owing to the great depression in trade, especially in coal mining, the main industry of this district, the funds at our disposal will be very small and consequently our pageant will be on a correspondingly small scale. However, local interest is keen, and I am sure efforts will not be spared to make the celebration worth while locally.

There is also considerable civic pride amongst us in the fact that we have a direct connection with the great patriot to be so appropriately honored by his countrymen next year in the U. S. A.

For the past few years I have undertaken close research into the history of this district with surprisingly satisfactory results. I have published two books (sold out) and have sufficient material for three or four others. I am headmaster of the largest school (400 scholars) and am recognized as the "local historian." I have had visits from many Americans interested in Washington and other ancient families of this locality. . . .

I should be greatly obliged for any further literature in connection with the celebration, especially any dealing with plays and pageants.

From the time the Commission first learned of the desire of the people of Washington, England, and the nearby districts to participate in the celebration the Division of Foreign Participation of the Commission cooperated to the fullest possible extent with Mr. Hill and others in the locality. The literature published by the Commission contained much valuable historical material with reference to the origin of the Washington Family, and this was sent to Mr. Hill to supplement such material as he had gathered locally.

THE DE WESSYNGTONS OF DURHAM

It is on record that from 1183 to about 1400 the de Wessyngtons were Lords of the Manor in that part of England known as the Village of Wessyngton in the Palatine Durham. In those days it was the custom for families high in the social scale to take their surnames from their native towns and to change them for those of other towns when they



THE AVENUE IN THE VILLAGE OF WASHINGTON IN DURHAM COUNTY, ENGLAND.
THE BUILDINGS BEHIND THE TREES ON THE RIGHT ARE OUTBUILDINGS OF THE OLD HALL, BUILT ON THE SITE OF THE
MANOR OF THE DE WESSYNGTON'S, ANCESTORS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

took up residence in different territories, or for the names of estates when promoted to more extensive holdings.

The village and estate of Wessyngton, Palatine Durham, was in the territory conquered by William The First and apportioned by him to his Norman followers. Among the descendants of these Norman knights was William de Hertburn, who in 1183 exchanged his village of Hertburn for the manor and village of Wessyngton, changing his surname with the estate. This was a tribute to the bravery of William de Wessyngton. His new possessions which were on the northern border of England, in a section subjected to constant warfare, where the most worthy of the King's followers were stationed.

As years went by the prefix *de*, pertaining to the lord of the manor, gradually fell into disuse, and finally disappeared from before the family name. Meanwhile changes of fortune caused members of the Wessyngton family to become scattered throughout England. Some distinguished themselves in religious fields, some in the professions, and others were knighted for public service. In

different sections the name was spelled in divers ways; one form, "Vysington," had a significance of its own, for "vyse" is also spelled "viss" and is defined as "wise." Other forms appearing in important records are "Weschington," "Wassington," and "Washington."

It was from this ancient and chivalrous family that the first President of the United States descended. Hence there is today in the County Durham the thriving English community called Washington.

SPECIAL SERVICE IN PARISH CHURCH

On Sunday, February 21, 1932, members of the Washington Parish attended special services in the church built more than 100 years before on the site of the old Saxon church, in the crypt of which many members of the de Wessyngton family lay buried. The services were devoted entirely to a commemoration of that "great and good man, George Washington, first President of the United States of America," as the WASHINGTON PARISH MAGAZINE of March reported the event:

"In a clear and able address the Rector of the Parish, Mr. Cyril Lomax, sketched the progress of

the Washington family, showing its connection with the village," the report continued: "A Stuart portrait was given prominent place in the church and was hung as a gift from the United States Bicentennial Commission in Washington, D. C."

JULY 4 IN WASHINGTON TOWN

On Independence Day, July 4, 1932, there was held in the town of Washington, an "American Tea," under the sponsorship of the Anglican Parochial Church Council. The invitations stated that the event was meant to link up Washington, County Durham, England, with her sister across the sea, Washington, D. C., Capital City of the United States of America. Mr. William F. Doty, American Consul at Newcastle, was the guest of honor and the principal speaker.

Mr. M. H. Kellett, managing director of the Washington Coal Company, who presided at the tea, said in his introductory remarks that the name of the American capital, Washington, "is due to some extent to the Durham village of the same name from which the family sprang."

"I have often wondered why there are so many places in the neighborhood with names similar to well known towns in America," said Mr. Kellett. "We have here a Philadelphia, Havannah, Quebec, and even a New York. It is also probable that the 'Stars and Stripes' are derived from the Washington seal still used in this neighborhood."

Mr. Kellett went on to say that he earnestly hoped the Government and the people of the United States would continue to be as generous and as practicable in lending aid to stricken Europe as they had been in the past. During a recent visit to the continent he felt greatly depressed at times, he said, when he witnessed in all of the leading countries exhibitions of intense nationalism in direct opposition to a world-wide spirit of unity. He said that he feared the United States considered now and again that its policy should be narrowly limited to its own interests.

"The entire world is in a condition of financial and political depression," Mr. Kellett averred, "and the assistance of the American people is absolutely indispensable for world recovery and the maintenance of universal peace."

Striking a lighter vein, Mr. Kellett said that on his recent travels in Europe he had boarded a vessel called the *George Washington* at Hamburg, Germany, and according to his usual custom, had

asked to be allowed to see the engine room. On inquiry he found that the ship was not burning Washington coal and he thereupon pointed out to the engineer that it was "rather a shame that a ship called *George Washington* should not be burning coals from the city named for his ancestors. The captain told Mr. Kellett that he never knew there was such a place in England or that there



FREDERICK HILL, HEADMASTER OF THE BIDDICK SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, DURHAM COUNTY, ENGLAND. MR. HILL, WHO IS A WELL KNOWN LOCAL HISTORIAN, TOOK A LEADING PART IN ORGANIZING AND CARRYING OUT THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL CEREMONIES IN THE ANCESTRAL HOME OF THE WASHINGTON FAMILY.

were coal mines there, but he agreed that "it was a shame."

"I hope," added Mr. Kellett amid laughter, "that the American Consul, Mr. Doty, will persuade the American Government to compel the steamship, *George Washington*, to burn Washington coals."

CONSUL DOTY'S ADDRESS

Mr. Kellett then introduced the American Consul, Mr. Doty, who sent to the Department of State the following account of his address:

Great appreciation was expressed for the remarkable initiative of the Parish Council of Washington, Durham County, for celebrating on July 4th, the anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America, and by honoring myself as the principal guest on that occasion. Truly that was a most noble gesture, coming as it did from British people. They in the community of Washington were imbued with a deep regard for the link with that other Washington on the banks of the Potomac and in fact with the entire population of the United States, because in their village between the years 1183 and 1400 A. D. resided, the De Wessyngton or Washington family, who were the progenitors of General George Washington. They were a knightly family possessed of a relatively large estate. Their manor hall was replaced in 1613 by Bishop James of Durham, who undoubtedly used

the same material in the construction of his fine episcopal residence.

It was regretted that this Old Hall, as it is called, was now in a dilapidated condition and that the thirteen families housed within its walls had been given notice to quit the building following an order of condemnation of the structure for residence purposes. More suitable quarters in the neighborhood had been offered to them. If at all practicable it was desirable that the Old Hall should be purchased from its present owner and renovated to a certain extent involving in both instances seemingly very small expenditures. On the other hand, it would not be right to make this Old Hall into a rival of Sulgrave Manor, Northamptonshire, as the equivalent of nearly \$40,000 had been expended in its purchase and restoration, wherein some of George Washington's more immediate ancestors had actually dwelt. Nonetheless, at this period when such keen interest was being taken in George Washington practically throughout all the world, some relatively inexpensive plan should be devised to prevent the Old Hall, Washington, from being entirely demolished, occupying, as it did, the exact site of the De Wessyngton or Washington Manor Hall during many centuries.

To an American Consul it was most refreshing to observe that Washington, Durham County, displayed the coat-of-arms of the De Wessyngton or Washington family over the entrance to their Town Hall, on the Borough Ambulance and elsewhere—the crest used by General George Washington upon his carriage and the design used upon his personal seal in correspondence. It was thankfully perceived that the decorations that afternoon in the Welfare Hall indicated equal respect to the American and British flags and that there was on exhibition a fine portrait of President George Washington.

As I had resided many years in my youth in Washington, District of Columbia, I had now and again visited Mount Vernon, the exquisitely beautiful home of George Washington, situated on the west bank of the Potomac River about eighteen miles below Washington. The view over the wide expanse of water is very extensive and the Manor House is large and commodious wherein General Washington lived like the head of one of the great families of England.

It was fitting to present Washington as a person, an individual. His father had been a plantation owner to a considerable extent. George was the product of the father's second marriage. The father was a practical gentleman, but very religious. An English clergyman belonging to the family of George Washington's mother had once boldly preached the equality of all men, for which he had been greatly denounced. The death of the father, when George Washington was about eleven years of age, separated the members of the household somewhat widely. Great responsibility was borne then by the mother in directing, until the children should arrive at maturity, some very large plantations and interests in iron ore. The education of George Washington is now considered to have been very haphazard. Nonetheless, he was an accomplished land surveyor by the time he was sixteen years old. Thereupon his great friend and patron, Lord Fairfax, engaged him at times to survey large tracts of his land in the Shenandoah Valley, a wild region.

George Washington is regarded as one of the first map-makers in what is now the United States. He was exceedingly efficient in surveying tracts of land and indicating where roads could be made, and subsequently taking great interest in the early efforts of steam navigation on rivers. He became, in fact, one of the greatest civil engineers of his generation. As a youth and young man he was very hardy, a superb horseman, capable of enduring great hardship, lying on the ground near a camp fire even in winter, ever alert to locate the best soil and to advance agriculture and civilization.

Intrusted with grave responsibilities by the Governor of

Virginia, George Washington encountered the French and Indians in large numbers. He had a measure of success in his military engagements, holding the rank of major at about twenty-one years of age. He conducted several masterly retreats when greatly outnumbered by the enemy. At about twenty-three years of age he was a colonel and acted as an aide to General Braddock, who unfortunately disregarded some advice by George Washington and was killed in battle with the French and Indians. All of the aides, except George Washington, were killed in that engagement. Washington counted five bullet holes in his coat and solemnly averred that a Higher Power had preserved his life. His dependence upon Providence is an outstanding feature of his life.

Only once did he seek a public position, that was membership in the House of Burgesses in Virginia, which he accomplished. From that time onward he seems to have had a very humble idea of his general capacity of leadership, but he was called again and again to more difficult and responsible positions until he was Commander-in-Chief of the American forces, president of the Constitutional Convention and finally twice President of the United States.

As his life was committed to God Almighty, he compelled officers and soldiers alike to attend religious services. He himself when at Mount Vernon became a church officer in the Anglican, later the Episcopal churches at Pohick and at Alexandria, Virginia. Sometimes his carriage broke down on the way to church as the roads were exceedingly bad in those days, whereupon he would himself conduct the devotions of his family in his home.

George Washington was a prominent member* of Free Masonry in the United States, which then began to advance the theory of the equality and brotherhood of men and which forbade discussion in its meetings of controversial subjects such as religious differences and political affiliations. In Washington, Durham County, very recently the Masons gathered from many parts of England in a special ceremony to honor the memory of George Washington, the Free Mason of Virginia.

A beautiful and inspiring view of George Washington will be gained from his home life at Mount Vernon. As a young man he was one of the handsomest and perhaps the most popular aristocratic gentleman of Virginia. At twenty-seven he married Martha Custis, a very wealthy widow. To her and her two little children, a boy and a girl, he was most devoted. His wife's fortune, added to his own, rendered him one of the wealthiest men in all the land. During seventeen years, of a married life of forty years, the exigencies of public office called him away from Mount Vernon, but wherever he was, if the circumstances permitted, he and his wife entertained great numbers of guests. It has been said of him that he entertained more distinguished foreigners who visited the United States than did any other person, but all were welcome at his table who chose to seek it and to lodge over night or for several nights for that matter. It almost never happened that he and his family sat down to meals without guests. He was the most widely travelled man in those colonies.

His acquaintance with leading personages, and with all types of people, was on a vast scale. So he continued his education, always learning from the very distinguished persons whom he met. At his home he arose at dawn and wrote letters and arranged matters concerning his vast estate during two or three hours; breakfasted at seven o'clock on three hoe cakes, made mostly from Indian maize meal, and drank three cups of tea; then he rode over his plantations during about seven hours or more, paying great attention to his numerous negro slaves (these, by the way, were subsequently freed at his death according to his will), conducting experiments relative to the best seeds and the finest soil. He was a master of every detail; in fact, he was the first really scien-

tific American farmer. His Mount Vernon estate contained about 8,000 acres, including many rich farms, but he possessed also many other large tracts of cultivated land and forest. At three o'clock, having always carefully dressed for the occasion, he met his family and guests at dinner. During an hour following the dinner there was always very pleasant interchange of views and general conversation. When he could conveniently do so he retired from his family and guests at seven in the evening to resume consideration of accounts and plans for his great estates and attend to his personal correspondence, the magnitude of which may be imagined, as there are even now in existence 20,000 letters written by George Washington. His handwriting in a sense illustrates his general poise and consistency in all things as well as his artistic tastes. By nine o'clock he retired for the night.

Almost deified by the people of the United States, who had such abundant opportunity to judge concerning his characteristics, there have been many attempts recently to find in him many faults, but without avail. One is reminded that in ancient Greece statues were sometimes made from marble that contained many flaws. The imperfect marble was chipped out and wax inserted with the appropriate color tone. To the purchaser those statues seemed to be perfect, but ultimately a brilliant sun blazing upon the marble in the garden would melt the wax and the statues in all of their imperfections would stand forth and the great cheat be revealed. In our language we use the term sincere when, as it were, the person or the object is without wax, without flaw. George Washington stands today more gigantic, if possible, than even in his own day and generation—six feet three inches tall, dignified, but very sociable, a genial neighbor and a great fox hunter who kept his own pack of hounds, a typical English country squire, a military leader of no mean reputation, one who impressed upon the Constitution of the United States his own character and who was the first President of the United States.

In 1799, when dying, he said to his physician, "I am not afraid to go." During his life of 67 years he had worked strenuously, had accomplished really very great things. They say of him that he was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

To you, the people of Washington, Durham County, I present this great man, descended from the De Wessington or Washington family of this community, as one who in himself embodied the very finest traits of the British blood, one who is honored not only in the United States, but practically everywhere on the globe.

Rev. Cyril Lomax, rector of Washington Parish, spoke briefly about George Washington, as did Mr. Hill, headmaster of the Biddick School, who also proposed a vote of thanks to the American Consul and made reference to the Old Hall, expressing the hope that some way would be found to preserve it from destruction.

Uniformed boys and girls of the Better Britain Brigade led the singing, and the entire audience stood at attention for the national anthems of England and the United States. Subsequently they joined in singing such American favorites as "Swanee River," "Polly Wolly Doodle all the Day," and "John Brown's Body," and some familiar English airs.

EFFORTS TO SAVE WASHINGTON OLD HALL

When it became known that the Old Hall, ancient landmark in the village of Washington, built in 1613 on the site of the Manor House of the de Wessington Family, was threatened with destruction, because it had been judged unfit to be longer used as a tenement residence, wide interest was aroused and a movement was begun to preserve it. The George Washington Bicentennial Celebrations in Washington Village lent great impetus to this movement.

Mr. Doty, American consul at Newcastle, was one of the leaders in the effort to protect and restore the Old Hall. He was the author of a plan to have it converted into a George Washington Memorial Library and Museum.

"My plan," said Mr. Doty, "is to form a library of books concerning George Washington and American history in the Old Hall. It could have a small beginning and be gradually increased afterward. I think such an institution would have great interest to Americans."

At the time this report of the bicentennial observances in Washington, England, is being written no decision has been reached as to the future of the Old Hall, but the hope is expressed in the village that the interest aroused by the celebration will insure success to the movement for the preservation and restoration of the ancient structure.

DURHAM'S WONDER TOWN

"Durham's Wonder Town is Washington" is the title of an article which appeared in the SUNDAY SUN, of Newcastle, on June 26, 1932. Because of its unusual presentation of facts about the ancestral home of the Washington Family and its interesting references to the town's connection with George Washington, the article is here given in full:

In Durham County there is a wonder town that is being managed locally free of all charge on its 17,000 residents.

Yet it does not suffer. It has most of the amenities of a much larger town.

It is not bankrupt.

Its bills are being met as they become due.

Its health services function satisfactorily.

Its streets are cleansed regularly.

Open spaces are maintained.

All the necessary administrative work is done efficiently by a full-time staff.

And it is all free gratis and for nothing.

If Durham County Council did not exist to spend other people's money this township would have no rates to pay.

Its name?

I hesitate to mention such a detail, lest Newcastle, Gates-

head, Gosforth, Tynemouth, and Whitley Bay are all deserted overnight in one big mad rush to this little heaven of a colliery town with tree-lined lanes, and roads that one can walk or ride on with comfort.

You are sceptical?

Believe it or not—it's true.

I cannot claim never to have told a lie.

My name is NOT Washington.

But that IS the name of this little wonder town of mine in Durham County.

It swears by George, and it tries always to tell the truth.

If there is such a thing as reincarnation I think George, when he returns to earth, will want to return to the old ancestral home at Washington.

His ancestors fled from this Washington in the bad old days of repression, imposition, and bad government. It was good for America that they went.

Now George could maintain that fine old hall, where his forebears lived, and enjoy the beauties of the countryside for next to nothing. His rates would be small.

He cut down a tree with his little chopper, you remember, then like the good boy he was, went home, found his father reading his Bible, his feet on the drawing room mantelpiece, and said: "Dear dada, I have been naughty." "Again?" queried Washington senior. "Yes, dada," replied little George, "with this little chopper I chopped down a tree."

And, if that old story is true, Washington senior did not lay the lad across his knee as any modern father might do, justifiably, but with tears in his eyes, he said with pride: "My darling George. At any rate you always speak the truth."

I wonder, did the lads of Washington, Durham County, tell the truth at home after they had hurled all the stones that shattered all the windows of the Old Hall, where George's ancestors lived?

I doubt it.

The tenements into which the Old Hall has been turned in recent years must have become draughty places.

Closing orders are being made in respect of them, but the Old Hall will continue to stand.

Since it became tenements it has sheltered nine or ten families. They will have to quit.

Now if the Old Hall goes on the rates, as veterans sometimes do, Washington will no longer be able to claim that it has no local rates. Its repair and maintenance in proper condition will be a costly affair. If it is not scheduled as an ancient monument and taken under the wing of H. M. Office of Works, I believe Washington folks would not object to the Americans stepping into the breach, buying the Old Hall lock, stock and barrel, and either transporting it to the United States or paying for its maintenance where it now stands.

You see, there are four Washingtons—quite a happy family of them. First, I suppose, comes Washington, then Old Washington, New Washington, and Washington Station.

They're all very much alike, but Old Washington is the bonniest of them all.

What you and I and the Washingtons would like, I am sure, is to see the Mayor and Corporation of Washington, U. S. A., pay a ceremonial visit to Washington, Durham County.

They have more in common than most towns that share one name.

If this little Washington had never existed, I suppose that bigger Washington would never have come into being.

I wonder, could the same be said of New York and Philadelphia and a dozen other places in the North Country that share names with greater places across the Atlantic?

Washington has a good deal to be proud of in its past.

It has a good deal to be proud of today, and not least is the vision that its managers possess.

SCHOOLS LEAD IN CELEBRATION

The school children of Washington, England, wear on their caps the Washington crest—an emblem that has close association with the history of the town and bears a striking resemblance to the coat-of-arms of George Washington.

"Even the Urban District Council ambulance van," reports Consul Doty, "bears the crest of Washington on its side and the same appears above the door of the council office. There is great pride in Washington in a sense of ownership to a certain extent, or partnership, in the heroic name and figure of General George Washington."

The Washington public schools took, perhaps, the leading part in the Bicentennial Celebration in that part of England. The celebration had not been under way more than a few days before portraits of George Washington were framed, and permanently fixed to the walls of the following schools and other educational industrial buildings:

Washington Parish Church—(unveiled by the Rector on February 21, 1932.)

Washington Biddick School—Senior Dept.

Washington Biddick School—Junior Dept.

Washington Biddick School—Headmaster's dining-room.

Washington Wesleyan Church—entrance porch.

Washington Freemasons—George Washington Lodge.

Washington Urban Council—in Council Chamber.

Washington Urban Council—in Surveyor's office.

Washington Chemical Co., Ltd.—in main office.

Washington Chemical Co., Ltd.—in Manchester offices.

Washington Secondary School—in assembly hall.

Washington Colliery School—in assembly hall.

Washington Glebe School—in assembly hall.

Washington Springwell School—in assembly hall.

Washington Usworth School—in assembly hall.

Washington St. Joseph's School—in assembly hall.

Washington Public Library.

Washington Minors' Welfare Hall.

Washington Chemical Welfare Hall.

Glebe Minors' Welfare Hall.

Mr. Hill, headmaster of the Biddick School was the moving force in commemorative events in this school system. At the unveiling of the portraits in

each school Mr. Hill delivered a lecture on George Washington, prepared in part from material furnished by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

Mr. Hill is one of the leading antiquarians of northern England and is particularly well known for his research in connection with Washington lore. He has interested himself principally in the Washington Family history in Durham County and has become an authority on the subject.

In addition to devoting a large part of his time to lecturing and research during the Bicentennial Year, Mr. Hill was instrumental in conducting the unveiling of a Washington genealogical tablet in the Washington Parish Church. With appropriate, though simple ceremony the tablet was dedicated during the month of February, 1932. The inscription reads:

GEORGE WASHINGTON, LEADER OF THE FORCES WHICH SECURED INDEPENDENCE FOR THE AMERICAN COLONIES (IN 1776), WAS BORN IN AMERICA ON FEBRUARY 22ND, 1732. HE WAS DESCENDED FROM THE WASHINGTON FAMILY, OF THE VILLAGE OF WASHINGTON, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM. THE WASHINGTONS WERE LORDS OF THE MANOR OF WASHINGTON FROM 1183 TO 1400. THEIR COAT-OF-ARMS WAS THREE MULLETTS AND TWO BARS, (COMMONLY CALLED "THREE STARS AND TWO STRIPES"). THESE ARMS ARE CARVED ON THE WEST FRONT OF HILTON CASTLE (LENDING FORCE TO THE TRADITION THAT A BARON HILTON MARRIED A DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM WESSINGTON OF WESSINGTON). ABOUT THE YEAR 1400 THE WASHINGTONS MOVED TO WEST-MORELAND, AND LATER TO LANCASHIRE, WARWICKSHIRE, ETC., TO NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. IT WAS FROM SULGRAVE MANOR, NORTHAMPTON, THAT THERE WENT TO AMERICA, IN 1658, TWO BROTHERS, JOHN AND LAWRENCE: THE GREAT-GRANDSON OF THIS JOHN WAS GEORGE WASHINGTON. THE WASHINGTONS OF WESTMORELAND, WARWICKSHIRE AND NORTHAMPTON, ALL BORE THE SAME COAT-OF-ARMS AS THE ORIGINAL WASHINGTONS OF WASHINGTON, AND GEORGE WASHINGTON'S COAT-OF-ARMS WAS ALSO "THREE STARS AND TWO STRIPES." UNDOUBTEDLY IT WAS IN HONOUR OF THEIR FIRST PRESIDENT THAT THE AMERICANS ADOPTED HIS ARMS AS THE BASIS OF THEIR NATIONAL FLAG.

The tablet was referred to by one Durham County newspaper as "a token of the family connection of the Washingtons with the village and a record that the Bicentenary of George Washington was remembered in Washington, County Durham, as well as in Washington, U. S. A."

SCHOOL CHILDREN EXCHANGE FLAGS

In an official communication of April 26, 1932, to the Department of State Mr. Doty suggested "that there should be an exchange of American for British flags between five schools in Washing-

ton, D. C., and a corresponding number of schools in Washington, Durham County, England."

The project was referred by the State Department to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission with the suggestion that the proposed exchange would be not only of diplomatic value but would enhance the already cordial relations between England and the United States if it were carried out. The Commission and the State Department immediately transmitted the proposal to the Superintendent of Schools of the District of Columbia.

The EVENING STAR, of Washington, D. C., published the following article on August 9, 1932:

Several hundred little hands from the schools of Washington, Durham County, England, are reaching in friendly fashion across the sea to Washington, D. C., children, but they are not getting the traditional hearty handshake for which Americans have become famous.

The little English hands want to wave American flags in honor of the Bicentennial year of the birth of George Washington, whose forebears walked the streets and tilled the lands in the vicinity of Washington, Durham County, England.

And to get those flags, they've offered to exchange an equal number of British flags for the Washington, D. C., school children to wave.

But it seems that Washington, D. C., children are vacationing now, and are thinking of many other things, while the grown-ups in England, the officials at the State Department here and the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission go on thinking the little English children have a swell idea and write reams across the seas about it.

The children of Washington, England, have been celebrating the Bicentennial all year, and have been telling all England what a success the Washington family which founded Washington, England, has made in America. They took their flag idea to William F. Doty, American consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne, who indorsed it heartily in several dispatches to the State Department.

The State Department turned these dispatches over to the Bicentennial Commission and in the meanwhile Frederick Hill, headmaster of Biddick Council Schools, suggested in a letter to the District Commissioners that five small flags be exchanged between the British and American school children.

The idea finally got to the Board of Education, which, in august meeting on June 27, finding school out of session, held the matter one for supervisors or principals of schools to consider, independently of the School Board. And there the matter rests, so far as the schools here are concerned.

But the State Department still thinks it is a good idea, one that will give a large number of Britain's future voters a good impression of the United States, and keeps sending Mr. Doty's dispatches on the subject to the Bicentennial Commission.

And Representative Sol Bloom, director of the Bicentennial Commission, wishes the Board of Education would dig up five small American flags to trade for British ones, so the British school children could better join in the Bicentennial celebration.

GOOD WILL MESSAGES

As an outgrowth of this publicity several interchanges of mutual admiration and respect oc-

curred. Mrs. William H. Pouch, vice president of the Daughters of the American Revolution and chairman of the Approved Schools Committee in New York City, sent the following message to Consul Doty at Newcastle:

Will you extend the love and good wishes of our Northern Mountains to the children of Newcastle-on-Tyne who are so closely allied to them by ties of ancestry and brotherly love.

On behalf of the American's Creed Crusaders, Miss Gabrielle Hurder, the organizer, sent the following message to Consul Doty:

The American's Creed Crusaders are sending you The Creed and will you please present it with their message of love and good will to the children of your city in Newcastle-on-Tyne. This patriotic message is to honor the birthplace of the ancestors of the great Father of America, George Washington. The Crusaders are wishing to reach the hearts of the children so to express to them their love and good will in honor of our great President and to form a true spirit of good friendship and to attain what we desire—peace with the children and the Crusaders of America.

Please present the American's Creed picture to the School, and I hope that in return they will exchange the Union Jack so we will present it to our School in Washington so to form good feelings. I will be very happy to aid in anything that will create good feelings with the children. I have organized the American's Creed Crusaders and I have enrolled many schools in Washington, also in New York. Our President is the Regent of the Continental Chapter of D. A. R. (Daughters of the American Revolution), Miss Helen Stout, Mrs. Magna, the President General, is supporting us, also Mrs. William Pouch, the Chairman on the Approved Schools and Vice President General D. A. R.

The Crusaders are poor children, but rich in their hearts for the love in patriotism. Therefore we are sending you our affectionate message in honor of the Bicentennial of our great teacher, George Washington, and to his forefathers and the city of their birth, we are sending love and gratitude to have given such a great teacher to America. If possible let us have a Flag in return, one from the children in Newcastle-on-Tyne, to be presented to the School of the first group of the American's Creed Crusaders. I am enclosing you the post card of the Creed with our wishes and greetings, also a large American's Creed with the American Flag, and should you wish for any particulars that the Crusaders could give to bring harmony please command us; we are ready to help you for any good cause.

SCHOOL CHILDREN EXCHANGE LETTERS

This suggestion on the part of the American consul for an interchange of flags had yet further developments, as reported by the *EVENING STAR*, of Washington, D. C., on October 7:

Little Marion Alice Lancaster grew tired of waiting for "that dumb old Board of Education," as she expressed it, to do something about it, so she went ahead with her own plan of swapping letters and exchanging "Old Glories" for "Union Jacks" with the school children of Washington, County Durham, England.

Marion, now 8, who had to be held up on a gun carriage to reach a microphone when she broadcast an essay on George

Washington from aboard Old Ironsides last June, got the idea from a story in the *STAR* last month, she said. The article reported that little hands were reaching forth from the classrooms of the English village in friendly fashion to join with the children of the Capital in celebrating the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington, after whom their little home place was named. But the traditional hearty handshake for which Americans were famous apparently was lacking.

In justice to the Board of Education, let it be said they put the matter up to the supervising principals of the District schools and that, so far as is known, is as far as it went.

Through the United States Bicentennial Commission, United States Consul William F. Doty at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Headmaster Frederick W. Hill of Biddick School, Washington, England, Marion placed her name in the hands of the school children of the village where George Washington's forbears walked the streets and tilled the lands.

In bold round characters of handwriting typical of English school children, there came replies from Edith Marley, 7, and her chum, Betty Bush, 8. And to Edith, who likes best of all not the traditional American three R's, but readin', writing and "sums," and Betty, whose father "works in Cook's Iron Works," Marion has sent little silken Stars and Stripes, photographs of Washington and Mount Vernon and pencils with monogram, "George Washington Bicentennial."

Marion is now awaiting replies from her youthful correspondents and anxiously anticipating arrival of British souvenirs in the form of the Union Jack. The daughter of Oscar E. Lancaster, patent attorney, Marion lives at 2827 Twenty-eighth street and attends the Oyster School.

UNION JACKS ARE SENT

Consul Doty, on November 28, 1932, wrote to the Bicentennial Commission:

It causes me very great pleasure to forward, with the attached, five silk Union Jacks, measuring two feet by one foot, which have been kindly offered to the school children of Washington, D. C., by the schools of Washington, County Durham, as follows:

Biddick School; the Secondary School; Glebe School; the Colliery School; and the Usworth C. I. School.

To each of the flags was attached a card bearing the following inscription:

With fraternal greetings and goodwill from the scholars of [the name of each of the five schools was given here].

Upon the arrival of the English flags at the offices of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, steps were taken, in cooperation with the State Department, to present the flags formally to the children of the Washington, D. C., public schools.

Meantime five American flags had been sent by the public schools of Washington, D. C., to Consul Doty for presentation to the school children of Washington, England. The following message accompanied each of the American flags:

Greetings From Children of the Public Schools of Washington, D. C., United States of America, to the Children of Washington, Durham County, England.

THIS AMERICAN FLAG BRINGS TO YOU A MESSAGE OF GOODWILL ON THE OCCASION OF THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, WHOSE ANCESTORS CAME FROM ENGLAND, WHOSE SERVICE WAS IN AMERICA, AND WHOSE VIRTUES ARE A COMMON HERITAGE CHERISHED BY BOTH NATIONS.

PRESENTATION IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Representative pupils, accompanied by parents, teachers and school officers, from Brown School, Takoma School, Morgan School, Emery School, and Ludlow School, of Washington, D. C., assembled on January 20, 1933, at the Franklin Administration Building where they were greeted by Dr. Robert L. Haycock, Assistant Superintendent of Schools for the District of Columbia; Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission; Honorable Horace Lee Washington, United States Consular

Service, representing the Department of State; Mr. Donald A. Craig, in charge of the Division of Foreign Participation of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission; and Mr. Selden M. Ely, Supervising Principal of the Fifth Division, Public Schools of the District of Columbia.

With enthusiasm the children and adults present joined in singing "America" and "God Save the King." Dr. Haycock, who presided at the exercises, told the audience how the exchange-of-flags had been brought about and said that it was the pleasure and privilege of the schools of Washington, D. C., to participate in an event which undoubtedly would contribute to increased American friendship with England—a heritage to be preserved with fidelity by future generations.



BRITISH FLAGS PRESENTED TO SCHOOLS OF WASHINGTON, D. C. FIVE UNION JACKS WERE SENT BY THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF THE VILLAGE OF WASHINGTON IN DURHAM COUNTY, ENGLAND, THE ANCESTRAL HOME OF THE WASHINGTON FAMILY, TO THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF THE CAPITAL CITY OF THE UNITED STATES, IN EXCHANGE FOR FIVE AMERICAN FLAGS. The officials in the picture are, left to right: Mr. Horace Lee Washington, of the United States Consular Service, representing the Department of State; Dr. Robert L. Haycock, Assistant Superintendent of Schools for the District of Columbia; and Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

Mr. Bloom, who presented the flags to the children of the Washington, D. C., schools on behalf of the schools of Washington, England, made particular reference to the theme of universal brotherhood amongst the youth of the world. He said that the children of England loved the British flag, which he held in his hand at the time, just as much as the school boys and girls of America loved the Stars and Stripes they had sent to England. This is as it should be and as George Washington would have had it, he declared.

Washington believed and taught that all men should stand loyally by the institutions and the laws of their respective governments, so long as the governments dealt justice to all, Mr. Bloom said, and he suggested that American school children should associate with their history lessons the thought that the peace and prosperity of the world depends on universal goodwill.

"This exchange of flags, brought about during the two hundredth anniversary celebration of the birth of George Washington, should be the first step of many to follow," Mr. Bloom continued, "toward a greater mutual appreciation of the ideals and aspirations of the school children of Great Britain and America. If the Bicentennial Celebration has achieved this one object, it will have made the world a better place in which to live."

Presentation of the British flags was made in the following order:

The flag from the Biddick School, Washington, County Durham, England, to the E. V. Brown School, Washington, D. C.; received on behalf of the Brown School by Miles Freeman.

The flag from the Secondary School, Washington, County Durham, England, to the Takoma School, Washington, D. C.; received on behalf of the Takoma School by Donald Tabbot.

The flag from the Glebe School, Washington, County Durham, England, to the Morgan School, Washington, D. C.; received on behalf of the Morgan School by Ruth Lyons.

The flag from the Usworth School, Washington, County Durham, England, to the Emery School of Washington, D. C.; received on behalf of the Emery School by Norman McCeney.

The flag from the Colliery School, Washington, County Durham, England, to the Ludlow School, Washington, D. C.; received on behalf of the Ludlow School by Alice Tydings.

FLAGS PRESENTED IN WASHINGTON, ENGLAND

The final episode in this interchange of messages of goodwill and national flags by British and American schools took place in Washington, County Durham, England, on February 20, 1933. Speaking of the occasion the *DAILY JOURNAL*, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, February 21, states: "If the at-

mosphere of Washington, County Durham, last night could radiate all over America and Great Britain there would be no Anglo-American problems to speak of. The occasion was a remarkable gathering. . . ."

The meeting, called for the purpose of presenting five American flags sent by the school children of Washington, D. C., to the scholars of Washington, County Durham, was a semi-invitational affair held in the Miners' Welfare Hall under the chairmanship of Hon. R. Coxon, J.P., chairman of the Washington Urban District Council. Seated on the platform beneath a large portrait of George Washington, in addition to one boy and one girl elected from each of five Durham County schools, were the American Consul for North England, Hon. Paul C. Squire and Mrs. Squire; Mr. Merlin C. Smith, American Vice-Consul; G. Stirling Newall, D.L., J.P. and Mrs. Newall; His Worship the Mayor of Durham, and Mrs. Wilkinson; Mr. J. J. Lawson, M.P., and Mrs. Lawson; Reverends D. Verling, W. H. Hanby, F. Wilson, F. Duffy, B. Haddon; Miss M. C. Forrester, representing Consul W. F. Doty; Alderman William Smith, M.A., J.P., chairman of Durham County Council, and Mrs. Smith; M. H. Kellett, Esq. and Mrs. Kellett; M. M. Handy, C.C.; Mr. George Washington Scott and Mr. and Mrs. Ward Buchanan. The large audience included many more leading personages of the community.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, upon hearing of the contemplated presentation ceremonies, sent a message to the authorities in Washington, County Durham, expressing the hope "that this auspicious ceremony will be a most successful one."

The Bishop of Durham wrote:

I am very much interested in the interchange of National Flags between the children of Washington in the County of Durham and the children of Washington in America. There is no factor more important for the peace and prosperity of mankind than thoroughly good relations between the members of the English-speaking family gathered in the two camps of the British Empire and the United States of America. The hope of the future lies with the children of both countries, and it is wise and right that they should draw together in friendship and thus qualify themselves for becoming the champions and guardians of peace in the years to come.

Councillor Coxon expressed the hope that the gesture of comradeship would play a part, not only in sustaining the tranquil relations between Great Britain and the United States, but in creating,



AMERICAN FLAGS PRESENTED TO SCHOOLS OF WASHINGTON IN DURHAM COUNTY, ENGLAND. THESE FIVE FLAGS WERE GIFTS FROM THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF WASHINGTON, D. C., IN EXCHANGE FOR FIVE UNION JACKS. Right center, Paul C. Squire, American Consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Frederick Hill, Headmaster of the Biddick School, is standing behind the girl in white at the right of the picture.

through example, a desire for peace and friendship among all the nations of the world. He introduced Mr. Hill as one of the two men mainly responsible for the event, the other being Mr. Doty, who until recently had been the American Consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

EVENTS SURVEYED BY MR. HILL

Mr. Hill surveyed the events leading up to the interchange of flags and greetings between the children of the two Washingtons and said that the scholars had entered into the spirit of the series of events with an earnest desire to foster goodwill and not merely because of the adventure of the thing. He declared that the impressions made in the minds and hearts of the children as a result of the various episodes connected with the interchange of flags and greetings will remain with them throughout

life, prompting them to deal honorably with their friends across the seas.

The American Consul, Mr. Squire, expressed the appreciation of his country, gave a resume of Washington's life and presented the flags to the school children amidst great enthusiasm. His address follows:

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Hill, Ladies and Gentlemen, Children: When I studied history as a school-boy, I often wondered whether a usurper could ever feel really comfortable upon his throne. I never did think though that I would ever be a usurper in any sense. Call me what you choose however, I do feel that I would be much happier if my worthy predecessor Consul Doty, institutor of this exchange of goodwill, were present this evening to hand over, in his excellent manner, the tokens of that American friendship to which he has shown us the way. I am glad that Mr. Doty's daughter is here to represent my colleague and his family.

While regretting that this rare privilege does not fall to Consul Doty, now retired, I rejoice that Headmaster Hill, who through his outstanding success as an antiquarian, has blossomed forth into a diplomat of consequence on both sides

of the Atlantic, is to present some of the fruits of his worthy labours.

I shall not give at length George Washington's life history. Suppose I trace this illustrious Anglo-Saxon through the usual ages of man. Born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, in 1732, the son of a planter, I expect he was in *infancy* not so much different from the rest of us "mewling . . . in his nurse's arms." We have never been told that he could tell a single lie, but we had better not give much credence to the story of the hatchet and cherry tree.

Then *schoolboy*: Washington's education was only elementary, except in mathematics, in which he was largely self-taught and which helped him become a good surveyor. He did acquire eventually however a dignified and effective English style. At the age of 15 Washington left school and the next year was appointed surveyor of the Lord Fairfax property, an appointment as public surveyor having soon followed. Even in these youthful days George impressed others with his force of mind and character.

The Governor of Virginia must have shared this opinion, for at the age of twenty-one he chose him to warn the French away from their new posts on the Ohio River, which was accomplished in winter under great hardships and danger. Shortly after his return, George was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of a Virginia Regiment.

Then followed struggles against the French and Indians. In General Braddock's calamitous defeat, Washington showed for the first time that fiery energy which always lay hidden beneath his calm and unruffled exterior, a characteristic I have observed in more than one Englishman. After his return, having saved the expedition from annihilation, Washington was commissioned Commander of the Virginia forces at the age of 23. The war in Virginia finally coming to an end, Washington resigned his commission.

Next the *lover*: for at the age of 27 Washington married a widow, Mrs. Martha Dandridge Custis, a union which unfortunately proved childless. For the next 15 years Washington's life was that of a typical Virginia planter of the more prosperous type, a large slave holder, a strict but considerate master, and a widely trusted man of affairs. Washington was repeatedly elected to the House of Burgesses. We may note, however, that up to this time there were no marked indications of "greatness." As in the case of President Abraham Lincoln, Washington was educated into greatness by the increasing weight of his responsibilities and the manner in which he met them.

In the dispute of the Colonists with the Mother Country which followed Washington considered first the best means of peaceable resistance, and he did not ally himself with the party of independence until the course of events made the adoption of any other course impossible. Washington was unanimously selected commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the United Colonies. Refusing any salary and asking only reimbursement of his expenses he accepted while declaring that he did not believe himself equal to the command and that he accepted it only as a duty made imperative by the unanimity of the call. In fact, he was constantly the most determined skeptic as to his fitness for the positions to which he was successively called. Never do we find him "sudden and quick in quarrel, seeking the bubble reputation even in the canon's mouth."

It was a most pathetic struggle, the War for Independence, that followed. It is not easy to see how Washington survived the year 1775: the Colonial poverty, the exasperating annoyances, the bitter criticism of those who demanded active operations, the personal and party dissensions in Congress, the selfishness or stupidity which cropped out among some of the most patriotic of his assistants, were enough to have broken down most men. They completed his training.

"And then the *justice* . . . full of wise saws."

Independence was finally gained in 1781. By this time the popular canonization of Washington had fairly begun. "The Father of his Country" occupied a position in American public life and in the American political system which no man could possibly hold again. The knowledge that Washington favoured anything superseded, with very many men, both argument and the necessity of information, with the dearth of newspapers at that epoch.

The unanimous vote of the electors made him first President of the United States; their unanimous vote elected him for a second term; and even after he had positively refused to serve a third term, two electors voted for him. Not a political partisan, Washington held the two natural parties apart, and prevented party contest, until the Government had become too firmly established to be shaken by them.

Retiring from the Presidency in 1797, having previously issued a notable "Farewell Address" to the American people, the advice contained in which has ever exercised a profound influence in the policy of the Nation, Washington resumed plantation life at Mount Vernon though he maintained a wide range of correspondence. He had resolved some time before never to obtain another slave and "wished from his soul" that Virginia could be persuaded to abolish slavery. "It might prevent much future mischief."

Death overtook Washington, before his time, at the age of 67. Never do we behold him attaining even Shakespeare's sixth age which "shifts into the lean and slipper'd pantaloons." The great man was struck down by sudden illness lasting but a day . . . an affection of the wind-pipe, contracted by exposure during a long ride in a snowstorm, and aggravated by such contemporary remedies as bleeding and gargles of molasses, vinegar, and butter. He died as simply as he had lived; his last words were only business directions, affectionate remembrances to relatives, and repeated apologies to the physicians and attendants for the trouble he was giving them. His will contained a provision freeing his slaves.

Five days after his death we find a resolution in the House of Representatives which states precisely, if somewhat rhetorically, the position of George Washington in American history: "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

It is but natural that I see in this evening's occasion its international aspect . . . the opportunity which it gives us Americans to thank the Mother Country for her countless blessings; to take cognizance of the deep-rooted friendship between the two countries, of the irresistible call of the blood identified with 120 years of peace.

Now America, as compared with the Old World, is not rich in its own traditions. Our traditions of language, literature, and jurisprudence are those of England who bequeathed us these rich legacies. But it was the blood of your own forebears, reared upon the very ground over which I stand, which gave to America "The Father of his Country." The qualities and virtues, the good blood, which this precious soil was able to produce were transmitted to the great Washington . . . and we of America know, dear friends, how to cherish and revere this fountainhead of America's greatest tradition—which must, above all, be preserved in the interest of the perpetuation of Anglo-American amity!

We are here this evening to return the warm handclasp across the sea of the school children of Washington, Durham County. What an added joy and satisfaction that it is the coming generation which speaks—the generation which is soon to guide our destinies and which is prepared to carry the banner of friendship that much longer into futurity.

When I had the pleasure of visiting Biddick School, I was impressed beyond expression by the honours given to George Washington and to American History. There came home to me: the precious Anglo-American good will which Head-

master Hill has fostered in this community and the Utopia which the two countries might enjoy were a similar situation to be achieved in every seat of learning. The more HILLS on earth, shall I say, the fewer HELLS on earth might we have to reckon with!

I plead for more attentiveness to the numerous things Britons and Americans have in common. Only the other day my wife and I returning home in the tram remarked: "How natural it seems to be here in Newcastle. The people around us seem just like those at home in New England; some of them could well be our relatives. After all, *we* came from these good folk, didn't we?"

So how stupid it is to go about looking for petty dissimilarities . . . trite variations that might exist within the



THE VILLAGE OF WASHINGTON IN DURHAM COUNTY, ENGLAND. THIS TOWN IS VERY PROUD OF THE FACT THAT GEORGE WASHINGTON'S ANCESTORS LIVED THERE. THE BICENTENNIAL WAS CELEBRATED THERE WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

borders of the same country. What difference does it make if you call it a *bowler* and we call it a *derby*. If you say *clark*, and I tell you all my loyal clerks are here this evening. Does not a Liverpool man call it a *berth* and North Country folk a *staith*?

What difference, tell me, as long as his heart is in the right place and he clasps your hand in friendship!

But I am here to present flags, you will tell me. Before handing over these pledges of American good will, let me remind that the Flag is an emblem of much significance to any American giver. You are aware that Administrations come and go in the United States, the maximum term of a President being limited by the very precedent of Washington just cited to eight years.

In other words, we have not that permanence of sovereignty, as enjoyed by you in the permanence of the beloved Royal Family, except through the Flag. That may be the reason why we have developed strict rules governing the use of the Flag. For example it may be displayed only from sunrise to sunset; it may never be used to cover the speaker's desk or to drape over the front of the platform. It must never touch the ground or trail in water; it must never be lowered into the grave. It must never be draped over any vehicle. No lettering of any kind is permitted on the Flag.

When we wish to make festoons or rosettes, we must employ blue, white, and red bunting.

I just mention some of these points in anticipation of the meaning of a Flag presentation to the children over yonder, who are offering something very sacred to them.

From the school children of Washington, D. C., the Nation's Capital—those very ones who are so happy in the possession of their Union Jacks—it is my privilege to present, coupled with best comradeship and love, to the school children of Washington, Durham County, these five American Flags.

The following children received the flags from the American consul: Kenneth Luke, Kathleen Baker, Washington Secondary School; Arthur Naylor, Gladys Scurfield, Usworth School; Sarah Savage, Harry Bates, Glebe School; Ina Davison, Maldwyn Pearson, Colliery School; Nancy Anderson, Arthur Lee, Biddick School.

An attractive souvenir program was issued for the occasion which contained, in addition to the outline of events, a brief record of Washington family genealogy with respect to Durham County, descriptions of Washington family heraldry and relics in the vicinity, gilded reproductions of the family coat of arms, the greetings from the Prince of Wales and the Lord Bishop of Durham, and the national hymns of the two countries, which were sung in unison by the audience following the vote of thanks.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON DESERVED IT ALL"

Under the title, "The Washington Bicentenary" an article by John Oxberry appeared in *Heslop's LOCAL ADVERTISER AND MONTHLY RECORD*, of Felling, Durham County, on March 11, 1932, summarizing the bicentennial activities in that part of England during the early part of that year. "And George Washington deserved it all," wrote Mr. Oxberry, referring to the celebrations in his honor. The article follows:

It cannot be complained that the people of this district have failed to pay attention to the bicentenary of America's first President, General George Washington. The newspapers remembered it, and on Sunday, February 28th, at the Stoll Theatre in Newcastle, from a platform graced by the presence of the civic authorities in the persons of the Lord Mayor and the Sheriff and with the United States Consul seated beside them as the representative of trans-Atlantic admirers, the Rev. Herbert Barnes delivered an appreciative oration, eloquently and clearly phrased, to the memory of the father of the Republic. Two nights later, this lecture Mr. Barnes repeated by request of his own church in New Bridge Street. And very appropriately, as those of us think who are persuaded that the association between the Virginia family of Washington and the Durham village of Washington is a real and not a mythical one, a sermon was preached on the Sunday in the village church by the rector of the parish, the Rev. C. Lomax, in honour of the great Virginian.

And George Washington deserved it all, for, as Mr. Barnes said, in revolutionary times he was no revolutionist. Circumstances prevented him from signing, as so many of his fellow leaders signed, the so-called "Olive Branch Petition," but we know he was in sympathy with its sentiments and would have welcomed, eagerly welcomed if my reading of history is correct, any reasonable measure of self-government that would have healed the breach between the colonies and the home country.

A WAR FOR BRITISH LIBERTY

Nothing struck me more when I was in Philadelphia than the essentially British character of the agitation that eventu-

ally brought about separation. Externally and internally the building—Independence Hall—in which the leaders met to sign the Declaration of Independence, was reminiscent of England of the eighteenth century. The names of the men who met there were British, the ideals which brought them together for the purpose were the same ideals as had actuated their ancestors in their opposition to the despotism of the Stuarts in the previous century. Apart from George the Third and his supporters, who are known as “the King’s friends,” but are better described, perhaps, as the Empire’s enemies, the people of England were mostly sympathetic towards the struggle of their fellow subjects in America. Contemporary Newcastle newspapers confirm this assertion to the full. Robertson the historian, writing while the fighting was still going on, spoke of it not as a revolution but as a civil war—a war, that is to say, between two sections of the same people. And so the majority of the inhabitants of Newcastle regarded it.

When the government proclamation was read in the market place and elsewhere in the town declaring “the Americans now in arms and all their aiders and abettors” to be rebels, the proclamation, we are told in a report of the proceedings, was heard by the populace “with silent horror,” and the Mayor of the period won immense popularity because he refused to sign a petition in favour of coercive measures being adopted against the Americans. This sort of thing is not told you by those who are afraid of the political blindness of our forefathers being forgotten. But Newcastle’s viewpoint was not by any means rare.

HERALDRY’S LESSON

As not infrequently happens, I have allowed my pen to carry me further than I had intended to go, and in a direction I had hardly intended to take when I began to speak of the Washington Bicentenary. To me as a native of the county of Durham, who was born not very far away from the village of Washington and who has maintained since boyhood, at least, a nodding acquaintance with it, one of the chief objects I had in view in carefully watching all the recently published matter that came my way concerning George Washington, was to see if there was to be found in it any new data that threw additional light on the connection of the family he belonged to with the Durham village whose name he bore. In this I have been disappointed.

The missing genealogical link has not been forthcoming, but heraldically, as I pointed out in an article which appeared in the *NEWCASTLE JOURNAL* in June, 1925, there can be little doubt that the more remote ancestry of George Washington were the de Wessingtons, or Washingtons as they began later to be called, of the County of Durham. This was the opinion, I then said, of one of the ablest of our North-country antiquaries and his opinion was confirmed by one of the leading local authorities on heraldry, Mr. C. H. Hunter Blair, who, alluding to a de Wessington seal of 1376, an illustration of which he gave, cited it as “the earliest example of the arms of Washington from which derive the ‘stars and stripes’ of the United States.” Later investigation, however, has brought to light a still earlier example of a similar de Wessington seal dated 1349, which, like the seal that was used by General Washington himself, bore, as the heralds put it, “two bars in the chief three molets,” or as the ordinary man might describe it, “two horizontal stripes with three stars above them.”

THE EVOLUTION OF A FLAG

These arms, whose appearance will be more readily grasped from the accompanying illustration than from any verbal description are, as I pointed out in the article referred to, carved upon the front of Hylton Castle and indicate a marriage connection between the families of Hylton and Wash-

ington. At Sulgrave Manor, in Northamptonshire, “which was erected in the latter part of the Sixteenth Century by a mayor of Northampton from whom George Washington is directly descended, the same arms are to be seen: while away across the Atlantic on the pulpit, font and entrance door of the Washington Memorial Chapel, at Valley Forge, in Pennsylvania, they are likewise to be traced.”

After a reference to a visit I had paid to the humble home of Betsy Ross, in Arch Street, Philadelphia, the birthplace of “Old Glory,” as the American flag is often called by those who love it, I concluded by saying that “if ‘Old Glory’ was designed and made in the city of Philadelphia the germ of the idea of the design it embodies is traceable to the coat-of-arms borne by the knightly family whose home in the Middle Ages of England’s history was at Washington, in the county of Durham.” With these things in mind, it is not surprising if we in this district have displayed rather more interest, perhaps, than some of the inhabitants of other parts of England, in the bicentenary celebrations of the birth of George Washington.

A MEMORIAL TABLET

Since writing the above I have learnt that a tablet designed by Mr. Frederick Hill, author of *The History of Washington Parish Church*, has been unveiled in the church as a token of the family connection of the Washingtons with the village and as a record that the bicentenary of George Washington was remembered in Washington, county Durham, as well as in Washington, U. S. A. I know that Mr. Hill has been working assiduously for many years at the task of gathering material to illustrate and elucidate the past life of the village of Washington from times remote to times more recent.

One volume of his collected matter, the history just alluded to, has already appeared. This is a carefully drawn up and well documented compilation, at once useful and interesting to all who care for local history. As the author of it is an experienced research worker we may rest assured that in making himself responsible for the provision of a tablet to commemorate the association of family with village he is well satisfied of the existence of the missing genealogical link of which I spoke as still missing in one of the above paragraphs. I heartily congratulate him on the discovery. Seventy years ago it was presumed to exist.

There were many who believed then and many more who have believed since that the link existed if it could be found. It is gratifying to learn that the long sought for proof has been discovered at last.

PILGRIMAGE TO WARTON

“A unique commemorative event was held in Lancashire, England, on the Fourth of July, 1932, in furtherance of the plan for a sustained celebration from February 22 until Thanksgiving Day, in honor of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington,” wrote Alfred R. Thompson, American Consul in Manchester, England.

“American residents of Lancashire and Yorkshire, led by the consular officers at Liverpool, Manchester, and Bradford, joined in a pilgrimage to the Parish Church at Warton-in-Lonsdale, Lancashire, to place American and British flags on the coat-of-arms of the Washington Family, which ap-

pears on the tower of the church, and also to place a wreath on the grave of the late Reverend Thomas Washington, vicar of the church, who died in 1823."

From Consul Thompson's official dispatch to the Department of State and from an article contributed to the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOUR-



WASHINGTON CREST DECORATED. AMERICAN CONSUL CLEMENT S. EDWARDS IS SHOWN PLACING AN AMERICAN AND A BRITISH FLAG OVER THE CREST ON THE PARISH CHURCH AT WARTON, ENGLAND.

NAL by Corabelle A. Holland, the wife of Mr. Philip Holland, United States Consul General in England, the following record of the pilgrimage and the historical background of Warton is taken:

The Fourth of July Pilgrimage was a great success. A special bus left the Consulate at Liverpool at 9 a. m., passed through the picturesque country surrounding the historic town of Lancaster, and brought many of the pilgrims to Warton Church at noon; while Americans from other cities made the journey by railway and private automobiles. The pilgrims were welcomed by the Reverend E. W. A. Ogilvy, who conducted them through the church and churchyard, pointing out the various relics of the ancient Warton family of Washington.

American Consul General Philip Holland, from Liverpool, performed the ceremony of placing the wreath and small American and British flags on the Washington grave.

A tombstone under the east window of the church records the resting place of the last of the Washington's of Warton. This stone commemorates Mrs. Elizabeth Washington, who died in 1751, and the Reverend Thomas Washington, vicar of Warton from 1799 until his death in 1823. The

first part of the inscription on the plain rectangular sandstone is cut in large straggling letters: "Mrs. Elizabeth Washington, June the 15th, 1751," and the present vicar of the church believes that the Reverend Thomas Washington himself may have performed the engraving because it resembles his handwriting, a specimen of which can be seen in one of the old Warton church registers.

Captain Clement S. Edwards, Spanish-American War Veteran and American Consul at Bradford, England, placed American and British flags over the most ancient existing structural representation of General George Washington's coat-of-arms.

THE WASHINGTON HOUSE

Walking up the village street from the church, one approaches a plain two-storied house built after the style which Americans call Colonial. This house is called the Washington House. It is built of grey stone, and between the second-story windows are two dated stones, probably belonging originally to an earlier building, as in Lancashire, in the country and villages, it is customary to utilize older dated stones when a new house is being put up.

The stone on the right bears the Tudor rose and the crown above, the initials "I.R.," and the date, 1612; and below this, the letters "R.W.S." The "I.R." denotes James Rex, and the initials below are those of Robert Washington and his wife.

The shield on the church tower is thought to be the oldest representation of the Washington coat of arms which has come down to us except in documents, and Robert Washington who built the tower, and who died in 1483, is unquestionably the direct ancestor of the First President of the United States.

The coat-of-arms is on the side of the church steeple, about seven feet from the ground. For many years the shield remained hidden, as the outside of the church was covered with a rough cast of pebbles and lime, but in the year 1885 some of this pebble-dash fell off exposing to view the long lost Washington coat-of-arms. A glass covering now protects the relic from further decay occasioned by atmospheric changes. The shield is very much worn, but the three mullets at the top (i. e. in chief, in heraldic terms) can easily be distinguished. They have only four points, though there should be five. The two bars, below are cut

into the stone, not left in relief; and in the center of the shield between the two bars, there appears to be a semi-circular depression caused by the ravages of time. It was formerly a crescent which now, by the wearing of the stone, has become merged into the lower bar. The shield is 9½ inches in length and 7 inches in width.

This stone memorial of the 15th century has been described at some length because it is believed to be the most ancient structural representation of the coat-of-arms of the Washington family. Furthermore, it was the insignia of the builder of Warton Church Tower, Robert Washington, who died in 1483, and who was the tenth direct Washington ancestor of the First President of the United States.

In his address to the pilgrims assembled at the Fourth of July luncheon at Warton, Consul General Holland pointed out that the colonial ancestors of George Washington were too busy hewing timber and defending themselves from the Indians to give much thought to their remote ancestors who lived in England prior to 1483 and that President Washington himself wrote when about sixty years of age:

I have often heard others of the family, older than myself, say, that our ancestor, who first settled in this country, came from one of the northern counties of England; but whether from Lancashire, Yorkshire, or one still more northerly, I do not precisely remember.

ANCESTRY OF WASHINGTON

The apparent unconcern as to his ancestry on the part of the Father of Our Country is not shared by all of the 120,000,000 children comprising his metaphorical family, and those wishing to study deeply into the pedigree of the First President will be interested in reading not only the book by T. Pape, B.A., "Warton and George Washington's Ancestors" but also the chapter on Warton Church by William O. Roper in the volume entitled "Transactions of Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, 1890."

The Washington family flourished in Warton during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, though before this time the ancient family of Washington, or Wessington as it was sometimes written, had been settled in Durham. In early Norman times (1183), the manor of Washington was in the possession of one William de Hertburn, who became William de Wessington. This earliest

known member of the family took this name from his new manor in Durham, now the town of Washington.

From Durham, one branch of the Washingtons appears to have gone into Westmoreland, where Robert de Washington, who was the Lord of Millburne, came into possession of lands in Carnforth through his wife. This was in 1292, during the reign of Edward the First. The third son of this Lord of Millburne, who was also named Robert, was a devoted follower of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, whose power for seven years was supreme during the feeble reign of Edward the Second.

His second son, John Washington (the Wessington had definitely disappeared by this time) was the first of the family to settle in Warton in the County of Lancaster. He married Alianora, the daughter and heir of John de Warton, and both were living in 1386, as mention is made of them in the will of William de Lancaster. The grandson, or more likely great-grandson, of John Washington was the Robert Washington who caused the square tower of the Warton Church to be built and who placed his coat-of-arms beside the great door.

Robert Washington left no will at the time of his death in 1483, but an inquiry showed that he possessed certain lands near Warton, and among his possessions Greenlands Farm has been pointed out as the oldest Washington property. It is part of the tiny village of Tewitfield, so called from the local name given to the green plover. His eldest son, John, succeeded to the possessions in Warton, and Robert, his second son, received Tewitfield. Robert's son, John, inherited the farm and was probably the last of the family to hold Tewitfield.

MADE FORTUNATE MARRIAGE

Like many members of the family, John Washington made a fortunate marriage; he married Margaret Kitson, the sister of Sir Thomas Kitson of Warton Hall, who was sheriff of London in 1533. Sir Thomas built Hengrave Hall in Suffolk, and here, in the great banqueting hall, the arms of the noble families allied by marriage to the Kitsons were emblazoned in the stained glass of the deep bay windows. There are nine of these, the last being that of the Washingtons.

The marriage of John Washington and Margaret Kitson occurred during a stirring period in England's economic history. Henry VIII was dividing his energies between his ambition to build

up a great wool trade with the Continent and his desire to possess himself of the vast wealth and properties of the Church.

The new Sheriff of London was one of that eager company of merchant adventurers who made of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries as picturesque and heroic an epoch as that of the Golden Fleece, or the Trojan War.

He persuaded his brother-in-law, John Washington, to turn his attention to the rapidly growing wool trade in the Midlands, and this venture added considerably to the family fortunes. His son, Lawrence, was entered at Gray's Inn, London, to take up the profession of law, and married into the Pargiter family, who were connected, through marriage, with the powerful Spencers of that day.

Lord Spencer had a seat in the County of Northampton, and thither Lawrence Washington and his wife, Amee Pargiter, removed from London. He was twice Mayor of Northampton—in 1532 and again in 1545—and upon the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539 he came into possession of Sulgrave Manor, in the southern part of the county.

Immediately following the breaking up of monastic life in England, when so much of church property became private holdings, the belief that the new owners of the confiscated church lands and buildings could not prosper was widespread; and in the case of the Washingtons of Sulgrave Manor the superstition was apparently proved by the fact that their occupation did not continue throughout two generations.

Lawrence Washington, indeed, enjoyed his possession for 45 years, but his son Robert, and his grandson Lawrence, sold Sulgrave early in the seventeenth century.

BROTHERS EMIGRATED

About the year 1659, two brothers, named John and Lawrence Washington, emigrated to the American colonies, and for many years it was assumed that these were the sons of the Mayor of Northampton, as mentioned in the visitation of Northamptonshire in 1618; but it was later proved that this was impossible. It is now believed that the John Washington who emigrated with his brother, Lawrence, was the son of Lawrence, rector of Purleigh, who was a son of the above Lawrence, the grandson of the Mayor of Northampton.

There is a small pamphlet in the British Museum entitled "A Summary of the Evidence that Lawrence Washington, M.A., Rector of Purleigh 1633-1643, was great-great-grandfather of Gen. George Washington, and Father of the First Washington Who Emigrated to Virginia."

In this pamphlet it is proved from various Washington family wills of 1675 and 1676 that the wife of the rector of Purleigh was named Amphillis; that their family consisted of three sons and three daughters, namely, John, Lawrence, William, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Martha; and that their eldest son, John, emigrated to Virginia.

John Washington, of Virginia, was twice married; his second wife, whose maiden name was Anne Pope, was the widow of Walter Broadhurst, a planter who had gone out from Shropshire. Their son was named Lawrence, after his grandfather in England, but he bestowed upon his son a name new in the annals of the Washington family—that of Augustine. Augustine, the second Washington of the line born in Virginia, married Mary, the young daughter of Colonel Ball. He died leaving a young son, but Mary Ball Washington lived to see her son lead his devoted followers to victory in a new country, and to set up the standard of a new Republic, the vast confines of which should stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and whose citizens should carry English speech, English law, and English blood across the wilderness of a new continent.

The party of Americans who journeyed to the village of Warton on July 4, 1932, paid tribute to the memory of those Durham men whose ambition and energy carried them beyond their old boundaries into Westmoreland and to Lancashire; and on through Northamptonshire and out across the seas to unknown lands where their compatriots had carried, and planted on new soil, the rich heritage of Anglo-Saxon civilization.

BUST PRESENTED TO CANNON SOLLOWAY

Washington Family genealogy is the hobby of Cannon J. Solloway, Vicar of Selby Abbey, in Selby, Yorkshire, England, and he is recognized as one of the leading authorities on this subject. He manifested great interest in the George Washington Bicentennial, displaying American flags on the "Washington window" of the old abbey in 1931. Learning of this Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, His-

torian of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, visited Cannon Solloway during a journey to England that year and presented to him a reproduction of the famous Houdon bust of George Washington.

Several English newspapers reported the presentation, which occurred on September 17, 1931. In acknowledging the gift Cannon Solloway said:

I beg to offer my very grateful thanks for the honors conferred on me by the Commission. . . . The work that I have done in connection with the Washington genealogy has been a great joy to me for the past 18 years, and I am hoping that my work on the "English Washingtons," the mss. of which has been in the hands of Professor Hart for about three years, will be published by some means or other. . . . President Washington has always been one of my personal heroes from my earliest years and the presence in my study of this delightful representation of him will always mean inspiration and uplift for men.

NORTHAMPTON MAYOR SENDS MESSAGE

In a Washington Bicentennial message to the President of the United States, Hon. Charles R. Scott, Mayor of the County Borough of Northampton, England, epitomized the spirit of brotherhood that exists between his countrymen and the citizens of the United States:

His Excellency,

The President of the United States of America,
Washington, D. C.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the County Borough of Northampton, England, have noted with pleasure that the people of the United States of America are this year celebrating the Bicentenary, on February 22nd, 1932, of the birth of George Washington, the Generalissimo of the Revolutionary Forces, who achieved the Independence of the thirteen colonial States in 1783 and became the First President of the new Republic. They have gloried in the fact that General George Washington was the direct descendant of a former Mayor of their ancient Borough—Lawrence Washington, Mayor in 1532-3 and 1545-6, and that his mother, Mary Ball, was a descendant of the family of the Rev. Thomas Ball, a Puritan vicar of All Saints, Northampton's civic church in 1629-1639; and that he was, therefore, in a sense, doubly a son of Northampton, Old England. They have regarded with pride the growth and development of the United States of America from the original thirteen States, to something like fifty States and Territories with an area extending over half a continent—a government based upon the immortal doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, which pledged a people to the maintenance of the principles of human liberty—to use Abraham Lincoln's famous words "To the government of the people by the people for the people."

Whilst Mayor Lawrence Washington spent his closing years at the Manor House, Sulgrave, Northamptonshire—now the center and symbol of Anglo-American friendship—his grandson, another Lawrence, found his last resting place in the sanctuary of the church of St. Mary, Great Brington—the parish church of the noble House of Spencer, into which a relative of Washington's had married—within a half-a-dozen miles of Northampton. Another Lawrence, the fifth son of the historic worthy of St. Mary's Church, afterwards a Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and Rector of Pur-

leigh, Essex, married a Northamptonshire lass, Amphilis Twigden, daughter of a yeoman of Spratton, a village in that County, seven miles from Northampton. Their two sons, John and Lawrence Washington, about 1656, emigrated to Virginia. It was John who formed the line, through which Providence designed that "the Saviour of his Country" should be born. His descendant Augustine, through Mary Ball, a daughter of old Northampton, became the father of George Washington, the celebration of the Bicentennial of whose birth we rejoice to have the opportunity of sharing with the President and People of the United States. There are other associations of the Washingtons with Northamptonshire and the neighbouring counties which intensify the interest which we feel in this auspicious event.

There are many other links between Northamptonshire and the United States of America which are a source of gratification to our people. We remember with pride that Benjamin Franklin, the statesman and philosopher, who was one of the prime movers in the American Revolution, sprang from a yeoman family that had been settled for 400 years at Ecton, five miles from Northampton. There is a strong belief that the third and fifth American President of the United States originally sprang from a family in Puritan times connected with the village of Flore, seven miles from Northampton. General Garfield, another President, traced his descent from a family at Cold Ashby, a dozen miles from Northampton. One of America's greatest poets, the beauty of whose verse has found myriads of delighted readers wherever the English tongue is spoken—

"Who speak the tongue

That Shakespeare spake: the faith

and morals hold which Milton held."

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, we are glad to recognise came, on his mother's side, from the Wadsworths of Long Buckby, within eleven miles of Northampton.

You will understand from these brief notes—and the ties that bind the United States of America to the old country could be multiplied indefinitely—that whilst we are loyal to the Union Jack we have an especially strong affection for the Stars and Stripes, "Old Glory," which is understood to have found its inspiration from the Stars and Bars of the Washington Arms—although the Raven of the Crest (indication of Scandinavian origin) has found a more ambitious substitute in the Spread Eagle, whose eyes can face the glory of the Sun without flinching or blinking. We are proud of the children of the old country who, in establishing the United States of America, founded the greatest Republic in the world's history. We pray that our two peoples may ever be found working side by side, with no rivalry except that of a desire and determination to cooperate in every movement for the promotion of the world's peace, and a spirit of international brotherhood.

Given under the Common Seal of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the County Borough of Northampton, in the presence of

CHARLES J. SCOTT,
Mayor.

W. R. KEW, (SEAL)
Town Clerk.

10 February, 1932.

P. S. The Mayor, it is interesting to know, is a boy of the old Northampton Grammar school of which Mayor Lawrence Washington was one of the original trustees.

CEREMONY AT SULGRAVE MANOR

"A happy pilgrimage," was a phrase used by the American Ambassador, Andrew W. Mellon, in describing the George Washington Bicentennial

Celebration at Sulgrave Manor on July 14, 1932. Led by the American Ambassador, Americans from all over the British Isles participated in the pilgrimage. They were joined by eminent Englishmen, including Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham, Lord Spencer, Sir Reginald Blomfield, Sir Robert Donald, Lady Herbert, the Dowager Lady Harcourt, Sir Thomas Fermor-Hesketh, Lady Beit, the Mayor of Northampton, the Mayor of Banbury, and the Mayor of Brackley.

The American Women's Club, the National Society of Colonial Dames, the English-Speaking Union, and the Daughters of the American Revolution arranged the pilgrimage, which was authorized by the Board of Governors of the Sulgrave Manor.

Sulgrave Manor is the early English home of the ancestors of George Washington; but not their only English home, for they were a widely-scattered family, associated at different times and through various branches with a number of English counties. But Sulgrave Manor, in Northamptonshire, has come to be recognized, in a very special way, as the historic Washington home, and as a shrine for patriotic Americans and English friends of America to visit. Lawrence Washington, twice Mayor of Northampton, received the property as a grant from King Henry VIII in 1539, on the dissolution of the smaller religious houses. It had previously belonged to the Priory of St. Andrew, Northampton. Lawrence Washington, from whom George Washington was seventh in direct descent, and his children and descendants lived in the Manor House until 1659, though it ceased to be the property of George Washington's direct ancestors in 1610. This period covered the whole life of Shakespeare, whose home at Stratford-on-Avon was only about thirty miles away. It is interesting to note that the first permanent English Settlement on American soil in 1607, at Jamestown in Virginia, was made whilst the Washingtons were still in residence at Sulgrave Manor.

BACK TO HENRY VIII

The place, therefore, carries the history of the Washington family back to the days of Henry VIII and the English Reformation, and antedates Mount Vernon, George Washington's home in Virginia, by two hundred years. It reminds us that the Wash-

ingtons were of good and honorable English stock and constitutes a shrine of Anglo-American friendship.

It was purchased, in January, 1914, for the sum of £8,400, by the British Committee for the Celebration of the Hundred Years Peace between Great Britain and the United States (1814-1914), and the whole property (including the contents of the Manor House) is now vested in three ex-officio Trustees: The American Ambassador in London, the British Ambassador in Washington, and the Regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union. It is administered and controlled by the Sulgrave Manor Board, a body formed to carry on the work of the British Peace Centenary Committee in perpetuity.

The Manor House has been partially restored to its original condition, and appropriately furnished with genuine furniture of the period. The laying out of the grounds has also been partially completed. At the conclusion of this preliminary work, a formal Reopening and Dedication took place, on June 21, 1921, in the presence of a large Anglo-American gathering, consisting of many distinguished and representative people.

The portion of the house thus treated is the oldest part, the South or Tudor wing. On the south gable are to be seen the Royal Arms of the Tudors; and in the right spandrel of the arch of the main doorway are the Washington Arms (three mullets and two bars). The building is, therefore, one of rare historical interest, and every care is being taken by the Sulgrave Manor Board to preserve its distinctive character and atmosphere. The furnishings are, for the most part, gifts from both British and American donors, and include an original Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington with many other treasures.

Sulgrave is a village, with about three hundred inhabitants, in the south-west corner of the county of Northamptonshire, and within a few miles of the borders of the counties of Warwick, Oxford and Buckingham. It is distant 6 miles from the town of Brackley, 9 miles from Banbury (of "Banbury Cross" and "Banbury cakes" fame), 24 miles from Northampton, and 28 miles from Stratford-on-Avon.



By courtesy of Wide World Photos, London.

BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT SULGRAVE MANOR.

THROUGH HISTORIC COVENTRY

On the journey from London by the most picturesque route, one passes near Jordans, where William Penn is buried; Chalfont, with its Milton's cottage; Beaconsfield, where Edmund Burke had an estate and died; and the country of John Hampden.

"It was, therefore, a rich seed-ground, from which sprang the English ancestry of George Washington, America's great soldier-statesman and First President," says a publication issued by the Sulgrave Manor Board.

The fine old house in its picturesque surroundings looked at its best in the bright sunshine of the perfect summer day of July 14, 1932. In welcoming the American Ambassador and other visitors, Lord Lee of Fareham, chairman of the Sulgrave Manor Board, said the occasion of the pilgrimage was significant in the relations between Great Britain and the United States, because it celebrated not only the birth of a great man but the union of hearts and common understanding typi-

fied in this shrine of Anglo-American friendship. He continued:

The work of restoring Sulgrave Manor to something like the condition in which it was when Washington's ancestors lived there has been carried out with diligence and reverence. It represents many enthusiasms and a great deal of money, given in small quantities and large, by lovers of America and England.

ADDRESS OF AMBASSADOR MELLON

Lord Fareham introduced Ambassador Mellon as the guest speaker of the occasion. Standing beneath the old trees of Sulgrave, Mr. Mellon spoke to the assembled guests and a country-wide British radio audience, as follows:

I am glad of this opportunity to come to Sulgrave and to join in this tribute to the memory of Washington. On behalf of my own countrymen and also our British friends who are here today, I wish to thank Lord Lee and the members of the Sulgrave Manor Board for their cordial welcome and for making it possible for us to celebrate here, in this place so intimately connected with the Washington family, the 200th anniversary of Washington's birth.

I must add one further word to thank the members of the committee representing the American Women's Club, the National Society of Colonial Dames, the English-Speaking Union and the Daughters of the American Revolution who

have met together during the spring and arranged for this happy pilgrimage which we are making here today.

Sulgrave has a special significance for all Americans. We find over the door the Washington arms with the stars and stripes which were destined to become the emblems in our flag. We see all around us, in this beautiful English countryside, the fields and houses and churches which Washington's ancestors knew. The memories of these things they carried with them to Virginia and, so far as possible, reproduced them there, with the standards of conduct and something of the mode of living which they had known in England.

All of these things had an influence on the course of events, greater perhaps than we can realize at this distance in time and space. But of one thing we can feel certain, and that is that Sulgrave and the influences emanating from here helped to compose the background from which emerged



WASHINGTON COAT OF ARMS ON THE PARISH CHURCH, WARTON, ENGLAND.

in time that greatest of all Americans, George Washington, who, more than any other man, not only gave us our country but invested it with the form of government and the stability in its early years which enabled it to become a nation.

Washington's task was not an easy one. The War of Independence had been won with difficulty and its successful outcome had been due, in large measure, to his own unfaltering courage and the loyalty and confidence in him which held his little army together in spite of dangers and hardships of every kind. But after independence had been achieved, the hardest task of all was still ahead. The war had created thirteen sovereign and independent States, each jealous of the other and of their own prerogatives. Unless they could be tied together in a strong and indissoluble union, the war for independence had been fought in vain and the forces of jealousy and disintegration must in time have destroyed all that had been accomplished.

Washington saw clearly the dangers involved and he saw also the price that must be paid for union. He knew, as every realist must know, that union could not be based upon sentiment but must be based on mutual self-interest and subject to no revision at the will of its members. Otherwise there could be no real union but merely an alliance which might disappear at the first strain that was placed upon it. Washington faced the issue squarely, recognizing that the price of union was the delegation of sovereignty by the various States to a central government which he and others working with him determined to establish.

How well he succeeded you know, both in the Constitutional Convention and afterwards during the eight critical years of his Presidency when he not only established the prestige of the new Government but showed how the country

could live and expand within the framework provided by the Constitution.

In carrying out the policy granting statehood in the vast territory west of the mountains, he showed for the first time how colonial dependencies could be given citizenship on terms of absolute equality with the rest of the country. By doing so, he proved that a democracy could expand into a great empire in a manner consistent with its professed beliefs in self-government and that it could at the same time and within its own boundaries create a great free-trade area, which has been America's real source of strength throughout all its history.

He did not seek to make America self-contained. In collaboration with Hamilton, he worked out a policy encouraging manufactures at home and an exchange of products with other countries on terms of equality with all. In trade, as in other matters, he constantly urged upon his countrymen and repeated in the Farewell Address "that 'tis folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another,—that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character—that by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more."

In matters of foreign policy, he urged independence without isolation, and cooperation without alliances. He risked and almost smashed his popularity temporarily in order to keep his country at peace until it could have time in which to become a nation, strong enough to resist world currents which might have dragged it down.

One of his chief concerns was the establishment of the public credit. He strongly supported Hamilton in his plan for the assumption by the Federal Government of the debts owed by the States both to domestic and foreign creditors. The success of that plan assured also the success of the Union itself, for while it achieved the immediate object of establishing the public credit and preventing repudiation of which Washington had such a horror, it also realized the greater purpose involved in tying the States together in a firm and indestructible union.

Washington always saw things in their larger aspects and in their true relation each to the other. He based his public as well as his private life on the simple principle that honesty is the best policy for a nation no less than for an individual.

The deep impress which he has left on his own country and the world is due not to his military genius or his great ability as a statesman, great as they were and sound as his judgment has proved itself to be. His hold on his own generation and on all generations that have come after him has been due to his sheer force of character which made him, as a great American writer has said, apart from independence itself the greatest legacy that has come to us from those troubled years in which America was born.

IN HEART OF OLD ENGLAND

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, the next speaker, said that at Sulgrave, in the home of Washington's English ancestors, the pilgrims that day were in the very heart of Old England, that—

There were no mountains in sight, no torrents, no cascades, nothing to excite the emotions of mankind. It was England, and it was from the very heart of England that George Washington came. If they studied his career, how full it was of English traits and English acts! He came of that rural middle class which was the most distinctive feature in the social evolution of England.

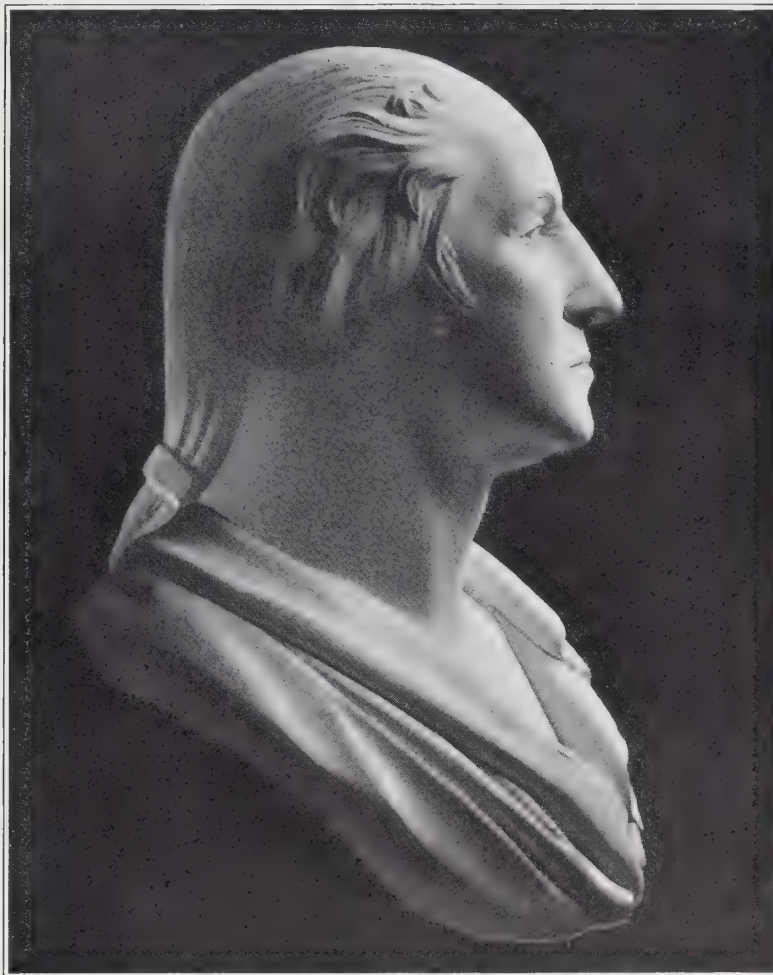
Like Oliver Cromwell, he was a great natural soldier, but, like Oliver Cromwell, the civilian in him was always the master. No one was more free from rancour, jealousy, and pettiness than this big, easy, magnanimous statesman, Washington. In his political principles, which were founded on the old English common law, he was a true Englishman. He understood our Constitution, and he understood what liberty meant a great deal better than George III. He would have understood John Hampden, and John Hampden would have understood him.

The British colonies which Washington by his genius and patience led to victory were peopled by men and women of English stock. In 1791 ninety-five percent of the population of those colonies was of English origin—not Scottish, Irish or Welsh. Washington was a great Englishman, leading Englishmen to victory. His secret was very easy to read. It was simply this: that in a country and in an age, which were experiencing a need of reaction to the older principles of the English Constitution, Washington was the greatest Englishman of his generation.

Following Mr. Fisher came Mrs. Nicholas Rowe, of the Walter Hines Page Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who referred to the wisdom of those persons of international-thinking who acquire such properties as Sulgrave Manor. She said:

The great persons of the future are not being born in homes that can be marked with brass tablets, but in hospitals and nursing homes.


The United States Government and many patriotic organizations of the United States have already rehabilitated, or taken steps to preserve, those places made historically sacred by connection with George Washington, and the Bicentennial Celebration is awakening an interest in the peoples of all nations to follow this example, both with respect to George Washington and his predecessors and the other patriots and heroes of their country whose memory deserves everlasting perpetuation.



GEORGE WASHINGTON

FROM THE BUST BY JOSEPH NOLLEKENS, MODELED IN LONDON ABOUT 1805, AND
HERE REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF THE HONORABLE SOL BLOOM, OF NEW YORK

SCOTLAND

LASGOW, Edinburgh, Dundee, and Aberdeen—four largest cities of Scotland—gave the George Washington Bicentennial Year a real welcome in the land of highlands and kilts, bagpipes and clans. There were public lectures and private dinners, picture hangings and published eulogies, displays of relics and Rotary Club luncheons—devoted to the Bicentennial theme. It was as if the Scotch people were recalling the admonition of Earl Buchan, who said long ago: “I recommend the constant remembrance of the moral and political maxims conveyed to its citizens by the Father and Founder of the United States.”

Research conducted by the historical department of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission has shown that the Scots were prominent in the American Revolution. Some immigrants came direct from Scotland, both Lowlanders and Highlanders, more particularly the latter; for the Scots were good colonists, being “never so much at home as when abroad.” Although it is difficult to distinguish Scottish names from Irish on the one hand and English on the other, it is certain that two of the major generals in Washington’s army were born in Scotland—McDougall and St. Clair. Another, William Alexander, who claimed to be Lord Stirling, was of Scottish descent. Mercer and McIntosh, brigadier generals, were also born in Scotland. Others of the generals, Knox, Stark, the two Clintons, Lewis, and Irvine, were of Scotch-Irish descent. John Paul Jones was born in Scotland.

Dr. James Craik, Chief Surgeon, and Robert Erskine, Geographer and Surveyor of the army, were Scottish, as was the father of Alexander Hamilton, Washington’s Aide, later colonel of the line, and finally the founder of America’s public finances. Cognizant of these ties with the new world, Scotland joined the world in honoring George Washington.

It has been said that Scotland appreciates the greatness of George Washington more deeply than many other countries because of the in-born love of liberty of the Scotch people as exemplified by their own heroes, Bruce, Wallace, and Douglas.

WASHINGTON IN SCOTCH POETRY

Just as America treasures Scotch hero tales, so does Scotland preserve in her literature the deeds of George Washington and his contemporaries, as, for instance, the following by the poet Burns:

Faith, you and Applecrow were right
To keep the Highlan’ hounds in sight;
I doubt na, they wad bid na better
Than let them ance out owre the water;
Than up amang thae lakes and seas,
They’ll mak’ what rules an’ laws they please;
Some daring Hancock, or a Franklin
May set their Highlan’ bluid a-ranklin’,
Some Washington again may head them;
Or some Montgomery, fearless, lead them;
Till God knows what may be effected
When by such heads and hearts directed.

Scotland’s estimate of George Washington and the respect that prompted the land of the lochs to honor his memory in 1932 is aptly epitomized in the words of the famous Scotch cleric, Dr. James Grahame:

Perhaps there never was another man who trod with more unsullied honor the highest ways of glory, or whose personal character and conduct exercised an influence so powerful and so beneficial on the destiny of a nation.

WASHINGTON HONORED IN EDINBURGH

Edinburgh, site of Stirling Castle and today a great British university and educational center, paid high honor to the memory of George Washington on February 22, 1932. The Americans of the city and a representative group of Scottish guests assembled on that day at the Royal Arch Halls for a special George Washington commemorative program.

Edinburgh is host to more than three hundred American students and to thousands of American tourists annually. The assemblage was made up largely of these students, who were received by the American Consul, Mr. Austin C. Brady and Mrs. Brady. Among the guests were the Lady Provost of Edinburgh, Lady Whitson, and Professor J. Young Simpson, Honorary President of the Edinburgh American Club.

According to the report of the meeting in *THE SCOTSMAN*, on February 23, “above the platform was hung a portrait of Washington, while the

Union Jack and 'Old Glory' were prominent in the scheme of decoration, and the proceedings started with the playing of the British and American national anthems."

Consul Brady delivered the following address:

It is a very great pleasure to welcome you today, a day memorable in American history, marking as it does the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Our observance here is one of many thousands that are taking place. Throughout the United States today, in every city and town and hamlet, the American people are vying with one another in honoring the memory of their great national hero, the First President, the Father of His Country, and in every other land where Americans are found Washington is being publicly remembered and eulogized, friendly and admiring peoples of many nations joining with his countrymen in commemorative acts. True greatness may not be confined within national boundaries, and while Washington belongs to the nation he founded, as a great American he has become long since a world figure, and the example of his life—a life of rectitude, and forbearance and unselfishness, of profound religious conviction and spiritual worth—has become a world influence.

George Washington was born 200 years ago today and he died at the close of the eighteenth century. In the 132 years since his death the nation whose foundation he laid and whose superstructure he started has had unparalleled growth, sweeping from the original colonies of the Atlantic seaboard westward to the Pacific, doubling and quadrupling in size to reach a continental area of more than 3,000,000 square miles; adding to the 5,000,000 inhabitants of that day a multitude of people, to count within its boundaries a population of more than 120,000,000 souls. The great nation of which Washington dreamed and which he saw, to use his words, "at no distant period" when he penned his Farewell Address, in form and substance greater than even his faith could then conceivably have pictured, stands today as a monument to him, its progress and achievements and power, its cultural and material wealth, reflecting the soundness of the principles he held and on which it was builded.

Speaking on this occasion in Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, I am happy to have the opportunity to pay tribute to the great part that men and women of Scottish birth and blood have played in the upbuilding of the United States. Scottish pioneers helped to conquer the wilderness and to carry civilization across a continent; their descendents and those who joined them from the homeland became bulwarks of the new civilization established, the new order and the new ideals; thirteen Presidents of the United States have been of Scottish or Scottish-Irish descent; in every line of human endeavor within the Republic, in every great epoch of American national life, citizens of Scottish ancestry have shone and they have given to American history some of its brightest names. In that land made possible by the genius of George Washington more than that of any other one man, sons and daughters of an indomitable race found opportunity for the development of rare talents and the attainment of high destinies.

In the courage and faith of George Washington—courage in the face of trial and adversity, faith unshaken by colonial division and discord—in his accomplishments and the fruits that they have borne, may be found inspiration and assurance for those called upon today to grapple with the problems of a troubled world. The problems of the present differ materially from those of the past, but in efforts for solution, possibly more than ever before, are courage and faith demanded. On those outstanding human qualities, combined

with mutual consideration and good will, rest the hopes of peoples and nations and the certainty of success.

TRIBUTES TO WASHINGTON IN EDINBURGH

The other addresses were reported by THE SCOTSMAN as follows:

Lady Whitson, after apologising for the absence of the Lord Provost, who had been called to London, said she had been told that there were 318 Americans in Edinburgh—far too few, too. The greater number of them were students, a fact which she considered a tremendous compliment to Scotland. Being students, they were only birds of passage, and it seemed a pity that they and the citizens did not meet more often, for they were missionaries who carried back to their own country their impressions of old Scotland. America and Britain, said the Lady Provost, seemed to have no less in common as time went on—in fact, they had more in common. In the last part of her lifetime American and British interests had certainly grown closer together. That all made for friendship, and that meeting, she hoped, was a symbol of the friendship which existed and the greater friendship which might exist between the Americans living in the city and the people of Edinburgh.

Following the address of the Lady Provost, Professor J. Young Simpson said: That in the course of 150 years the United States had become the greatest of all national commonwealths. All this had come about in the first instance through an act of political construction rendered possible by the wisdom and authority of him whose memory they were honouring, aided by the creative genius of Alexander Hamilton. Comparing Britain and America, Professor Simpson said that our monarchy today was simply an hereditary presidency. The progress of civilization would be by way of nationalism as a means to an end and not an end in itself, through internationalism to what might be called supra-nationalism—of which the United States was a model. The United States was a spiritual conception. The splendid idealism of the Declaration of Independence had never been lost sight of, while we on this side have been slowly learning the lesson that the greater the liberty the greater the loyalty. We should see other countries looking to the great Anglo-Saxon races working together for the effective moral leadership of the world.

Mr. Edward M. Campbell, president of the Edinburgh branch of the English-Speaking Union, in an address that was enthusiastically received, said: It might seem strange to be celebrating the birth of George Washington on British soil, for, after all, he was technically a rebel. (Laughter.) He would point out, however, that there was a good deal of sympathy for the American colonists in this country, and especially in Scotland, where they knew what it meant to be oppressed by England. (Laughter.) Mr. Campbell mentioned that the Union had three hundred members in Edinburgh anxious to meet Americans and to entertain them in their homes.

THANKSGIVING IN EDINBURGH

Americans in Edinburgh, observing the custom of celebrating Thanksgiving Day, linked it in 1932 with the George Washington Bicentennial. Consul Brady reported that there were three separate observances in Edinburgh.

The first was a dinner of international character, attended by Americans, Canadians, and Scots, at a

prominent Edinburgh Hotel on the evening of November 23. This dinner was made the occasion for recalling the fact that President George Washington issued the first presidential Thanksgiving proclamation. Consul Brady voiced the sentiment of the assemblage as one of Thanksgiving for the splendid international relations that exist between Scotland and the United States and also with Canada. He said this friendship, so far as Americans were concerned, could be traced directly back to the ideals inculcated in the American people by President Washington:

It was also pointed out that the first Presidential proclamation appointing a day of national thanksgiving in the United States was issued by President Washington in 1789, and that this proclamation was incorporated in the Presidential proclamation of 1932, in order, as set forth by President Hoover, that our people might refresh their memory of that document of the Father of Our Country, "whose immeasurable services to our liberties and our security are blessings perennially renewed upon us."

The other speakers at the dinner were Edward M. Campbell, president of the Edinburgh branch of the English-Speaking Union, and Sir Robert Greig, secretary of the Department of Agriculture for Scotland.

An informal dinner on Thanksgiving Day was arranged by the American Theological students residing in Edinburgh. It was the particular delight of these students, as expressed at the dinner, that George Washington, the first President of their country, was a firm believer in a Higher Power and that a Divine interposition shaped the destiny of America. It was recalled that President Washington stood always for religious tolerance; that there was no prejudice nor contempt in his nature for those not of his faith; that Christians and Jews were treated with equal courtesy and privilege in the new nation under Washington. It was the hope of these students of theology that Washington's ideals would continue to exert a beneficent influence over the lives of American citizens wherever they might be.

American medical students in Edinburgh convened at a banquet and smoker on November 25. At this gathering, as at those heretofore described, George Washington was the unseen guest. He was toasted as the epitome of all that is great in the American character. At this assemblage the American medical students were joined by their Scottish professors and several invited guests.

THE BICENTENNIAL IN GLASGOW

In Glasgow the Bicentennial was quietly but enthusiastically observed. Hon. Samuel W. Honaker, American Consul General at Glasgow, in a letter on June 21, 1932, to Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, said:

By means of the Scottish press, and various other agencies, considerable publicity has been given to the celebration of the Bicentennial, and there are probably few Americans in Scotland who did not entertain, in some manner, in honor of Washington during the month of his birth.

Scottish folk who had any connection with the American Revolution or its leaders joined in the celebration. Mrs. Kerr, who lives at her estate, "Bagatelle," in Greenock, Scotland, is intensely proud of the fact, reported Consul Honaker, that one of her ancestors was a surgeon in General Washington's army and that her great-grandfather, Walter Washington Buchanan, was a god-child of both Washington and LaFayette, being baptised, she says, "in the arms of George Washington."

Mrs. Kerr has in her possession a number of family relics associated with the days of Washington and several that are believed to have been actually used by the General or members of his army. Realizing that these famous antiques would make an interesting exhibit during the Bicentennial Year, Mrs. Kerr opened her home to all visitors who desired to examine them. Among the objects on display was a canteen of silver, which is said to have been used by George Washington during the Revolution and to have been left to Dr. Buchanan. The canteen is signed and dated on the inside of the lid. Many interested Scots and Americans took advantage of Mrs. Kerr's invitation and visited her Washington collection.

An example of the publicity in the Scotch press is quoted from the GLASGOW HERALD, February 20, 1932, an exceptionally critical estimate of the character of Washington:

THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY

"George," said his father, "do you know who killed that beautiful little cherry tree yonder in the garden?" This was a tough question, and George staggered under it for a moment, but quickly recovered himself, and looking at his father, with the sweet face of youth brightened with the inexpressible charm of all-conquering truth, he bravely cried out, "I can't tell a lie, I did cut it with my hatchet." So runs the too, too famous passage in the notorious life written by Parson Weems for "the encouragement of virtue" and the lining of the reverend gentleman's pockets.

From the impression that Washington was a character out of an unwritten story by Dean Farrar has sprung the widespread conviction that the "Father of His Country" was one of the most monumental bores and humbugs in history. Everything combined to hide the real Washington; even his very writings were tampered with and were given to the world in a form that owed more to the clerical propriety of Jared Sparks than to strict truth. It is no wonder that generations meant to be edified were nauseated by the two reverend historical forgers—and it is probable that the boldly mendacious Weems did less harm than the more ingeniously dishonest President Sparks of Harvard. In the last ten years a valiant effort has been made to find the real Washington; all the resources of modern historical method have been brought to bear, and the real Washington appears—not a worse but a better and nobler man than the intolerable lay-figure of the early hagiographers.

CHANCES OF FORTUNE

Born a younger son of a second-rate Virginian gentleman, Washington had his way to make in the world, and was made in the process. Of great physical strength and endurance, of unusual regularity and application in business, he would have been an important man in any society. He was not quick, he was not eloquent, his education was very faulty—a defect of which, in the very height of his fame, he remained pathetically conscious—but the resolution and patience he possessed and cultivated were worth more in his world than even the great asset of the "babbling tongue of saucy and audacious eloquence." To make his way in the world Washington became a surveyor, an office of high rank in colonial Virginia, requiring moral qualities that were manifested to many of the most powerful members of the Virginia gentry. Washington, was by his profession, given many chances of fortune, which he took: he acquired an unrivalled knowledge of the West, the Indians, and of the frontier problem. So when Virginia at last determined to bell the cat and warn off the French from the Ohio country, on whose acquisition depended many a Virginian family's solvency, the errand was given to young Washington. In a few months he was world famous, for he fired the first shots in the Seven Years War. Whitehall might try to placate the French, might suggest negotiation: the die was cast and the expulsion of the French from North America had been begun by a young man just past his majority.

VIRGINIA AND THE TRONGATE

Out of the Seven Years War emerged Colonel Washington. He had had little military glory; his most important campaign had been with the unfortunate Braddock, but as commander of the Virginian troops Washington had had his capacity for military administration and for endless patience tried and proved. He was when peace came the most famous American soldier; he was known all over the colonies, and he was at last firmly embedded in the highest ranks of Virginian Society. By the death of his brother, Lawrence, he was now the head of his family and master of the estate which bore the name of Mount Vernon, for the same reason that Edinburgh has Portobello, as a permanent memorial of the unfortunate War of Jenkin's Ear. He had married a wealthy widow, and was owner of perhaps the finest, and of certainly the best managed, plantation in Virginia.

Yet Washington was not satisfied; like all of his class he felt that he was being cheated by an economic system that seemed to throw all the burden of tobacco raising on the Virginia planter and to leave most of the profits in the hands of the British merchant. From this point of view the revolution was a war between Virginia and Virginia Street, and Washington's enemies were not in Whitehall, but pacing, in sober dignity, the plainstanes of the Trongate. In all the

boycotts and petitions that marked the early days of the struggle Washington was a leader. He allowed other more ingenious Virginians to provide the theoretical pleas, but there was no more zealous practical patriot than he. When at last it came to blows, and the Congress at Philadelphia decided to "adopt" the Massachusetts militia besieging His Majesty's forces in Boston, John Adams had the command of the new "Continental army" offered to Washington, and the General began the eight most trying and most glorious years of his life.

THE TRIUMPH OF WAR

Few men who have won fame as soldiers have known less of the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war than Washington. When he fought pitched battles he was beaten with more than Austrian regularity. His few successes were brilliant little raids in the manner of De Wet, and for the rest skillful retreats in the face of a sluggish enemy. He had inadequate resources, and he did not usually make the best of them; his campaign round New York was a model of how not to do it, yet the fame of General Washington grew with each doubtful year. In the black winter of 1777-8 the starving and frozen troops at Valley Forge had little other reason to stay by the colours than their faith in their general. What was said of the Roman demagogue two thousand years before was true a thousand times of Washington; he had deserved well of the republic because he never despaired of her. The end came, and in that end Washington played, from one point of view, a minor role. The real hero of the Yorktown campaign was Admiral de Grasse, but when General O'Hara led out the British troops to surrender it was to Washington that all eyes turned. The British bands played "The World Turned Upside Down," and the impassive Virginian saw troops pass the army in which he had served as a despised auxiliary and before which he had had to flee.

From Yorktown to the election as President was perhaps the most pleasant period of the great man's life. His fame filled the world, he was busy at his tasks as a planter; full of honours and projects, Cincinnatus came to life again for the delight of the Plutarchian imaginations of the age. But his friends called on him, they worked on his patriotism, and, first as president of the Constitutional Convention and then as first President of the United States, Washington turned his hand from the plough to the tiller of the ship of state.

His eight years as President were useful, if not very happy. The dignity and powers of the Presidency owe more than can be assayed to the fact that the office was once held by Washington, as indeed, it was planned with the understanding that it would be held by him. Stiff and formal, no orator and less of a debater, helpless when he lost his spectacles and could not read his speech, with his stiff smile not made more easy by his primitive false teeth, the President faced the new duties in which he was so much less at home than on the farm or in the field. Party feeling grew; the background was darkened by the first storms of the French Revolution. La Fayette sent the keys of the Bastille to Washington as a souvenir; the name of the republic was spoken above a whisper in France, and the evocations of the ancient name grew more and more confident as eyes were cast across the Atlantic to the new Republic governed by this great citizen.

A FAMOUS FAREWELL

Yet Washington knew little of the spirit behind all the European turmoil. His concern was with his own country and his own Cabinet. He saw Jefferson go into private life, which meant opposition; he found himself, how he could never understand, degraded into being the chief, even the mascot, of a party. He had had enough of the stress, the violent abuse, the intrigues of the Presidency. In a famous farewell address, he gave counsels to his people that have

been added, by tradition, to the great American collection Sybilline books, and, leaving all the heat and passion of Philadelphia behind him, returned to Virginia. He was for a time commander-in-chief of a mythical army prepared for a most improbable war with France, but in his plantation and in the making of the new capital city which was to bear his name he found more happiness than in any formal glories. He was not an old man, but he was a weary one, and so quite suddenly, amidst the trees and fields, he died. In the world his death was a great event in the disillusioned epoch that followed the great Revolution. The young first counsel, Bonaparte, ordered official mourning for the great incarnation of the Republican principle, which he was already seeing as an adversary, and beyond the mourning lay the empire.

A FIGURE OF AN ANTIQUE MOLD

The American people, which was about to reject his political principles with all possible vigor, mourned him as "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Yet the traditional praise is false. He was not a great soldier, and in an office that has been often filled by soldiers he must rank behind Jackson and Grant. He had no talents to compare with those of Jefferson and Franklin, no power of appeal such as Lincoln had, no overwhelming personal popularity such as was the glory of Henry Clay and Stephen Douglas. Yet he was a great, and a very great, man. Perhaps Weems and Sparks were right in their concentration on his character, for he had in the fullest sense public virtue. In his manner and appearance, his gravity and probity, he does seem a figure of an antique mould and worthy of ancient laudation, and as, after all, the old tags are the best tags, we can hardly do better than call on Horace to praise one who never failed to obey the precept:

Aequam memento rebus in arduis
servare mentem, non secus in bonis
ab insolenti temperatam
laetitia, moriture . . .

D. W. BROGAN.

PORTRAITS PRESENTED TO UNIVERSITIES

The American Consul at Dundee, Mr. John J. C. Watson, offered to the great universities at St. Andrews and Aberdeen, reproductions of the Stuart Athenaeum portrait of George Washington, to be hung in their halls with appropriate ceremonies in celebration of the Bicentennial. The offer was immediately accepted by both universities.

The portraits were presented by Consul Watson on behalf of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. They were framed and placed in conspicuous positions in the college buildings. Dr. George Adams Smith, principal of the University of Aberdeen, and Sir James Colquhoun Irvine, principal of the University of St. Andrews, wrote letters of thanks to both the American Consul and the Commission, stating that the pictures were valued as permanent and highly worth-while additions to the decorations and atmosphere of the schools.

Mr. Maurice P. Dunlap, who succeeded Mr. Watson as American Consul in Dundee, reported that a

Thanksgiving Dinner was given by the Dundee Rotary Club on November 24, recalling the fraternal ties with the United States. More than two score American students were present. Mr. Dunlap read President Hoover's Thanksgiving proclamation, quoting especially that part which set out in full the Thanksgiving Proclamation of President Washington. Mr. Dunlap called to the attention of the Scottish Rotarians the significance of the 200th Anniversary of George Washington's birth to Americans of today. He said that Washington was coming into his own—to be looked upon as less of an idol and more of a genuine human being. He "regretted that in the process of elucidating the character of George Washington the pendulum had swung from the ultra-sentimental to the ultra-realistic and that some biographers were guilty of the worst of literary crimes—'muckraking'—in their modern treatment of the life of Washington." He said he was thankful, however, that "the better class of historians were taking a middle course which would reveal George Washington in his true greatness," adding that Washington stands in the same relationship to Americans as do Bruce, Wallace, and Douglas to Scots.

The Rotarians gave Mr. Dunlap a hearty vote of appreciation and renewed their pledge to unite with Rotary Clubs throughout the world in furthering the great theme of service—a theme that was dear to the heart of George Washington.

THE CHERRY TREE "GREW IN ABERDEEN"

The Bicentennial celebration in Scotland aroused a new interest in the history of George Washington with the result that the press devoted considerable space to the subject. The ABERDEEN PRESS AND JOURNAL on December 29, 1932, printed an article in which it is asserted that "George Washington's Famous Cherry Tree Really Grew in a Garden in Aberdeen!" Some excerpts from this article are quoted:

George Washington's Famous Cherry Tree Really Grew
in a Garden in Aberdeen!

George Washington was born in 1732. He was a man who towered above his compeers, remarkable for his great courage, his far-seeing wisdom, and his lack of self-interest.

But, for all his great qualities and his remarkable career, the one thing which is universally remembered of him is an apocryphal anecdote which he owes to Aberdeen.

It seems strange that the little city of Aberdeen in the eighteenth century should have had any close contact with the great American Revolution and the events which led up

to it; but, apart from the Washington anecdote, there were other links.

In Freemasonry there was one, for in 1752, when he was twenty years old, Washington became a member of a Scottish Lodge in Virginia. Independent lodges had been established throughout the Colonies before 1733, and among these were some originated by far-travelled members of the Measson Lodge of Abirdene—which still flourishes as Lodge Aberdeen. No. 1—ter. It has in its possession fascinatingly interesting records dating back to 1660.

In religion we find another link. It was forged in Long-acre, Aberdeen, in 1784, and connected the direct Apostolic Succession with the 6,000 and more clergy of the present Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. This link was forged when Samuel Seabury, of Massachusetts, was consecrated as a bishop of the Anglican communion by our own Bishop Skinner and other Scottish non-juror bishops.

Washington and over two-thirds of those who signed the Declaration of Independence were Anglicans, and their descendants and co-religionists of that Protestant Episcopal Church inaugurated at Aberdeen still have a strong feeling of gratitude to the Diocese of Aberdeen.

But the most remarkable link, though not the most widely known, is the famous tale of George Washington and the cherry tree.

This tale is taught to and absorbed by every school child in the United States. It is the one incident of which everyone has heard and which comes into everyone's mind whenever the name of George Washington is spoken.

Four years after Washington's death Parson Mason Weems, of Mount Vernon, published a life of the national hero. Though written in a florid, bombastic style, it immediately became a "best seller." It passed through eighty editions, and is still being sold.

The cherry tree anecdote did not appear until the fifth edition, published in 1806. It was introduced as having been received "from an aged lady," so it was admittedly given forth as "an auld wife's tale."

After a flowery introduction of considerable length, the actual dialogue between father and son is given as follows:

"George, do you know who killed that beautiful little cherry tree yonder in the garden?" This was a tough question, and George staggered under it for a moment, but quickly recovering himself and looking at his father with the sweet face of youth, brightened with the inexpressible charm of all-conquering truth, he bravely cried out: "I can't tell a lie,

Pa: you know I can't tell a lie. I did it with my hatchet." "Run to my arms, you dearest boy," cried his father in transport. "Run to my arms; glad am I, George, that you killed my tree, for you have paid me for it a thousandfold. Such an act of heroism in my son is more worth than a thousand trees, though blossomed with silver and their fruits of purest gold."

That is the legend which, stripped of its rococo ornament, is served up to children of America. It has become part of the national creed and is there to stay.

But instead of happening in Mount Vernon in 1738 as alleged, the original incident most probably took place in the garden of one of the professors of Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1776. At that time Washington was already Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United Colonies.

In Marischal College there is a fine portrait, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of James Beattie, author of the successful poem, "The Minstrel," and Professor of Moral Philosophy at Marischal College. He had the misfortune to lose a most promising son, at the age of nineteen, in 1790. This boy had inherited his father's literary talents, and, at that early age, had already been appointed associate professor.

Four years after his death his father published a little volume of selections from the prose and verse writings of the son, and added a memoir of his youthful years. It is here that the simply-told account appears of his having injured a tree in the garden, and having owned up to it when questioned by his father.

The actors and stage properties are so similar to those in the episode incorporated in the Washington biography in 1806 as to make the conclusion inescapable that, in the interval between the first and fifth editions of his book, Parson Weems had seen this little volume of Professor Beattie's.

Probably, from his surname, he was a prudent Scot from the Kingdom of Fife, and had the wit to see that this story of a truthful boy deserved to be rescued from oblivion. His success was greater than he could ever have imagined.

As an example of the enduring influence of this little tale in America, I quote a paragraph from an American newspaper of February, 1932:

"Gallup, New Mexico.—On the way through New Mexico we learn that Albuquerque restaurants are 'Observing a Cherry Pie Week' in honour of George Washington and his tree."

Little do they think that they are also celebrating the virtue of a little Aberdeen boy in a Marischal College garden.

NORTHERN IRELAND

NEWs dispatches from the Ulster end of the Emerald Isle and reports from the American Consul at Belfast indicate that George Washington was remembered with honor by Northern Irish churchgoers on February 21, 1932, by the press on February 22 and by Americans and citizens of Northern Ireland on Washington's Birthday, Independence Day, and Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. Lucien Memminger, American Consul General at Belfast, reported that "on the evening of Thanksgiving Day a reception to commemorate the birth of George Washington was held at his

residence in Adelaide Park." The reception was attended by a mixed throng of American, English, and Irish citizens and officials. A musical program of selections from the days of Washington was enjoyed.

The American Consul explained to the assembled guests the meaning of the Bicentennial Celebration and told how the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission had been created by the American Congress to direct the celebration throughout the world. He continued:

All of the music that you are enjoying on this program, for instance, was furnished by the United States George

Washington Bicentennial Commission, and any of you may receive on request free literature that will enlighten you on the history of George Washington and his relations with your country. The first President of the United States you will discover was not the mere "rebel" that he was once pictured in this part of the world by ill-advised loyalists. He was a many-sided human being, a *man*, endowed with attributes by which he achieved liberty for his nation and yet left no hard feelings in the hearts of the British people. This is evidenced by the manner in which his name is being honored throughout the British Empire during this bicentenary of his birth.

Americans in all parts of the world have been asked to give thanks, on this day set apart for the purpose of thanksgiving, for the exalted life of her great hero, Washington. Let us here in Ireland do all in our power to perpetuate the ideals of our first President in our relations with the world about us. If we will do this, we shall have no need to fear for the brotherhood of the future.

The lofty attitude of the Irish press toward the Washington theme is indicated by the following editorial from the BELFAST TELEGRAPH, February 22, 1932:

For a hundred years and more the Americans have honored February 22 as being the birthday of George Washington. Today special honor is being paid to his memory because it is two hundred years since he was born. The passage of time has set him in a clearer light, but has diminished little of his fame. He had not the military genius of Napoleon, but his ambitions were less self-seeking. Instead of attempting to win a position of personal glory and supreme power, he devoted his talents, military and civil, to the establishment of the independence and the perpetuity of the liberties of his own country. He sought no financial reward. He coveted no public honors. He accomplished a wonderful revolution, and yet he has retained to this day the gratitude of his own people and the respect of other nations.

George Washington, as everyone knows, was of good English yeoman stock. His great-grandfather emigrated to America in 1657, having previously lived in Northamptonshire. The family settled at Bridges Creek, Virginia, and it was here that the future President of the States was born February 22 (Old Style, February 11), 1732. Nothing is known of his childhood, although several absurd stories, such as that of the hatchet and the cherry tree, are told about him. He seems to have been a good healthy boy of strong physique, with a sober-mindedness somewhat beyond his years. When he was fifteen years of age he removed to Mount Vernon, the residence of his half-brother, Lawrence. In this new environment he had access to books and good teachers. He became skilled in surveying, and at twenty was a competent manager of a great estate. He was fond of riding, fox-hunting, with a taste for dancing and theatricals. He was 6 ft. 3 ins. in height, with big limbs and hands, but not ungainly. He seems to have had more than his share of love affairs, but none led to marriage until in 1758 he fell in love with a rich young widow, Martha Custis (nee Dandridge). The Mount Vernon estate had now come into his possession through the death of his step-brother, and the combined estates of his wife and himself made him one of the richest men in the land. He kept open house with Southern hospitality, led the hunting, and was extremely popular.

He was, however, most industrious, punctual, and economical. He had several experiences of soldiering, and had proved himself a capable leader of men. The opportunity

to prove his mettle came to him when he was 45 years of age. For several years the American States had been restive under British rule. If George III, and his advisers, had displayed either sympathy or wisdom in their dealings with America the uneasiness could have been cured. But their only idea was that America must obey England. Americans regarded themselves as equals to the British people, they desired to govern themselves, and would gladly have adopted any scheme involving Dominion status had it been offered to them.

They objected, for example, to a Stamp Act imposed on them from Westminster, and they refused to pay a tea tax imposed in the same fashion, arguing they would pay no taxes unless they were represented in Parliament. When the next cargo of tea arrived in Boston Harbor a number of young Americans, disguised as Red Indians, boarded the ships and threw the tea overboard. This act, which is known to history as the Boston Tea Party, led to war with England. For seven years the war dragged on. At first Washington was in command of the Virginian troops only, but his ability came to be recognized.


After the Colonists had been defeated at the Battle of Bunker Hill in 1775, he was chosen as Commander-in-Chief of all the American forces. He refused all payment except bare expenses. He showed business genius combined with military enterprise in his command. He put recruiting on a proper basis, he reorganized the provision of food and munitions, and by his bravery and enthusiasm inspired the troops. He drove the English out of Boston, he captured General Cornwallis, and presided over the group of leaders who drew up the Declaration of Independence. When the United States of America was set up as an independent Republic, George Washington was chosen as its first President. There were many who wished that he should be entitled King, but he withdrew in horror from such a plan.

To follow his career as President would be to write a history of America through the eight years most creative in its existence. After the war there was chaos. No institutions of government had been in existence previously and there were few men capable of managing them. To the task of producing order out of chaos Washington brought the same qualities which had helped him to win the War of Independence—the same methodical precision, sober judgment, honesty of purpose, and dignity of character.

He saw that the great failing of the Colonists lay in their happy-go-lucky disrespect for authority, a disrespect which is bringing still on the States its nemesis of graft and lawlessness. He urged as the chief purposes of his Presidency:—A union of the States under one Federal head, a sacred regard to public justice, and the adoption of a proper peace establishment. He thought America should stand aloof from the conflicts of Europe. He resigned the Presidency in 1796 and returned to live in seclusion with his wife at Mount Vernon, where he died three years later. A phrase used by General Lee in his tribute to Washington's memory has become almost colloquial in America: "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

When news came to England that Washington was dead the British Fleet lowered their flags to half-mast in his honor. He was one of the most disinterested patriots of his own or any day. He used to say: "Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire, conscience," and he always endeavored to live up to this principle. The Americans adopted his family arms, Stars and Stripes, as the basis of their national flag; they built their capital city beside Mount Vernon, and then they called it Washington. Not content with these honors paid to his memory, they named a State of the Union after him, and they have given him first place in their hearts of all their national celebrities.

AUSTRALIA

N AUSTRALIA the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington was celebrated by Australians, Americans and other English-speaking groups with real enthusiasm. The newspapers expressed the measure of respect in the hearts of the people of that great Continent for George Washington in an impressive outpouring of tribute on February 22, Independence Day and Thanksgiving Day, 1932.

Although Australia was not colonized by white men until fifty years after the birth of George Washington, it celebrated the great patriot's Bicentennial for the reason that Australia has a deep and inherent respect for George Washington and the ideals symbolized in him; because Australia is indebted, indirectly, to George Washington for its own existence as a colony and later as a Federation of States, and because Australia is part of the great British Commonwealth of Nations, all parts of which gave honor to America's greatest hero.

The newspapers, especially of Sydney, Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne and Brisbane, devoted generous space to reports of the various Celebrations in which the people of Australia joined Americans in a great Bicentennial Ball, a commemorative meeting and a library display at Melbourne and a Consulate reception at Adelaide.

Telling of the plans for the celebration of the Bicentennial THE DAILY TELEGRAPH of Sidney said: "After all, George Washington was the step-father (shall we say) of Australia, as well as the father of his country. Australia would not have been settled when it was but for the success of the American Revolution."

THE ADVERTISER, Adelaide, in an editorial entitled "Washington's Bicentenary," sounded high praise for General Washington and recounted many of his patriotism-building achievements. Particularly is the value of his services in the formulation of the Constitution of the United States recognized and attention is called to the fact that Australia's own constitution is largely based upon the American instrument.

When it is realized that without Washington's leadership and inspiration the American Revolu-

tion might not have wrought freedom for the Colonies and with this freedom served to divert the attention of loyal English colonizers to other worlds to conquer—Australia, among the number—the true significance of what THE DAILY TELEGRAPH says is apparent. And when it is brought to mind that back of the magnificence of the Constitution of the United States, the pattern for Australia's government, was the guiding genius of Washington and the wise statesmanship of his contemporaries, the truth of the conclusions drawn by THE ADVERTISER cannot be gainsaid.

With these introductory thoughts in mind let us go more fully into the details of the Bicentennial in Australia:

JULY 4 IN AUSTRALIA

It seemed like Christmas in Charleston, S. C., or Savannah, Ga., on the Fourth of July, 1932, in Adelaide, South Australia. Poinsettias, log fires, and candle light in the early dusk of a rather chilly afternoon warmed the hearts of those seventy Australians and fourteen Americans who gathered at the American Consulate to celebrate in honor of George Washington. In this picturesque setting 11,800 miles from Broadway the celebrants raised their voices to the tunes of "Father of the Land We Love" and the proposed state song of South Australia, "Song of Australia"; and the candle light cast a flickering glow on the features of America's first president, whose portrait hung among the folds of the flags of the two countries.

Sir Josiah Symon, K.C., K.C.M.G., one of Australia's first-in-war-first-in-peace patriots, who in the future will be enshrined in the hearts of all Australians as one of the framers of their Constitution and formerly a Federal Senator, bore testimony of the high attributes of Washington, Hamilton, Franklin, Jefferson, and other Americans instrumental in the founding and preservation of the United States. He said:

There was a supreme wisdom guiding Washington through the network of anxieties created by the enemies of his leadership at every stage of the conflict of arms and emotions that ended in American Independence, Sir Josiah affirmed. I know from personal experience the gigantic task of creating a form of government for a democratic people. The creators

are subject to intrigues, to political factionalism, to personal ambitions, to filibusters and criticism. The utmost in patience and diplomacy is necessary to bring such a Herculean task to a successful culmination. Australia was fortunate in having as a pattern, when we decided to frame our own Constitution, the great governmental instrument that pilots the United States and which George Washington helped develop from a meleé of political thought and state-right ambition into a perfected code under which future generations could live and prosper.

Henry M. Wolcott, American Consul at Adelaide, and the host at the gathering, said that the government and people of the United States feel justifiably proud of the fact that so great a nation as Australia would emulate the American form of government. He affirmed in the words of Lincoln, "that American government was conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." Australia has fostered this same idea from its colonial days and it is to be expected that under wise leadership Australia will continue to flourish economically and to hold its enviable place in the diplomatic circles of the world.

WELCOMED BY CONSUL

Consul Wolcott welcomed, in the name of his government, all of the guests, among whom were the following distinguished Australians: Lord Mayor of Adelaide, the Right Honorable C. R. J. Glover; Alderman George McEwin, President of the English Speaking Union; the Honorable A. A. Simpson, ex-Mayor and Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce; Colonel Edward Deaner, D.S.O., V.D.; Colonel Tristram James, members of the local consular body and other representative Australians.

The portrait of Washington that was dedicated at this splendid event was later presented to the Y. M. C. A. in Adelaide where it now hangs in a conspicuous place for all members and visitors to view. The Consul reports also that in honor of George Washington he presented several volumes of American History, including Truslow Adams "Epic of America" and Bicentennial literature to public libraries in Adelaide.

Of particular significance, the Consul says, was the attitude of the Adelaide Press with respect to the Bicentennial. Full accounts of the reception at the Consulate appeared in the ADELAIDE ADVERTISER and the ADELAIDE NEWS together with the picture of the American flag and George Washington. On Washington's birthday the ADELAIDE

ADVERTISER, in editorial form, outlined the life and achievements of George Washington as follows:

"The world knows nothing of its greatest men." Fortunately the much quoted aphorism of Philip van Artevelde is not true in all cases, for, if it were, biographical literature would be deprived of one of its principal glories, in George Washington, the Bicentenary of whose birth in Virginia will be celebrated next week. He is the subject of many volumes, historic, military, constitutional, and anecdotal, and his own writings were not meagre in quantity or substance, so that those who, with tongue or pen, will presently be sounding his praises on both sides of the Atlantic, will not find themselves gruelled for lack of matter. Only the other day THE ADVERTISER noticed in its literary columns the latest contribution to the epic story of the War of Independence in the shape of a voluminous monograph which naturally was chiefly concerned with the part played in that eventful struggle by the Commander-in-Chief of the rebel forces. In the light of a century and a half of research, it is able to ascribe the success of the Americans less to their own prowess, than to the strategic blunders of Lord Cornwallis, and—a great factor—to the accession of strength derived from the co-operation of the French fleet, whose superiority to the available British warships deranged the plans of the generals and fatally disheartened their army.

Apparently, the military genius of the war was not George Washington, but Nathaniel Greene, who, by taking the fearful risk of dividing forces already small, fatally harassed Cornwallis in guerilla tactics—in his own words, "fighting, getting beaten, and fighting again," and becoming in turn pursued and pursuer. But while Washington might have been supplanted in the field by Greene without much injury to the American cause, it was the extraordinary diplomatic skill and tact of the former which carried America through her early post-war difficulties. For a time it seemed as though the independence which had been won so laboriously was to be wrecked by the jealousies of the individual States, which had been so long "colonies" with their own traditions and prejudices, that they found it difficult to bring themselves to submit to any general head. The constitution on which our own is so largely based, is often spoken of as a masterpiece, but it was in reality a compromise. So far, indeed, from being regarded by the leading members of the convention that framed it as perfect, or even as an approach to what might, in other circumstances, have been formulated, many of them despaired at times of ever being able to weld the thirteen colonies into anything like a nation; and only dread of the dangers which their isolated weakness would have invited compelled the assent of the various communities to the compact which, in 1789, brought the labors of the Congress of the Confederation to an end. But these difficulties only reflected the greater lustre on Washington, when he was called upon as the first President to rule like a pedagogue this refractory school. His way to the Presidency was not plain sailing. In the eyes of the world, Washington was the father of the New Nation, the one man to whom the most malignant enemies of the independent Provinces united in according respect, and even admiration. The Presidential College was not, however, in those days chosen by the people. In most of the States, the local legislatures arrogated to themselves that privilege, and in New York so bitter were the feelings between the Assembly, which was in the hands of the anti-Federalists led by Clinton, and the Senate, which was controlled by Hamilton and the Federalists, that no electors were chosen.

Hence the State in which, for the time being, the Capitol was placed did not cast a vote in the great Presidential election, and, during the first session of Congress under the constitution, had no representative on the floor of the Senate.

New Hampshire all but disfranchised itself in a similar manner, and so torn by faction were the other States that when the sixty-nine electors met, not six of them were formally pledged to support any particular candidate, not that any other choice than the national hero was possible. But, "fickle as the restless sea," the masses soon ceased to be of one mind as to the character of their leader; and the varying estimates formed of that character give point to Robert Walpole's exclamation, "Don't talk to me of history, for that I know is false!" Even when the facts are clear, their interpretation is often a matter of controversy. It is certain, for example, that Jefferson was given the highest post in Washington's Cabinet, notwithstanding that he led the opposition to the constitution and thus established himself a political opponent of Washington. Was this magnanimity on the latter's part, or was it, as his critics still say, ignorance of Jefferson's constitutional views? If we adopt the rule of the law courts and give Washington the benefit of the doubt, we may dismiss most of the charges against him, and for the rest admit extenuating circumstances in the provocation he received from his foes who, as he said in a letter still extant, attacked him in terms that could "scarcely be applied to a Nero, a notorious defaulter, or even a common pickpocket." One accusation was that, like Cromwell, he aspired to royal honors, an allegation which seems to have had no better foundation than the sparing use he made of his hand, which he held behind him at Presidential receptions, substituting for the usual handshake a stately and perhaps too distant bow. He certainly never forgot the aristocratic stock in the North of England from which he descended; and if he "gave himself airs" on the strength of it, the fault was a venial one to set against the benefit his country derived from his highmindedness, courage, and public spirit. The love of liberty which inspired his protest against the encroachment on it by the Government of George III, was shown in his advocacy of the legislative abolition of slavery, and the emancipation by will of his own slaves, the aged and infirm among whom he generously supported. Not all the anecdotes recorded of him are correct; but he would be remembered, if for nothing else, for having involuntarily endowed his countrymen with the generic term "Brother Jonathan," a playful appellation he was frequently heard to apply to his secretary, Colonel Jonathan Trumbull. The Bicentenary is not to pass unregarded in Great Britain, where, according to the preparations, there will be a liberal display of the Stars and Stripes. Such a demonstration will appeal to the American mind, which even in W. H. Lecky's day had come to take a more kindly view of the British case, recognising, as that historian puts it, that, if taxing America was a blunder, yet it did not spring from selfish motives, since every penny raised was to be devoted to the defence of the thirteen colonies against French or other aggression.

STREETS NAMED FOR WASHINGTON

The American Consul in Sydney, Australia, Roger Culver Tredwell, motivated by the Bicentennial, made diligent inquiry into the question as to whether there were any places or objects in Australia named for George Washington. He discovered that on the Island of Tasmania, the City of Hobart, there was a Washington Street, and likewise two Washington streets in the suburbs of Sydney, in Bexley and Rockdale, in the city proper and there are three thoroughfares bearing the name of Washington; Washington Place, Washington Lane and Washington Street.

The Consul submitted this information to show the past regard in Australia in honoring this great man.

WASHINGTON HONORED IN MELBOURNE

Melbourne, Australia's second largest city and capital of the state of Victoria, asked itself during 1932 "What manner of man was this soldier-statesman, Washington, who is thus internationally honored?" The answer to the question was given by way of public and editorial tribute, by a series of articles on the biographical details of Washington's life and a library display of documents and letters contemporaneous with colonial America.

What THE SUN, Melbourne newspaper, terms "Melbourne's Washington Bicentenary celebration" was held on September 1, 1932, in Melba Hall. The event was in the nature of a public testimonial and was arranged by authority of the city officials and under the direction of the Bureau of Social and International Affairs. At the head of this institution is Mr. Herbert Brookes, former Australian Commissioner General to the United States.

To Mr. Brookes must go the credit for bringing about this celebration. While on duty in the United States Mr. Brookes became acquainted with Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart at the Cosmos Club in Washington, D. C. At the time Dr. Hart was Historian for the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. He explained the international significance of the George Washington year to Mr. Brookes, who later returned to Australia filled with the desire to stage a suitable celebration in his homeland.

ENTHUSIASM BRINGS RESULTS

That this enthusiasm took material form is evident from correspondence had by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission with Nora W. Collisson, secretary of the Bureau of Social and Industrial Affairs, who says in a letter of March 30, 1932:

Both as a gesture of friendship towards your great country and as an opportunity of valuable educational work among our own people, we strongly feel that the opportunity of joining in the world-wide celebrations, in connection with the Bicentennial is one of which we should take full advantage. We shall deem it a privilege to celebrate as splendidly as lies within our means, the glorious anniversary that your nation is commemorating.

The Bureau of Social and International Affairs in Australia is a central secretarial and organizing service for international societies including the League of Nations and the Institute of Pacific relations. It carries on its educational and pacific activities through the schools, county centers, women's clubs, the radio and quasi-governmental organizations. Consequently, the sponsorship of a George Washington event by this organization was at once dignified and far-reaching in effect.

The first part of the program consisted of an address by Mr. Bernard Heinze upon the subject "Music Contemporaneous with the Time of Washington." This address was especially interesting, being punctuated by music dedicated to Washington in his day and rendered for the event by a string quartet and two vocal soloists.

The principal address of the evening was delivered by Mr. Brookes and it was thought so splendid a discourse that it was later issued in pamphlet form by the Victoria Protestant Federation and circulated in considerable number. We herewith quote Mr. Brookes' address in full:

Let us now praise famous men and the fathers who have begotten us. Leaders of the people by their counsel, wise and eloquent in their instructions, all these were honoured in their generations and were the glory of their times. Their bodies are buried in peace, but their name liveth for evermore.—Ecclesiasticus, The Apocrypha.

No wonder that their glory standeth, when all dissemblers have passed away.—Translation from a Tamil manuscript.

He is like a tree planted by a stream, that bears fruit in due season, with leaves that never fade; whatever he does he prospers.—The Psalms.

The mind and soul of a great nation has been directed for decades upon the character and achievements of George Washington. No historic personality has ever won the reverence and affection of so many millions of people in so short a period of time.

During this year, from February the 22nd to November the 24th the Bicentennial commemoration of his birth has been arranged throughout the United States and, indeed, in every country of the world. Every hour of his life has been carefully investigated by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission which has been engaged for the past three years in making arrangements for the ceremonies on a nation-wide scale.

No detail of his life as a man, as a soldier, as a citizen, as an American, as founder of the Republic and father of his country has been left unexplored. There would be no justification, save from the point of view of an International gesture, to turn over this already intensely cultivated soil. I want to do something quite different to-night, something, I hope, worth while and something which the average American speaker generally avoids even if he has, which is questionable, an understanding of the particular point of view set forth to-night.

It has become far too customary in this modern world, and especially among ourselves, to associate with one's conception of the United States of America a composite picture of high

power salesmanship, super criminality, corruption, sensuality and reckless lawlessness.

Let us turn away to-night from this partial view and concentrate our attention on the dimension and dramatic interest of one of the greatest and most characteristic products of American civilisation.

The world, and especially America, knows George Washington as the father of his country, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

To this aspect of his life nothing can be added, so carefully has every sixty seconds been traversed by his biographers. He himself has been of great assistance to them by reason of the fact that, in addition to having made innumerable contacts with individuals who have left records of his personality, he himself kept a diary and was, moreover, a most voluminous letter writer.

Naturally, I do not desire to dwell on this aspect of the man, though, of course, one must inevitably pay one's homage to his greatness and his achievement in this regard. Rather do I desire to concentrate upon some aspects of his character and his life which stamp him as the greatest and truest of Colonial Englishmen and the finest flower of English civilisation of the eighteenth century British Empire—an Empire which easily transcended anything of the kind that had existed up until that time in the history of the world. While it is perfectly true that it had not yet reached the highest possible point in Imperial relationship, and had yet to discover by trial and error what were the exact functions, what the limits, and what the spheres of influence, respectively, of the Motherland and her Colonies, nevertheless it was "facile princeps" amongst the colonising nations of the world.

I want to re-create very briefly a conception of that Empire in rough, bold outlines, in order to reveal the environment and the conflicting ideals that obtained in this, the freest Empire the world has yet witnessed. I want to discover our man, George Washington, in this setting, living and moving to high and dramatic issues, driven by the force of circumstances and by his own conceptions of freedom, justice, fair play, and the will of God.

My hand shall be guided by those modern American historians who have practised the divine art of reconstructing the past. Chief amongst these, whom I select, are Beard and Beck and Butler, Hart and Channing and Vantyne, Truslow Adams, and Munro.

With their aid let us try to visualise the environment of the thirteen English colonies on the east coast of North America towards the end of the eighteenth century as far as it is possible in a few brief minutes.

I have chosen these historians as a guarantee that my foundations are laid secure upon the foremost research workers in the United States. It cannot, therefore, be argued that I am raising my superstructure upon a false bottom. Granted it will sound very strange to most American ears, accustomed as they are to hearing about their leaders of the past invariably and hopelessly entangled in a mesh of myth and legend having no more foundation in fact than the myths and legends of ancient Greece and Rome.

Following close upon the heels of the dissolution of the Feudal system in England, which was the first country in Continental Europe to witness this spectacle, and accompanying the emancipation of the minds of men as a result of the renaissance, there went a moral revival which found its expression in the Reformation and subsequently in the counter-Reformation. The outlook on life was enlarged. The submission to restraint by either King or Church began to be challenged.

The break-up of the Feudal system in the United Kingdom resulted in men and women being sundered from their enforced attachment to the land, cast adrift and induced or compelled to migrate to wherever opportunity beckoned. In

addition to this a bourgeoisie had been growing up in the cities and towns with capital to invest in enterprises, such as land settlement overseas. The lure of the new and more spacious world stimulated an enthusiasm for such development.

Yeomen, farmers and farm labourers, without ties to the soil or institutions or classes, were also eager to seek fresh fields and pastures new.

The freer position of woman in the United Kingdom fitted her as an admirable partner for the settler, the hunter, and frontiersman. Such women, both as mothers and wives, were skilled in many crafts, and along with the man constituted a unit that was capable of subduing the wilderness or the forest under conditions of perfect freedom, and in great measure accounted for the success of the Anglo-Saxon settlements as opposed to the Latin.

The influence of corporations in establishing settlements, developing self-dependence, and self-determination in the new lands which had been discovered by Columbus was unique.

In addition to this, the harsh measures adopted, both in Church and State under the Stuarts and the Archbishops, which conspired to enforce the supremacy of the King and conformity in religion, constituted an additional inducement and increased the flood of migrants.

Furthermore, the peculiar genius of the English people themselves for political and religious freedom was another factor contributing to their success. The philosophy of the rights of man developed by political thinkers like Locke, whose tercentenary falls this year, and Bentham and Hobbes; and the sovereignty of the individual soul as opposed to the divine right of King or Priest as asserted by the reformers, possessed their souls and qualified them as pioneers of a new civilisation in a new world.

In this way it will be seen that, in addition to those multitudes who went to the new world to better their material condition and prospects, there were other multitudes who sought freedom from the tyranny of the throne and the church, each of which assisted the other in their claim to authority. Furthermore, when England herself was plunged at a later date into the struggles of the Civil War, the issue of which temporarily removed these tyrannies within the United Kingdom, there developed another stream of migrants to the new world who, faithful to the Stuart cause, the Roman Catholic Church and the Established Church, fled from the tyranny of Parliament and the Protector and sought refuge in the colonies across the Atlantic and, for the most part, in the more southern ones of Virginia and Maryland.

Thuswise it developed that there were to be found in the colonies of America pilgrims and Puritans and dissenters in the northern and middle States, and Royalists and Episcopalians and Roman Catholics in the southern States.

For approximately 150 years, these subjects of the King and the English Empire were in constant contact with the frontier and frontier conditions of freedom, and were left for the most part for a considerable portion of this time to their own devices, with the result that English institutions and the English genius for freedom, political and religious, developed even more rapidly than in the Motherland.

We know, as a matter of fact, how, even as far back as around the year 1670, trouble arose when the Stuart King tried to enforce certain restrictions on the people of Massachusetts which, be it noted, was just a little over 100 years before the War of Independence.

One of the first cases of colonial defiance of the English Government was in 1664, when Charles II sent commissioners to regulate New England. At the mere hint that Massachusetts was to be asked to admit the substitution of the new Charter establishing a royal colony in place of their Corporate Charter with its self-rule, the Puritan rulers put their Charter in safe hands, manned the harbour forts, set new

guns on its ramparts, and petitioned the King to let their law and liberties live.

"And it was so."

And their laws and their liberties grew by what they fed on and became more and more ingrained.

A similar spirit developed in varying degrees in the other colonies, so that by the middle of the eighteenth century the Lower House in nearly all the colonies had accepted, in practice at least, the powers and privileges of the British House of Commons, and, protest as they would the English authorities seemed unable to curb them.

When we turn to the more southern States we observe the growth of a similar self-dependence. In Virginia, the House of Burgesses supervised most expenditures, aside from the salary of the Governor, by insisting on their own right to appoint their own treasurer. To demand this right and to gain it was but to repeat in an American province the exercise of a right which Parliament first successfully asserted over Henry IV two centuries before in the Motherland.

In such an environment and with such a spirit English colonies lived and moved deeper into Democracy.

Of a truth, American civil liberty and American political institutions began wherever civil liberty and English political institutions began. Magna Charta and the rise of the power of Parliament are part of American history.

The Petition of Right and the Bill of Right applied to and directly affected the inhabitants of the American colony. By general consent and by explicit provision in some of the earlier state constitutions in America the common law of England was incorporated as part of American law.

It must be remembered that the American colonies were English constitutions worked for the most part by English men, although under new conditions, and that they cannot possibly be understood without a knowledge of the British Imperial system of which they were so essential a part.

To form any adequate conception of the Imperial situation in the eighteenth century, and to understand England's position and that of her colonies, we must place ourselves in a world not wholly unhappy under absolutism, and for which the curtain had not yet been lifted upon the stage where democracy was to take the leading part in the drama. We must see England, not yet fully prepared, compelled to solve at once the problem of Imperial organisation, and with such dim light as the experience of mankind then offered.

The lessons of history, the lamp of reason, the observation of contemporary colonizing nations were not sufficient guides to the upper regions of Imperial statesmanship. Unable to penetrate the veil that hid Great Britain's own successful future in Canada and Australia, and her other self-governing dependencies, the choice seemed to her statesmen to lie between letting the colonies set up for themselves like Greek cities . . . or in mild imitation of Rome and Spain, to keep them in a state of at least partial subordination.

The plan actually attempted, that of centralizing the control of the colonies, was chosen with perfectly good intent on the part of the British Government, but because of the whole colonial experience in the freedom-giving life of the American forest, it looked to the Colonial like a plot to establish tyranny.

In 1763 British Imperial attainment had reached the crest of the wave upon which it had been rising since the days of Raleigh. Not even the most dismal Cassandra would then have prophesied an approaching loss of half the Empire which had been growing so rapidly for one hundred and fifty years.

No less a person than Chief Justice Marshall, however, is authority for the statement that "at no period of time was the attachment of the colonies to the mother country so strong, or more general, than in 1763, when the definitive articles of the treaty which restored peace to Great Britain, France, and Spain were signed!"

As can be seen to-day, Great Britain was so nearly in sight

of the promised land that one wonders why she did not enter in and possess it.

But there was some distance to be traversed still.

Had the men who held in their hands the fate of the King's dominions looked less to theories of the imperial law and more to what was actually going on within the Empire, a federal solution would have been all in their grasp.

It had long been the custom for the Crown, the active instrument for Imperial Government, to control through instructed officers many colonial affairs. Its charge throughout the Empire of the navy, and army, of war and peace, of all foreign affairs was scarcely opposed. The colonial postoffice was in its charge, Indian trade and affairs were being taken over, as was the regulation of the back lands and the building of new colonies. Imperial trade and navigation laws were enforced by the Crown, and though offensive in a degree to the colonists, the right was little questioned.

On the other hand, the colonies levied their own local taxes and looked after their own internal police. They even contributed in a niggardly way, but of their own will, to the defence of the Empire. They managed a multitude of the concerns of the colonists' daily life with only a little nagging from the royal governor.

Great Britain had, by 1760, a working plan that was federal, a political system in which the usual powers of government, separated and distinguished, were distributed between governments accustomed to keep within their own spheres and to exercise only their proper quotas of authority.

Except for the disputed right of Parliament, the central authority to exact money directly from the colonists for imperial use, the scheme of distribution of powers which, a generation later, was to be embodied in the American Federal Constitution was already the practice of the British Empire.

But alas for the majesty of the Empire, it was upon this very rock it split and bifurcated into two great segments of the English-speaking world.

Fundamentally, it will be found that beneath all the conflicting claims and causes of disagreement one alone stands out pre-eminent and sufficient. The Parliament at Westminster challenged the Parliaments of the Colonies, and in particular those of Massachusetts and Virginia. Herein was the real cause of the rupture, concealed as it is so frequently beneath the assertion of unjust claims by a tyrant king.

The unfortunate thing for the British Empire of that day was the fact that the Parliament at Westminster lagged behind those of its daughters in the colonies in America, which had become, during well nigh one hundred years of development under frontier and distant conditions, free to respond to the ideals and aims of the American democracy. Whereas in the United Kingdom, and especially in England, the Parliament at Westminster unfortunately only represented a minority of the English democracy until half a century later, when the great Reform Bill helped to make vocal a greater percentage of the English electorate.

Herein lies the real explanation of the clash of the systems and the challenge and claim of the freer colonies. Devolution—Imperial Devolution—had not been then completely discovered, although that same English Empire came so close to it that it is almost a marvel that it did not then materialize.

The battle of the Parliaments was waged at the Philadelphia Convention behind closed doors, between Englishmen of the Colonies of such intellectual stature as the world had not, and has not since, witnessed. In their hearts the majority were still loyal to the Empire and the throne, and agreed to the Declaration of Independence only as a threat to force a compromise with King and Parliament satisfactory to the Colonial claims.

But the feeling outside was rebellious and resentful in many quarters, and was aggravated by the propaganda of an active and vigorous minority, chiefly from Massachusetts and Vir-

ginia, who saw to it that such conflicts arose as to make compromise impossible. And so the Revolution was launched and the Second English Civil War was fought, not on the soil of the Motherland, but in her Colonial possessions, fought by Englishmen against a handful of other loyal subjects with a section of the British Fleet and thousands of hired mercenaries who were continually deserting to the rebel colonists.

It has been estimated, says Butler, that by 1776, when the population of the Colonies amounted to something more than two millions, two-thirds were English stock, one-sixth of Scotch-Irish stock, one-tenth of German stock, and the remainder of other race origin. Nevertheless, it was from those of English stock that the chief impulses to revolution came. It was by them that the fires of discontent were fed, and it was largely under their leadership that national independence was achieved.

Read the signatures to the Declaration of Independence and marvel when you find other than an English name.

The British Empire, says Van Tyne, was doomed to be broken asunder, but it was brought to that disaster by the insistent demand of Englishmen in America for the full enjoyment of those liberties which England had fostered beyond any other country of the world.

The Revolution developed out of this Imperial evolution and struggle. Independence was won by thirteen English colonies to develop their English institutions in their own way. And the Constitution of the United States was framed by Englishmen along the lines of English tradition, English law, and English constitutional government.

As the Harvard American historian, T. B. Munro, has written, "The makers of the American Constitution neither began nor finished their work in the summer of 1787. Their descendants have kept bravely at their work ever since the great convention at Philadelphia adjourned."

And may I add their descendants at Westminster, at Ottawa, and in Australia and New Zealand and in South Africa and in the British Islands of the Seven Seas have likewise devoted themselves to the fashioning of this constitutional instrumentality. With none of them has the perfect instrument yet been devised. But it shall yet emerge somewhere within the English-speaking Union.

This, then, is the stage upon which, and the environment in which, one of the great epic dramas of history was played to the bitter end and turned the current of history. And this was the spirit of the age. Behold the actors.

Statesmen and politicians and lawyers on the one side in the Motherland struggling with constitutional and imperial problems and just missing the solution which had hitherto never troubled the Empires of the past to discover. On the other side a group of colonial parliamentarians in the thirteen colonies on the American seaboard, of such political calibre and mentality and character as had scarcely been seen in the world before.

And behold, out of their midst steps forth into the position of leadership and command the majestic figure of George Washington.

He was the living embodiment of all these forward-looking Colonial principles. In him they were made flesh and walked glorified. In presenting these ideas I have at the same time revealed in part the soul of George Washington.

No one amongst the two million and more colonists approached him as a full-orbed personality, not even such giants as Benjamin Franklin, Jefferson, Hamilton, and the rest.

This great Colonial Englishman and Virginian gentleman had no peers among his contemporaries, and of a truth there were many giants in those particular days. His forbears in England had been loyal supporters of the Stuart cause. They were Royalists and fought with the King against Parliament. And when that cause was lost decided to sacrifice all and

leave the United Kingdom and settle in the colony of Virginia rather than submit to what they regarded as the tyranny of the Commonwealth Parliament and Protector.

Viewed from any other standpoint than that of "*Sub specie æternitatis*," the Muse of history might appear to have an ironic strain in her character. Who would have suspected that the great grandson of that ardent young Royalist, John Washington, who migrated when the King of England was beheaded, would become in his day and generation the leader of a colonial rebellion against the same throne which had to a degree by then changed its personnel from the House of Stuart to the House of Hanover? And yet the philosophic student of history is accustomed to such apparent "*volte faces*" and paradoxes with the generations and is forced to admit that God is wiser than man.

John Washington fled his country and founded his family fortunes in Virginia. Another relative and predecessor who lived in England, Lawrence Washington, was a well-to-do wool merchant and Mayor of Northampton. He built Sulgrave Manor in the heart of rural England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was a Bencher of Gray's Inn. This Inn not only suggested the design of the building in Philadelphia wherein the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were both written, but supplied inspiration to many of the leaders of colonial thought.

It is surely more than a coincidence that the Washington family's coat-of-arms—two red bars and three stars—suggested the conception of the flag of the Republic. "*Old Glory*," in all probability, then, with her additional stars and bars for the States that were formed and embraced within the federation subsequently, is even more English than the Union Jack in its origins.

The world knows well the outstanding incidents in George Washington's career. His early youth was lived in close contact with the soil and the life of the farmer. After his school days were over he launched out on the career of a surveyor, and in pursuit of his profession spent several years in this work out on the frontiers and amidst the forests and mountains of the hinterland. How well he got to learn its capabilities and its possibilities! His family and himself invested in the land settlement schemes of those days and held great areas of this virgin country which was the happy hunting grounds of the Red Indians. France was disputing the claim to expansion in this new world and was throwing a line of forts down along the Mississippi valley from the Great Lakes and Canada.

Washington is sent to negotiate by the English Governor of Virginia, and subsequently leads the Colonial militia and joins the staff of the English General engaged in contesting the claims of France.

Disaster, defeat and failure at first, for which he is in no way responsible, was followed by complete and ultimate success subsequently, with laurels of renown for Washington. Then follows the triumph of the English and the attempt to organise this new Empire, which led to the rebellion and, under the leadership of Washington, the Declaration of Independence and the framing of the Constitution.

The soldiers and their general offer him the Crown and throne of the new England in the West. His reply and refusal makes a being like Napoleon look a pigmy alongside his majestic stature, with its self-effacing, man-loving, and God-trusting characteristics.

And then at a later date, when his country had been steered through the perils and pitfalls of its earliest years by his wise leadership as President, he makes the second great renunciation and refuses the third term of office as President, in part as an example to all future aspirants, and in part to demonstrate that he has no designs on a permanent rulership under cover of the title of President.

Surely in this regard he transcends that other great English-

man, Cromwell, from whose life and work he drew such inspiration. I need not traverse the incidents in his life story any further, save in one direction only, and that with an object to support the aspect I am endeavoring to emphasize.

Not only was he for many years a good and efficient and loyal soldier of the King, but he had in his early life set his heart upon a commission in the Royal Navy. His half-brother, Lawrence, who had been a Captain under Admiral Vernon, in command of the English fleet in the West Indies, and who, on retiring through illness, settled on his farm lands in Virginia and called the place Mount Vernon, after his commander, encouraged his brother, George, whom he deeply loved, in his ambition, and purchased for him the necessary outfit and arranged for him to enter the service. George was on the point of departure when the two brothers visited their mother on the farm she managed since she lost her own husband, and broached the subject. Mary, his mother, forbade her young son to go, and was so adamant that he, after one of the heroic struggles of his career, yielded obedience to his beloved mother.

Thuswise did the Sentinel of this world, that slumbers not nor sleeps, shape this youth into an instrument to accomplish His will in quite another direction.

The freer step, the fuller breath,
The wide horizon's grander view,
The sense of life that knows no death,
The Life that maketh all things new.

So in very truth the spirit of God moves over the lives of men all powerful as the wind that blows, and viewless, too.

And so this exquisite Puritan and grave cavalier, this spiritually-minded man of the world, was chosen by the Eternal to become the father of his country and the founder of a new and great Republic.

But this does not alter the fact that he is and was one of those stars of greater magnitude that shine forever within the English-speaking constellation.

In the education of mankind, as of the individual, it is not the times of peaceful and gainful prosperity that test the character, light up the thoughts, and quicken the hearts of men. On the contrary, as Martineau had said, it is in the days of peril, in the crises of anguish, that the force of character steps forth, and constitutes itself, and under some high and daring guidance, finds a footing on the rock and retakes the citadel of hope.

Had Thebes never been humbled she would have found in Epanimondas no deliverer to illuminate her page in history. Had Athens never been abandoned to the Persian invader, there would have been no magic in the name of Marathon of Salamis.

Had Rome seen nothing but an Augustan age, she might have had historians if there had been any history to tell, and poets, if they could dispense with high admirations and sing without the material of great actions, and philosophers if the problems of the world had ever agitated the sleeping experiences of men. But it was tyranny of Tarquin that created the Republic, it was from the cloud of Carthaginian invasion that Scipio emerged, it was amid the shame of spreading corruption that the noble protest of Stoic virtue arose, and mingled a melancholy majesty with the Empire's fall. Nor is it otherwise with any State that has earned a remembrance of itself.

Had it not been for the struggles and sacrifices endured during the War of Independence, the colonists would never have won a place in the eyes of the world or on the page of history in the way they did.

A world without a contingency or an agony could have no hero and no saint. Without Valley Forge and the crossing of the Delaware, or some such similar experiences, Washington

would have pursued the even tenor of his way and life at Mount Vernon, and the world would have never known one of its greatest heroes.

There never was a time in all probability, when life was so strenuous, intense and complex as it is in the whirl of civilization today.

The clank and clamor of its vast machine. Competition and publicity crowding out leisure and privacy. Peace of mind lost in the nervous hurry. The consuming and thronging interests of business and the business-like character of our amusements leave little room for a quiet composure of soul; and life, which should be liberty, becomes imprisonment, as that present-day saint, Francis G. Peabody, has said.

The contemplation of a soul like Washington's gives us peace and hangs a compass in our lives, and enables us to steer our vessel over the wildest waters and through the darkest nights.

The Constitutional historian, Beck, has said, "The ages have enthroned him in the great arena of history as a Homeric king of men, and before him the unending generations pass with the salutation,

MORITURI TE SALUTAMUS."

His pre-eminence can be tested by the fact that if the wise and good of all the cultural nations of our present civilization were asked to select the three noblest characters of history, the name of George Washington would be on almost every list. Name another of whom this could be said.

Today, as always, his character is, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land, it is their noblest heritage.

Any eulogy must be inadequate, for the immortal substance of his reputation defies definition, and posterity contents itself by saying, with Abraham Lincoln, "In solemn awe pronounce his name, and in its naked deathless splendor, leave it shining on."

OTHER EVENTS IN MELBOURNE

Although the public celebration on September 1 in Melbourne was perhaps the outstanding contribution to the Bicentennial in Australia, there were other Washington commemorative events in Melbourne during the year. Notable among these was a Bicentenary ball on the evening of July 4. This social function was under the auspices of the English Speaking Union and was held in one of the large halls in the city. Mr. Herbert Brookes, Vice President of the Union, and Mrs. Brookes, and the American Consul and Mrs. John W. Dye received the guests, among whom were prominent Australians and Americans resident in Victoria. The display of American and Australian flags, the rendering of patriotic music of both countries, and the general atmosphere of camaraderie at the ball made it one to be long remembered in the relations of the two great continents.

The public library in Melbourne displayed in its main reading room beginning July 4 a collection of original letters by famous Americans. The exhibit included a three-page letter by George Washington and a long letter written during the

War of Independence by John Adams, second President of the United States.

During the latter part of the Bicentennial year the American Consul at Melbourne wrote to the George Washington Bicentennial Commission to the effect that the "revised curriculum of the Victorian State schools provides in the senior grades, for an increased study of the United States from both an historical and a geographical standpoint." The Consul requested a supply of historic material in the form of pictures, maps, and pamphlets, believing that the furnishing of this material by a governmental agency would assist in increasing friendly feeling and awakening interest generally among Australians toward the United States.

In response to this request, which no doubt owes in a measure its inception to the Bicentennial celebration, the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission sent a large supply of material for distribution in the schools and at the time of the compilation of this record it was the understanding of the Commission that the distribution had been made. Thus another link was welded in the chain of friendship between Australia and America.

Brisbane and Perth had no public celebrations in honor of George Washington that were recorded, but it is interesting to note that the leading newspapers of both cities gave liberally of their space for explaining the history and character analysis of Washington. The following editorial, for instance, appeared in *THE COURIER*, Brisbane, February 20, 1932:

On Monday the United States of America will celebrate throughout its length and breadth the Bicentenary of George Washington, who first saw the light of day, on the southern shore of the Potomac, on February 22, 1732. Nowhere will these celebrations be carried out with greater enthusiasm than in his native Virginia. "Virginia gave us this imperial man," exclaimed James Russell Lowell in his noble panegyric, "Under the Old Elm," and there the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth will be commemorated with almost proprietary rights. Yet George Washington does not belong to Virginia alone, or even to America alone, but to the world; and no civilized country, least of all the Commonwealth of Nations which makes up the British Empire, from which he broke away, is likely to let so notable an event pass without paying a worthy tribute to this king of men.

It has to be confessed that certain of the early biographers of George Washington have invested his character with an air of priggishness which did not belong to it, especially the Rev. Mason L. Weems, of Virginia, who deliberately invented the celebrated cherry tree and hatchet legend in order to inculcate in young readers the virtue of truthfulness, and whose books, Professor Trent, of Columbia, ruefully admits, "still sell among readers who represent the intellectual level

of large masses of the American people a century ago." The Duke of Wellington suffered from the same hagiological instinct, and readers know how much more enthralling is the unblurred portrait of "The Duke" by Mr. Philip Guedalla. A somewhat similar service has recently been done to Washington as a soldier by Lieutenant-Colonel Whitton, a recognized military authority whose "American War of Independence," published by John Murray, has illuminated many obscure passages in that great struggle, and, by correctly focussing the genius of the American commander-in-chief, has added lustre to that great name. The process of canonization has too often provoked a reaction to the opposite extreme of denigration, but from this Washington has suffered less than most idols of the people.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitton certainly has not yielded to this reaction. He is only concerned with Washington as a soldier, and with all the resources of the Clements Library in the University of Michigan at his disposal he has written a history of the American War which is not only documented with extraordinary thoroughness, but has the charm of perfect lucidity. Most popular histories of Britain's one great failure in colonial government are content with recording the campaigns in the main theatre of the war, but Colonel Whitton has also described the operations in the South, which are usually neglected, although it is necessary to understand them in order to appreciate the campaign which culminated in the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Anyone inclined to think that the temporary loss of sea power by England would not affect Australia to any extent should carefully study the part played by the French navy in that disaster to British arms. Perhaps George III, derived some consolation from the fact that the French, after securing for America the blessings of freedom, bethought themselves of enjoying the same liberty at home, and carried thither the seeds of a revolution compared with which the American Revolution was a humane and bloodless affair. Colonel Whitton makes it perfectly plain that the geographical obstacles to speedy communication between England and America were among the chief factors in creating the bad blood that led to the War of Independence. Every schoolboy knows the incident of "the Boston Tea Party" on the evening of December 16, 1773, by a gang of men dressed as Mohawk Indians, under the direction of Samuel Adams; but it is not so generally known that the tea thrown into the sea was both finer and cheaper, in spite of the duty, than the stuff which colonial merchants were smuggling in, and that it was the fear of this competition which induced these otherwise conservative traders of Boston to get rid of it. As a contemporary writer put it: "The Sons of Liberty were sensible that if the tea was landed and stored it would somehow or other receive a sale; and that the virtue of the people to decline buying and using a commodity to which they were so attached from love and habit was too precarious a ground on which to risk the salvation of their country." One has only to read the letters of Horace Walpole, another contemporary, to his friend, Horace Mann, in Florence, to discover how little the hearts of the English people were in the American War. British officers, retired to New England, did not think themselves traitors in supporting the exasperated Colonials; while General Benedict Arnold, disgusted with the unreliable American militia, deserted to the British side.

Amid all these confused issues and swerving loyalties Washington stands out in the strength of his incorruptible soul. Though in the French and Indian war he had fought with consummate coolness, he had so little taste of campaigning

that he married a wealthy widow and settled down to the domesticities of his Virginia estate while the war raged for those two stirring years which culminated in the battle of the Heights of Abraham and the surrender of the French army to Amherst at Montreal. During that heroic struggle for American freedom from French encirclement George Washington "was living peacefully on his estate in Virginia, like a country gentleman, growing and selling tobacco, purchasing slaves, and ordering dandified suits from London."


As Colonel Whitton puts it: "It would almost seem that the great struggle between French and English for dominion in America was to Washington nearly as remote as would have been a planetary struggle between the inhabitants of Mars." This, however, is on the negative evidence of Washington's frigid diaries, which have filled his romantic biographers with despair. But when the hour of his destiny struck, Washington stepped into the arena a very different person from "the shrewd young man" of Thackeray's "Virginians." It was not his military record that warranted his appointment in 1775 as commander-in-chief of the American forces, for there were others with higher claims and more recent laurels. But it was considered a fine stroke of diplomacy to secure Virginia and the South to the Revolution. But if Washington was placed in this position of supreme responsibility for other reasons than his own soldierly skill, he is one of those men whom responsibility makes greater and greater, till they out-top all their fellows. Colonel Whitton reminds us of the illusive militia over whom Washington was placed—men who thought nothing of throwing down their arms and going home. Yet, in spite of deserters, he made the army which endured that terrible winter at Valley Forge in hunger and cold, while political schemers were plotting to supersede him. None but a man of heroic mettle could have merged from that double ordeal. And then, when independence was won, it was he whose political wisdom welded the States together in face of the rampant divisive courses of place-hunters and log rollers.

George Washington was a king of men, like Abe Lincoln after him. Yet little more than a century ago a man was sent as a convict to Australia for praising him.

The following item is taken from THE WEST AUSTRALIAN, Perth, February 22, 1932:

Today the bicentenary of the birth of George Washington, "The Father of the American people," will be recognized not only in the United States, which he helped to found, but in many other lands. Phillip Guedalla, one of the brighter historians of our day, has remarked that it is a wise country that knows its own father and goes on to point out how fortunate it is for the United States that one man should have been so definitely its chief founder, for in that grand and aloof figure they have been able to idealize the true American citizen, an exemplar for all time. It was fortunate, for this purpose, that Washington was the man he was and, no doubt, all fervant Americans today will hope that from the contemplation of that figure there will come a stirring of men's hearts with the highest ideals of patriotism and good citizenship during the solemn pilgrimages to Mt. Vernon and the gatherings at the National Monument. The outside world, hoping with the same hope, might risk being considered rude if it gently quoted on the same occasion one of the best-known sayings of Washington: Let us impart all the blessings we possess, or ask for ourselves, to the whole family of mankind.

NEW ZEALAND

NE hundred and sixty citizens of Auckland, New Zealand, joined in celebrating the Bicentenary of George Washington on February 22, 1932, as guests of the American Consul, Mr. W. F. Boyle and Mrs. Boyle, at a Bicentennial luncheon. Among the honored guests were the Mayor of Auckland, Hon. G. W. Hutchinson and Mrs. Hutchinson, Archbishop and Mrs. Averill, Sir Alexander Herdman and Lady Herdman, and representatives of various Government departments, the consular corps, local bodies and semi-public, professional, and commercial activities.

MAYOR OF AUCKLAND SPEAKS

The Mayor, in the course of a few informal remarks, said he recalled that in the eighteenth century there had been born in America a man who always told the truth. This, he had understood, was so unique that for two centuries the people of that country had celebrated the event every year. He believed that since Washington's day many people who told the truth had been born in the United States.

Speaking seriously, the Mayor said that any intention on his part to pronounce a eulogy upon Washington had been abrogated when he came across a passage in a recent American speech: "No sum can now be made of Washington's character that would not exhaust language of its tributes and repeat virtue by all its names; but, whether his character or achievements be regarded, the riches before us only expose the poverty of praise." The Mayor concluded by offering the Consul and Mrs. Boyle his felicitations upon the Bicentennial festival and the guests' gratitude for their hospitality.

Mrs. Boyle, who at her husband's request briefly addressed the gathering, recalled the pleasure that they both had found in entertaining Auckland friends at the Fourth of July luncheons. She did not intend to say anything about George Washington, but she would like to pay a tribute to the beloved wife who presided over Mount Vernon. No woman who visited that famous house and wandered about its lovely old garden could escape the home-like atmosphere of the place. It was easy to

visualize there the "power behind the throne," the haloed and benignant face of its mistress, Martha Washington.

"On this great American anniversary a consul representing that nation would ill live up to tradition if he did not at least try to make a speech," said Mr. Boyle. No more fitting words could be used of Washington than "Lighthouse" Harry Lee's: "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen," although orators had made the air blossom with panegyric and eulogy, statesmen had held up as an example, and unnumbered writers had recorded his heroic deeds.

The Consul spoke of Washington's military prowess, especially in defeat, and his inspiring example of unselfish leadership in the concrete affairs of State. "Though we of America honor the sword of Washington as the symbol of our independence," he said, "we honor him even more as the great civic leader who fixed the course of our ship of State and set the seal of his greatness on our national existence.

"And now, my British friends," said Mr. Boyle, in ending his eulogium, "though my words have come to me as an American, who from his mother's breast did nurse the spirit of his homeland, and who exults to share the heritage of Washington, I am yet aware that there could not be time more meet, nor company more fitting, to recall that Washington was born a subject of Great Britain and that his sword was first drawn in the service of a British king. And though your loyalties and ours are not as one, still between us there are everlasting bonds of tradition, of race and of blood. My friends, nothing is born into this world without pain, and the birth of the American nation was not without suffering, both by mother and by child. But even the pains of the Mother Country have long since healed, and those of us who think are coming more and more to understand just what the good will and the friendship of the English-speaking nations mean to this world."

CONSUL DISCUSSES WASHINGTON

Consul Boyle amplified the above remarks in a statement given to the New Zealand press and

printed fully together with reports of the luncheon by such papers as THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD of February 23, as follows:

The place occupied by Washington in the hearts of the American people has been so high that at times it has been called deification, but although the average American has given to Washington a very high place among his ideals, it certainly does not approach deification, said Mr. Boyle. Only once in the history of the United States as a nation or as a group of colonies has a man so held the confidence and support of the people that his election to the Presidency has been unopposed. Our Presidents, with the exception of Washington, have always been the candidates of political parties, but it may be said of Washington that he has held the same non-party relation to the people of the United States that the British King holds to the people of his Empire.

The policies and precepts of Washington still serve as ideals for our contemporary political life. Although the days leading up to the revolution were marked by a great deal of oratory, and many harsh things were said of many of the leaders, the memory of Washington is always that of a cool and deliberate man, who weighed carefully that which he had to say, and was thoughtful of the worth of those to whom he was opposed.

Perhaps the greatest document by Washington was his Farewell Address to the American people; and it is this address which is still quoted in almost every political campaign in the United States. Perhaps the most used passage is that

in which he advises us to cultivate friendly relations with all nations but to avoid all political alliances.

WELLINGTON HONORS WASHINGTON

Brief reports from Wellington, New Zealand, indicate that George Washington celebrations were held there on February 22, and July 4, 1932, and that both Americans and New Zealanders joined therein.

THE EVENING POST of Wellington, one of the progressive papers of the nation, devoted two columns of editorial space on February 27 to a discussion of President Hoover's George Washington Bicentennial address of February 22 before the joint session of Congress. The theme of the editorial was to the effect that Washington's more human attributes ought not to be minimized by any insincere and extravagant glorification of his name; for after all, he was no demigod, but a man. Its significance, so far as this record is concerned, lies in the fact that a newspaper on the other side of the world participated editorially in the Washington Bicentennial.

INDIA

TO three hundred and fifty million people of divergent religious, social and political views in India, George Washington is a great hero. But he is something more than that—he is a symbol of liberty. As such his memory was honored during the Bicentennial year of his birth in all parts of India.

A special George Washington number of an Indian magazine was issued; a group of Calcutta natives organized themselves into a George Washington Memorial society and sent a cablegram of felicitation to President Hoover on Washington's birthday; a Washington biography was translated into Sanskrit and circulated among natives not schooled in the English language; Indian newspapers and periodicals were generous with their news space and editorial comment on Bicentennial themes; and in many other ways did the people of India show their admiration for George Washington.

United States Government officials and representatives of business houses in India likewise honored George Washington. In Calcutta, Karachi,

Bombay, and Rangoon, Burma, Americans paid tribute to the First President, by holding athletic contests, receptions, garden parties and colonial teas on Washington's birthday and again on Independence Day.

Kalidas Nag, a leader in Indian political life, alluded to George Washington as one whose "magnetic personality helps to concentrate the diffused idealism of the Indian youth into a scheme of life and action which will inaugurate a new era in the history of India." Benoy Kumar Sarker, a professor at Calcutta University, affirmed that—

The participation of the Indian people in the two hundredth birth anniversary of George Washington is well calculated to remain a landmark in the history of India's orientations to America and of America's orientations to our country.

Articles in the native press stressed Washington's self-effacement to fame and the personal sacrifices he made for the ideals of freedom. It is significant that in the printed matter received from India by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, George Washington is pictured as a

patron saint of the liberty that is attained by right and righteous means. In no one of the articles is he portrayed as a usurper or a revolutionist who would over-ride all bounds of law and order to achieve his freedom-loving ends. Washington's philosophy was employed, it would seem, to temper and modify, rather than to incite the restive elements of the vast country. It might be said that India honored George Washington by associating his name with its own ambition, to take its place among the great nations of the world by applying the principles he advocated.

The Bicentennial in Calcutta, India's largest and most metropolitan city, was celebrated by the American diplomatic corps, government officials, native Indian organizations, and representatives of various American business enterprises.

Hon. A. C. Frost, American Consul General in Calcutta, informed the Bicentennial Commission that on July 4, 1932, he entertained at a George Washington dinner at his residence. More than twenty-five members of the American colony in the city attended this function. American flags and Bicentennial decorations were used and all of the toasts of the occasion were devoted to the Bicentennial theme.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY FORMED

Because of the complicated political situation in India, public displays of any extensive nature were under a ban, the American Consul General reported, and this prevented the holding of any great civic celebration such as had been contemplated. But that the year did not pass unnoticed by the native Indian is indicated by the fact that the native inhabitants, among the acts of honor to Washington, formed an organization called the "Bangiya George Washington Smriti Parishat" or the "Bengali George Washington Memorial Society."

On February 15, 1932, a pamphlet was issued by this organization signed by native Calcutta editors, authors, attorneys, city officials, bankers, land owners, pleaders, mill directors, teachers, and other professionals. The pamphlet, which bore the Stuart portrait of America's first President, was in the nature of an invitation to all Indian societies to do honor to George Washington during his Bicentennial and read as follows:

We have the honor to call upon the public associations, literary societies, scientific academies, industrial and commercial unions, libraries, research societies, universities, colleges

and schools in different parts of Bengal to take steps in the matter of celebrating the George Washington Day (bicentenary) in the manner and on dates most convenient to them.

They are requested to make use of the Calcutta press in regard to the publication of their activities in this connection.

February 22 is the official date. But different dates during the year 1932 may be selected in different district, subdivisional and rural centres. The dates for Calcutta will be announced later. It is to be observed that the Day need not be given over exclusively to George Washington. The function should also comprise a reference to the diverse phases of American achievements in human welfare and progress.

The journals and reviews may issue a special "Washington and America" number, in order to signalize the occasion. It is in contemplation to publish in Bengali a book entitled *George Washington and the United States*. The volume, which is to be edited by Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, will have among its contents a number of poems and essays by different authors on George Washington, as well as on American constitution, law, industry, technology, sciences and arts, literature, social service, education, etc.

This same organization met in formal capacity on Washington's birthday in the committee room of the Albert Hall in Calcutta, and unanimously shaped the following resolution, information concerning which was forwarded to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission by Dr. Rafidin Ahmed, joint secretary of the Society:

"Resolved, that the following cable be sent to President Hoover of the United States of America over the signature of S. J. Ramananda Chatterjee, the President of the Parishat.

"Bengali George Washington Memorial Society celebrates George Washington's two hundredth birth anniversary and offers greetings to the American people.

"Ramananda Chatterjee,
President."

The cable message was duly received by the President of the United States.

PRESS OF INDIA COOPERATE

Calcutta newspapers and periodicals gave considerable publicity to the George Washington Bicentennial. A well written article in the *AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA*, issue of Sunday, February 21, 1932, by Ramesh C. Ray, and an editorial in *LIBERTY*, Calcutta, February 22, 1932, sketched the highlights of Washington's biography. More lengthy articles in Sanskrit appeared in *BANGABANI* and *ANANDA BAZAR* on Washington's birthday, describing the life of the great American to those millions of Indians not versed in English.

The *MUSSALMAN*, Calcutta, of February 23, 1932, remarked: "It is gratifying to note that Bengal has associated herself with the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of this great historical personage. It is ennobling."

The following editorial of February 23, 1932,

from *ADVANCE*, one of Calcutta's leading English newspapers, indicates the high regard for George Washington in the hearts of the sons of India:

Great men are objects of universal respect, admiration, and homage. No wonder, the second centenary of the birth of George Washington has inspired civilized humanity to pay their heart's tribute to a man who was an apostle of human freedom and was mainly instrumental in laying the foundation of American greatness. A noble cause never suffers from the want of a leader. The man comes at the right moment. If Americans were not fit to be a free nation in 1774 the world would not have heard of Washington. He would have lived and died as an honest and God-fearing farmer without leaving the impress of his life and character on the history of the world. Had he failed in his mission Washington would have swelled the list of rebels and anarchists. Success made him what he is today—the father of American Independence and the idol of a great and progressive nation.

The history of American Independence has always been a lesson for statesmen on whom devolves onerous responsibility for dealing with the affairs of millions of their fellow beings. But for the egregious bungling of George III and his Ministers, the history of America as well as of the world would have been differently written today. Had the British statesmen of the eighteenth century been a little less imperialistic in their outlook and temperament, and had they the same regard for the principle of "no taxation without representation" in its application to affairs of other parts of the Empire as they were zealous in upholding it in England, there would have been no War of Independence in America. The sagacious counsel of a small band of Imperialists of the right type with Edmund Burke at their head was brushed aside with thinly veiled contempt. The protests of Americans against taxation made no impression on British Ministers. Exhortations of Burke urging the British Government to make the tie binding the American colony with England as light as air and asking the British to treat the Colonists as grown up children who must have a voice in shaping their destiny, sounded as strange and incongruous theories in the ears of British Ministers. Burke's passionate appeal in the House of Commons to conciliate America by admitting in practice their right to protest and to be heard before they were made to pay any tax imposed against their will was treated as a counsel of perfection by an idealist.

More than a century and a half has elapsed since the great British political philosopher enunciated his doctrine of freedom for the constituent units of the Commonwealth as the surest way of cementing the loyalty of the colonies to the Mother country. Successive conventions culminating in the Statute of Westminster have completely changed the relations of the colonies to England. The tie binding them is not less strong today because it is "lighter than air." How far realization of the grave blunder committed by George III and his Ministers by their successors has led to the modification of the British policy in dealing with the Dominions it is not our purpose to speculate upon. That it has some bearing on the growth of the present day ideal of the British Commonwealth of Nations, where no member of the Commonwealth is "in any way subordinate to one another," can hardly be disputed. If America owes her present position and prosperity as the leading nation on earth to George Washington, his indirect contribution to the growth of the idea of Federation of fully autonomous States which Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das held in his historic Faridpur speech as even a higher ideal than isolated independence, is no less valuable. Great a patriot as he was, Washington was still greater as a man who found his delight in serving humanity and the country. Duty was the watchword of his life so pregnant with lessons for generations of men.

The same issue of *ADVANCE* of Calcutta, carried a feature article written by Priyaranjan Sen, calling upon all people of India to remember "what a strong moral sense combined with a deep religious idea" characterized Washington, and concluding with the affirmation that "George Washington stands a remarkable ideal for mankind to aim at for ages to come." This article is quoted in full:

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE WASHINGTON

George Washington, the noble-hearted fighter in the cause of liberty!

Washington, who became successful in his fight for the salvation of the United States.

On the 22nd of February, two hundred years ago, the man was born in Virginia: he did not spend his time in winning laurels from schools and colleges, but after his sixteenth year became a surveyor; enlisted as an officer and fought with distinction in a war against the French and the Indians, when he was only 22; married at 27; responded to his country's call in 1774, when 42 years old; was appointed commander-in-chief of its army; retired, when he had fought to a successful finish; was persuaded to accept the Presidency, to which office he was elected unanimously for two terms; and finally retired to his estate at Mount Vernon, where he lived as a private gentleman till his death in 1799.

What is there to remember in his life, apart from the humdrum affairs with which our life is crowded and which bid fair to crowd out life from us?

He was not a professional soldier; he had no regular training in the line. Perhaps it was for this that he fought better, and conditions which would have seemed insurmountable to a regular soldier could not stop him. As a leader of men, his position was a difficult one; so difficult it was that many resigned, but not he. We read in the history of those days: 'There were not enough huts to house the army nor camp-kettles for cooking. Blankets were so few that many of the men were without covering at night. . . . The sick in particular suffered severely, for the hospitals were ill-equipped.' No straw, no blankets could be found for the sick who lay dying on the frozen ground, and about three thousand were reported unfit for duty, because they were almost naked through the long winter season. Many had to march barefoot, their blood dripping on the snow or the frozen ground. Washington writes of a certain camp that there were few who had more than a sheet, many only part of a sheet, and some nothing. Among the volunteers there were many who could not shoot and many who were either too old or too young to shoot effectively. To add to this, there was corruption, scramble for profiteering, craze for making money out of the American army contracts,—enough to shock the stubborn patriotism of a George Washington, or of a young La Fayette, who had joined in the fight,—not because he had some material gain in his view, but because he had been driven to it in a fine burst of idealism.

But his was a serenely poised soul,—George Washington's. He came nearest to despair in 1779–80 but he did not give in. The strain of a great movement is not in the early days of enthusiasm, but in the slow years when idealism is tempted by the strife of opinion and self-interest which brings delay and disillusion. But the soldiers stood by him,—no pay—no clothes—no provisions—no rum—this was their time, and they sang an ode to the glory of war and Washington. This was possible because he realised there was one and really one final issue.

In his first inaugural address as the Chief Magistrate or President he referred to 'frequent interruptions in his health'; still, he accepted the work; because it was of supreme importance. Was not the welfare of America closely linked with the welfare of mankind? Was not America 'the hope of the human race?' Hence his country's voice stirred always in him feelings of love and veneration, and he resolved to renounce every pecuniary consideration in the performance of his duty to the mother country, and, what is more, from this resolution he did not depart in a single instance.

Let us remember what a strong moral sense he had, combined with a deep religious idea. As a public man he had the greatest faith in a virtuous conduct.

'There exists in the economy and course of nature an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage, between the maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity. . . . The propitious smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right which Heaven itself has ordained.'

Great both in his disinterested service and in his silent retirement (practically a self-effacement), George Washington stands a remarkable ideal for mankind to aim at for ages to come.

A most remarkable Bicentennial feature in India was the publication of a special George Washington edition of *INDIA AND THE WORLD—An Organ of Internationalism and Cultural Federation*—by the India Bureau, Calcutta. It is pointed out by Kalidas Nag, the editor of this magazine, that "India with her 350,000,000 population is no longer a negligible partner in the world federation. Her social, political, economic, and cultural problems have their direct bearing upon contemporary history. To focus the attention of different international organizations of the world upon India and to develop India's feeling of friendliness and co-operation, the India Bureau has decided to publish an organ *INDIA AND THE WORLD*." The magazine is devoted to affairs of international interest, education, survey of American organizations, science and letters, humanitarian movements, folk arts and crafts, religion, international understanding, and world peace. The George Washington issue was a symposium of these subjects with special relation to Washington ideals.

FAMOUS POET CONTRIBUTES ARTICLE

The leading article, "To America," contributed by India's famous poet, Rabindranath Tagore, to this magazine, is thought worthy of quotation in full in this record:

The discovery of America was followed by the discovery of Europe in a new soil and surroundings. Such an access of new experiences is necessary for all old cultures for their own rejuvenation. It was a fortunate accident which helped the western civilization through this transmigration to win a new

term of life and further explore its possibilities under an unaccustomed stimulus.

During the middle ages the restless spirit of adventure in Europe went out seeking fortune in foreign lands. In America it built up a new habitation and produced its own wealth with the resources of a virgin continent and resourcefulness of a heroic inheritance. Through this process of creation strenuously followed it found back its youth and, severing its political connection with the mother race, began its independent career of nation building.

The first impulse of growth in this new national life went to the development of its material body.

Structure grew fast, inexhaustible sources of wealth were opened up and the material prosperity took on a magnitude unequalled in the whole world. But the inner spirit naturally takes a much longer time to mature its personality, and thus for a considerable period of time, the American mind appeared like a repetition of European mentality.

But life enriches and maintains itself in vigour, not through repetition, but through its renewal by variation, and I feel certain that such a course of life's variation is evolving a new personality in American civilization. Being young, she still has her faith in the eternal reality of ideals, and that faith is creative. Disillusionment is the fatal malady produced by the self-poisoning that grows on in old civilizations from their decaying tissues. Though occasionally a display of cynicism, which is a sure sign of senility, is met with in American literature, one feels that it is merely an imitation and not a genuine expression of negation of faith in this youthful and energetic people. I have no doubt about the independent individuality of the great continent of America, which is not a mere cultural annex of Europe but a civilization with a truly distinctive and progressive character of its own.

America, due to its ocean barriers and its vast self-contained continent rich in natural resources and its possibilities of intensive expansion, has started on a career unbound by any narrow limitations. Secure on the foundation of a consolidated state, it can perfect its freedom to the furthest degree. The high standard of living naturally fits in with the richness of the country's resources and its inventive genius, but this very supersaturation of wealth produces in the American mind a yearning for the riches that belong to the inner realm of the spirit. Spiritual ends of life are pursued with a keenness in America not found anywhere else in the modern world, and the production of wealth instead of hampering her inner vision has emancipated America's imagination of a creative democracy which will offer true freedom to the human spirit.

One cannot but feel that this spiritual adventure of the American civilization will find ever-renewing avenues of self-expression; that she will exploit her material resources for the well-being of humanity, conquering disease and spreading scientific habits of living, and offer by her directive control of scientific knowledge benefits which will spread far beyond her own geographical limits. The quest of spiritual realization which distinguishes America today and therefore attracts true prophets from other countries to her shores is sure to reveal itself in a new civilization in which Europe will be reborn, freed of its discordant inhibitions and its heritage of dead past, and the vitality of a forward marching idealism will find its growing perfection assimilating the true gifts of the East as well as the West in the unity of human spirit.

In addition to a Washington anthology and several pages of "Tributes to George Washington," the magazine *INDIA AND THE WORLD* contains articles by Kalidas Nag on "Washington and America"; by Professor James B. Pratt, of Williams College in America, on "Leadership and Manhood," and by

J. W. T. Mason, of the International Philosophical Society on "George Washington and the American spirit." The article by Kalidas Nag follows:

While offering our homage to George Washington and conveying our felicitations to the American people on the celebration of the two hundredth birthday of the Father of the American Republic, we voice the feeling of instinctive admiration and fellowship of India for America. Few Indians analyse their minds to discover the cause of this inborn affinity, but the overwhelming majority feels today a spontaneous kinship, as it were, while speaking of America and the Americans. And this in spite of the fact that American history, literature and culture are but poorly represented in the syllabus of studies of our Indian youths. Still, they know of Columbus and his voyages of Discovery; they know, through the writing of Edmund Burke, about the sublime vindication of elemental justice and human rights through the wars of American Independence, and they look up with admiration and awe towards the epic character of George Washington, whose magnetic personality helps to concentrate the diffused idealism of the Indian youth into a scheme of life and action which will inaugurate a new era in the history of India.

Circumscribed as is his knowledge of America, the Indian youth follows keenly the political and economic evolution of the United States of America; the profound utterances of Emerson respond to his ancestral philosophy, and the prophetic lines of Walt Whitman make his sensitive nature to vibrate, and his imagination to be fired, by the dawning of a "Democratic Vista" which ever urges the Indian youth to hope for and believe in a great future. Crammed and suffocated as he feels today, through innumerable obstacles, absurd lack of opportunities, and almost desperate poverty and deprivation, the Indian youth is still ever inspired by the sublime "Song of the Open Road":

"Afoot and light hearted, I take to the open road,
Hail thee! free, the world before me. . . .
. . . From this hour freedom!
From this hour I ordain myself, loosed of limits and imaginary
lines
I inhale great draughts of space;
The East and the West are mine and the North and the South
are mine.
I am larger, better than I thought;
I did not know, I held so much goodness.
All seems beautiful to me. . . . Forever alive, forever forward."

Professor James Bisset Pratt, of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., contributed the following article to INDIA AND THE WORLD:

LEADERSHIP AND NATIONHOOD

In success in pure theory, high intellectual powers alone are needed. The demagogue or the mere politician may excel only in force of will. The truly great man and great leader must combine to an unusual degree both intellectual and moral qualities. First of all, he must possess the power of clear thinking in his own field. The world needs intelligent leadership; too often we have an abundance of leadership and a minimum of intelligence. But intelligence alone is pathetically inefficient. And it was the good fortune of the thirteen American Colonies that, in the days of their trial, they found a leader who combined the intelligence and the moral qualities that the times called for. Among the prominent men of the young Republic, there were several who equaled George Washington in intelligence; a few who excelled him; but the char-

acter traits that he combined with his intelligence placed him head and shoulders above them all.

The moral qualities to which I refer were such things as courage, patience, persistence, singleness of purpose, devotion. Others will suggest themselves to every reader. But there is one quality that distinguishes the Father of his Country which deserves especial stress. This was a certain objectivity, closely related to intellectual clarity, on the one hand, and to the virtue of justice on the other. It was the ability to see things as they are without the disturbance of personal prejudice, the ability to be just to political opponents and public enemies, the power to leave out irrelevant personal questions in making decisions. The repeated attempts of zealous opponents to displace him from his command did not affect his actions nor induce him to change his plans. His one aim was the success of the great public cause, and he refused to allow little distractions, captious criticisms, personal attacks, petty politics, the loss of property, or any other irrelevant matters to lure his eyes away from his lofty and distant goal.

In spite of enormous differences—differences which, I fear, are too often under-estimated—the similarities between the condition of America in 1776 and of India in 1932 are probably in the back of every Indian's mind when he considers this two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. And, in spite of the many differences in the two situations, it is plain that India needs in its leaders today the same combination of qualities that marked the Father of American Freedom. It needs intelligent and clear thinking. It needs to know its own mind, to know just what it really wants, and to face with courage the difficulties that would have to be met if it should get what it wants. It was the clear and cool thinkers like Washington, the Adamses, Jefferson, Hamilton that enabled the Thirteen Colonies to grow into the Great Republic, not the eloquent and emotional Patrick Henrys, with their "Give me liberty or give me death!" And, most of all, India needs in her leaders that calm, impersonal thought which can be just to friend and foe alike, which can forget self for the common good, which can rise superior to every kind of personal gain or loss, to fame and reputation, to what the newspapers say and the critics whisper,—and instead can fix its dispassionate attention on the relevant and great things. It is this kind of intelligent devotion that will count in the end.

J. W. T. Mason, Vice President of the International Philosophical Society, contributed the following article:

GEORGE WASHINGTON AND THE AMERICAN SPIRIT

It is especially fitting at this time that nations everywhere should pay respect to the memory of George Washington, whose two hundredth birth anniversary falls on the twenty-second day of February. Washington's towering greatness rests not on his military fame nor on his statesmanship, effective and successful as they were. His special genius was his power of conciliation and cooperation. In his ability to get things done through the medium of others and in his unequalled talent for persuading rivals to work side by side for their country's sake, Washington stands on a level occupied by no other personage in human history.

So it is that at the present time when the world is struggling through the difficulties of developing a new spirit of international conciliation and good will, the peoples of East and West alike can naturally join in remembrance of the birth of this man of destiny. Destiny, that is to say, in a sense not militaristic and not of the dictator kind, but destiny in the sense of modern democracy, which points to cooperation and coordination as the two primal necessities of human progress.

It is not too much to say that if it had not been for Wash-

ington, the infant republic at whose birth he attended would have faced a crisis that might have crippled it for life. Washington was not essentially a warrior. He knew how to fight, and some of his campaigns are studied today by military experts; but one does not naturally associate him in the mind with a Napoleon or a Caesar. He did not have the ruthlessness which is essential in the natural creator of a great military machine.

He had far more than that. He knew the human soul and he knew how to touch the hearts of mankind, not only emotionally, but for practical results. You will find many pure emotionalists in history who have brought to their beck and call disciples without number; but search as you may, you will not find another personage who had Washington's skill in gathering about him leaders of diverse views and holding them to the practical work of their positions.

Washington was not a politician. He distrusted politics, and thought it might be possible to organize human civilization so that partisanship and party rivalries could be abolished. In that idea he was in advance of his time. We are hoping the time may soon be here when the Washington ideal will become a fact; but none among us is able to move against the current as it now runs, and none since Washington has ever been able to do so. Washington alone made the machinery of government work without partisanship and without allying himself to any political organization. Washington alone was able to do what a dictator might do, without himself becoming a dictator. Washington alone inspired those about him to cooperate for the public welfare, though they were of different party affiliations. When called upon for decisions, his verdicts were such that posterity invariably has applauded them.

One of his most far-reaching decisions was the support he gave his Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, in preserving the financial honesty of the young American republic. There were in those times, as there have been since, people who believed a nation could start its movement of freedom by repudiating some or all of its debts owing to foreigners. Alexander Hamilton owes much of his great reputation in America to the fact that he prevented any such disgrace; but he would not have succeeded had it not been for the support of his chief, President Washington.

He who studies Washington's career must be struck by Washington's own moderation in all his activities, coupled with an essentially conservative outlook. He refused to take rash chances, and he knew that only by strict observances of the rules of honest effort can success be gained. He is the ideal of all who realize that cooperation and coordination of activities must be made the basis for success of individuals and for the success of any nation.

On June 15, 1775, when George Washington was unanimously elected Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, few could have dared to believe that he would be able to break the back of the British offensive by the year 1781, and would lead the nation to its triumphant assertion of national independence in 1783, when the final peace terms gloriously announced the birth of a new people. That itself was a grand achievement, but it could not hide from the clear vision of Washington the dangers lying ahead. One section of his countrymen was threatening with separation, while another was struggling painfully towards federalism. With the inborn genius of a true nation builder, Washington succeeded in making the two antagonistic elements work together and to create the first effective federal nation known in history. By his force of character he held together the dangerously discordant elements prevailing in the different colonies and convinced them of the necessity of accepting the principle of "give-and-take." That is why the Constitution of the United States came to be generally adopted, although differences of opinion and bitter personal jealousies prevailed

between the partisans of Jefferson and of Hamilton, attacking one another now on the question of paper money and then on the project of repudiation of the public debt.

As a creative activist, George Washington believed in individual initiative, but he never allowed it to disturb corporate action. The noblest example and lesson which he has left to the American people is to reconcile and balance harmoniously the claims of the individual with the well-being of all. America is a land of the supreme manifestation of this spirit of collective effort which has come to be an axiom of her political and social existence. Thus on the eve of the Bicentenary celebration of the Father of the American Republic, the message of America to the world would necessarily be that of cooperation between the individual and the collective man through efficient and beneficent work.

IMPORTANCE OF BICENTENNIAL

It is worthy of note that in the article "America's Business Contacts With People of India," appearing in the same periodical, the author, Benoy Kumar Sarkar, a Professor at the University of Calcutta, asserted that "the Bicentennial will mark a turning point in India's appraisal of America's fundamental importance in India's international relations as well as in the appreciation by Americans of the growing value of India in their scheme of democracy, idealism and social energism."

The following excerpts are taken from this article:

The men and women of India are immensely interested in the activities and movements of the people of the United States of America, the fatherland and handiwork of George Washington. American economic development, American commercial policies, the changes in the structure and rhythm of American economy possess a deep significance for economic India, for our merchants and industrialists. America is one of the largest purchasers of Indian goods. . . .

The participation of the Indian people in the Two Hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington is well calculated to remain a landmark in the history of India's orientations to America and of America's orientations to our country. It will be a turning point in our appraisal of America's fundamental importance in India's international relations as well as in the appreciation by the Americans of the growing value of India in their scheme of democracy, idealism, and social energism.

Greater India and Greater America will thereby meet on a common platform of a genuine people-to-people cooperation in regard to the problems of constructive internationalism and world reconstruction.

BICENTENNIAL EVENTS

The entire membership of the American colony in Karachi, India, "without exception," according to Honorable J. G. Groeninger, American Consul, responded to invitations to attend George Washington commemorative events on February 22 and July 4, 1932.

The Washington birthday celebration was in the nature of a reception and garden party and was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Howard, who

courteously loaned their house and garden for the purpose.

On Independence Day a reception was tendered the American and British colonies by the American Consul at his residence. The decorations, the entertainment, and the invitations of this event signified that it was primarily in honor of America's first President.

More than a million citizens in the age old city of Bombay, India, had called to their attention the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington by the resident American colony in distinctive celebrations on February 22 and July 4, 1932.

American Consul, Dayle C. McDonough, took the initiative in formulating plans for the Bicentennial in Bombay. Under his direction a meeting of all Americans in the Consular district was held during January, 1932, and a committee consisting of the following persons was elected to arrange commemorative events: Dayle C. McDonough, American Consul, ex-officio, chairman; Mrs. C. E. Atwood; Mr. W. O. Babb, treasurer; Mr. T. W. Brough; Mrs. W. R. Cuthbert (President, American Women's Club, Bombay); Dr. G. W. Eklund; Mr. A. M. Wade.

The committee set the date of the first event for Washington's birthday, and limited the attendance to American citizens and foreign husbands or wives thereof. Dr. G. W. Eklund, an American dentist practising in Bombay, placed at the disposal of the committee his beautiful home, "Kali Lodge," on the shore of the Arabian Sea.

Invitations were sent to one hundred and ten Americans residing in the district and more than ninety responded. As Consul McDonough describes the scene:

"The house and veranda were brilliantly lighted and the lawn was flooded with the glow of multi-colored bulbs strung above the tables where the supper was served. A large colored picture of George Washington furnished by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission was conspicuously placed at the entrance of the building and appropriately draped with bunting and illuminated with flood lights."

WOMEN PREPARE AMERICAN SUPPER

A buffet supper was prepared under the direction of the women of the American colony, one of the features of which was the serving of special

American dishes "including cherry pie as an appropriate reminder of the Washington cherry tree myth." Consul McDonough says in his despatch to the Department of State regarding the event:

"It was voted a great success and a sincere tribute to the memory of the 'Father of our Country.' The reunion was perhaps the most representative meeting of Americans ever held in Bombay . . . and was treated as an occasion where all Americans, including representatives of business and banking interests, travelers, missionaries, and officials should gather to do homage to the memory of the immortal Washington."

A July Fourth celebration, under the direction of the Bicentennial committee, was held at the exclusive Willingdon Sports Club, the use of which was donated for the evening. More than ninety persons, according to the American Consul, were present at this affair and "its significance as being co-incidental with the Washington's bicentennial was emphasized. At the dinner table the entire gathering arose and stood at attention for a moment's silent tribute to the memory of Washington and the country which he founded, while the "Star Spangled Banner" was played by an Indian band which had previously been taught the music."

The American Consul further reports that "it is not known in detail what formal celebrations of the Washington Bicentennial have been held by American missionaries or teachers residing in this district outside of Bombay, but it is understood that the anniversary has been kept in mind by them."

Hon. Winfield H. Scott, American Consul in Rangoon, Burma, paid this tribute to George Washington:

We, here in Rangoon, represent only a very small number of the Americans scattered throughout the world who today are, unfortunately, so far from our native land where every homage and tribute is being paid to one who is, and always will be, the First American.

It is, of course, not only the 22nd of February, but the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of that man for whom no true American can ever feel or manifest sufficient appreciation, admiration, and reverence.

Since you cannot and I cannot be in our Country today, where, from North to South, East to West, there should be but one thought—permit me, on behalf of Mrs. Scott and myself, to express our pleasure in being with you, all of you, who in our hearts are offering homage to that very great American gentleman, pioneer, soldier, statesman, and our First President, the man who declined a crown—George Washington.

The address was spoken on the afternoon of February 22, at a Washington picnic held under the

sponsorship of the American Association in Burma. The association chose as a site for its celebrative event a rural paradise called Cabin Island, situated on the Kokine Lakes about six miles from Rangoon and adjoining the estate occupied by the Judson College of the American Baptist Mission.

Among those present were Consul and Mrs. Winfield H. Scott and Vice Consul Leland C. Altaffer, the American representatives of the National City Bank of New York and the Standard Oil Company.

ACTIVITIES IN BURMA

Again, on July 4, 1932, the American Association of Burma entertained at a George Washington-Independence Day dinner at the Superintendent's home in the Cushing High School compound, Rangoon. All the guests appeared in colonial costume. According to the invitations printed for the occasion, the guests of honor were "George and Martha Washington and Mr. and Mrs. John Quincy Adams." Consul Scott also reports that the American Club of Yenangyaung, the center of the oil industry in Upper Burma, held a general field and sports day dinner and dance on July 4, to celebrate Independence Day and in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's birthday. More than a hundred persons attended this characteristic American celebration. English newspapers of Rangoon made mention of the above events, calling attention particularly to the significance of the occasion that gave rise to them.

From Miss Beulah N. Allen, superintendent of the American School at Taunggyi, in Burma, American Consul Scott received the following report of Bicentennial activities, which he transmitted to the State Department:


On July 22, 1932, the American School gave a series of little plays taken from the life of George Washington. For weeks before the celebration the children and teacher read material from many sources in order to get the most suitable material for the occasion. The episodes selected were: A School of Washington's Childhood Days; Washington Is Commissioned to Take a Message to the French Commander; The Declaration of Independence Is Signed; Betsy Ross Makes the First Flag; Washington Meets His Mother; Washington at Home with His Family; and Washington's Last Birthday.

Some of the outcomes proved well worth the effort. The children themselves put some episodes into play form. The invitations were designed and written by the children. They helped to plan and make the costumes and staging. They learned to speak, sing and dance better.

The working out of these episodes gave a fine opportunity to teach citizenship. Emphasis was placed on the character of the man rather than on his military career. An English lady, whose children took part on the program, pronounced the entertainment an excellent lesson for the making of good citizens.

Consul Scott reported that, in addition to a dinner given to the American residents of Rangoon by the Consul and his wife on Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1932, a very impressive Thanksgiving Day service was held by the American Association at the Methodist English Church, Rangoon, at 5.30 P. M., at which Rev. D. C. Baldwin presided and introduced the chief speaker, Rev. C. E. Olmstead.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

HE Straits Settlements, a Crown colony in British Malaya, best known to the world through its capital city, Singapore, contributed to the success of the George Washington Bicentennial by supporting the American Consular Service in a festival on Washington's birthday at the home of Consul and Mrs. Lester Maynard. The reception was an impressive demonstration of American patriotism and universal regard for George Washington in an oriental setting.

Mr. Maynard reported to the Secretary of State at Washington that the Singapore event was attended by the principal British officials of the colony, and the Unfederated Malay State of Johore as well as British army, navy, and air force officers.

In commenting on the social phase of this Bicentennial occasion, the MALAYA TRIBUNE said:

"The difficult problem of providing for over 300 guests in a private house, though a roomy one, was skillfully solved. True American hospitality was thoroughly appreciated. The bungalow and grounds were prettily illuminated. There was dancing downstairs and upstairs, and a number of tables for bridge, mah jong, and other games. On a flood-lighted tennis court, Chinese conjurers gave a clever exhibition."

American flags and George Washington portraits lent a Bicentennial note to the occasion.

From the Consul's report it is apparent that the significance of the occasion was deeply appreciated by all present and that a better understanding of the United States and the life of Washington was inculcated in the hearts of the guests.

BERMUDA

WHAT must have been the largest and most delightful reception in honor of the occasion of the birthday of George Washington in Bermuda," according to THE ROYAL GAZETTE AND COLONIAL DAILY, Hamilton, Bermuda, was given by the American Consul, Hon. Graham H. Kemper, and Mrs. Kemper at the Hamilton Hotel on February 22, 1932.

More than 400 guests, including not only Americans but visitors from many other lands wintering in the British West Indies, accepted the invitation to be present. His Excellency the Governor of Bermuda and Lady Cubitt honored the occasion by their presence, and the distinguished company included representatives of the navy, army, heads of government departments, and social celebrities.

An enormous Washington birthday cake with 200 candles was a conspicuous feature of the recep-

tion. His Excellency the Governor performed the ceremony of lighting the candles while the guests stood at attention honoring the great American in whose name the day was set apart. The musical program given by a famous orchestra of the isle contributed a Bicentennial atmosphere to the occasion, rendering music from the days of George Washington. Flags and Washington emblems enhanced the setting.

The Hamilton newspapers reported that "the whole event was thoroughly appreciated by those present, and Mr. and Mrs. Kemper were the recipients of many congratulations on the splendid hospitality offered and the excellent arrangements made for the enjoyment of the guests. The inclement weather failed to keep any guests away, for the privilege of taking part in this event was appreciated by all."

JAMAICA

JAMAICA, an island of the British West Indies, honored the name of George Washington with enthusiasm during the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of his Birth.

The principal celebration was held at Kingston on February 22, 1932, under the auspices of the Pilgrim Club of America. On that occasion more than 60 members of the club and their guests assembled at the Myrtle Bank Hotel, and dined and danced in commemoration of the day.

Mr. A. Scoggin, President of the Pilgrim Club, who occupied the chair, proposed toasts to the King of England and to the President of the United States. The American Consul, Hon. Paul C. Squire, in the course of his toast, "The Day We Celebrate," said:

We owe our thanks to the Pilgrim Club, its alert officers and effective committee, for affording us the opportunity of celebrating the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington in this befitting fashion and in keeping with President Hoover's proclamation wherein he said:

"The happy opportunity has come to our generation to demonstrate our gratitude and our obligation to George Washington by fitting celebration of the 200th Anniversary of his birth.

"To contemplate his unselfish devotion to duty, his cour-

age, his patience, his genius, his statesmanship, and his accomplishments for his country and the world, refreshes the spirit, the wisdom, and the patriotism of our people."

Continuing, Mr. Squire pointed out that both the north and south of Jamaica were admirably represented at the Washington event. Friends had even come from Montego Bay to enhance the brilliant occasion. The speaker complimented the British citizens who had contributed greatly to the success of the George Washington gathering.

"We must realize," declared Mr. Squire, "that our two nations are populated with persons of the same broad vision and mutual understanding and a similar respect for both the land which bred the 'Father of His Country' and the motherland. The mere conception of strife would be an impossibility. Americans rejoice that Washington was the son of English parents, thus helping them better to aspire to their heritage of those noble qualities of the British race, its ideals, sense of justice, its rich language, and unexcelled literature."

In conclusion the speaker said that in these days of Anglo-American cooperation and amid the kindness of both British and Americans, which he had so many times the pleasure of enjoying, he could not but recall the words of Emerson—"The only way to have a friend is to be one." With this fraternal sentiment, he raised his glass to "The Day

We Celebrate" and to the memory of George Washington, yesterday, today and forever "first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Mrs. H. A. Lake proposed the toast, "The Land We Live In," and Dr. C. W. Wells toasted "The Ladies." Dr. I. W. McLean raised his glass to "Our Guests" and this was replied to by Professor Jordan, of Harvard University, and Mr. W. Gamble. In a short address Bishop Emmet paid tribute to the tolerance and hospitality he had observed in Jamaica.

Following the dinner the guests repaired to the ballroom and enjoyed modern and Colonial dances for the remainder of the evening.

EULOGY ON WASHINGTON

At the request of the Americanization School Association, through Consul Squire in Jamaica, Mr. Herbert G. de Lisser, C. M. G., one of the leading citizens of the island, contributed a written eulogy on George Washington for the Association brochure, "Tributes From Many Lands." We quote the article herewith to reflect the spirit of the George Washington Bicentennial in the Caribbean:

No eulogy of George Washington from any British country could sound a note of originality today, since for decades and generations he had been acclaimed by British writers as one of the world's great characters. But it should be interesting to know what was thought of him in those far-off days when he was leader in the American struggle for independence, the Captain of the Armies of the Thirteen Colonies. To those in England who were unsympathetic with the contentions of the American revolutionists, Washington, naturally, was but an arch-rebel; yet there were others who saw him differently, and down the years still come ringing the noble words of Chatham exalting the men who would never lay down their arms until their fight for political freedom was accomplished.

How was it in the British West Indian Colonies, in Jamaica especially?

Here the War of Independence, from its inception to its

close, was followed keenly, and the name of General Washington was of necessity known to every literate person in the island. With a cause or with an army one man is usually pre-eminently identified, and just as in these days most Americans think first of Washington when they recall the struggle that separated the States from Great Britain, so in the last quarter of the eighteenth century the colonists of Jamaica thought and spoke of George Washington as the head and front of the American War.

Their sympathies were with him. It is not generally known, yet it is textually provable, that the Jamaica Legislature actually petitioned the British Sovereign, while the War of Independence was in progress (and the issue yet doubtful) to interpose to prevent free colonies from being reduced to a condition of "slavish dependence" on the Mother Country. Naturally the representations of the Jamaica colonists had not the slightest effect, except to show that Jamaica, and the other British West Indies also, sympathized with the American colonies. As a matter of fact, their feeling ran high and was bitter against the British Government of that day. As Gardner, the Jamaica historian, has put it: "The isolation of the sugar colonies, and the overwhelming proportion of the slave population, alone prevented more tangible cooperation with the struggling colonists of the American States."

The Jamaica colonists looked upon George Washington as, in a very real sense, a representative of their own order. Like them, his forbears had been British: his great-grandfather had emigrated from England to America and his father had been to school in England. Thus the tie with the old country was remembered and had been maintained by the Washingtons. Until the Declaration of Independence Washington was a British subject, technically at any rate, and up to the outbreak of disputes he had not only considered himself a Britisher as well as an American but had been an officer in the King's armies in America, showing then that calm resolution and efficiency he was afterwards to display in greater measure when fighting against the King's soldiers. He had been, too, a large slave holder, a planter (or farmer, as the term goes in America), a man of local influence and substance. No wonder the Jamaica planters looked upon him as almost, but for the accident of distance, one of themselves. And the battle he was fighting was, they considered, their battle also, for they had always endeavored to maintain the practical independence of their country and Legislature. To them, then, Washington was a representative hero long before he won to the position of one of the world's great men.

One almost feels that there is a kind of identification of the West Indies with Washington when one remembers that the only country outside of his own that he ever visited in his life was a West Indian island, Barbados.

TRINIDAD

TRINIDAD, the most southerly of the British West Indies, according to the American Consul, Hon. Alfredo L. Demorest, "evinced a great deal of interest in and sympathy with the commemorative program being carried out by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission," and expressions of this interest were made "in all quarters in Trinidad."

The Consul declared that it had been the pleasure of his office to "cooperate with the Bicentennial Commission in the dissemination of all available information concerning the Washington celebration" to various agencies on the island.

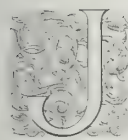
It seems "that purely local factors prevented the staging of a formal event on February 22" but "that the day was marked by a receipt of numerous messages of felicitation by members of the Consular

corps, local government officials, and leading private citizens, expressing the high esteem felt by themselves, by their government, and the people whom they represent for George Washington."

On Thanksgiving Day, to bring the Bicentennial to a fitting close in Trinidad, the Consul gave an official George Washington dinner to which were in-

vited the leading American citizens and principal government officials of the crown colony of Trinidad and Tobago, including the Deputy Governor and the Colonial Secretary. The Bicentennial was referred to by the Consul as a "noble cause" and a "great success" in strengthening the bonds of international friendship and political relations.

GIBRALTAR

UST 100 years after Washington's birth and 33 years after his death, the United States Government sent its consul to Gibraltar in the person of Horatio Sprague. The office of Consul has since passed, on merit, from father to son for two generations, so that it has remained in the family for the last century.

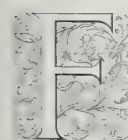
Honorable William W. Corcoran, serving in the place of Honorable Richard Louis Sprague who was on leave of absence, wrote the following letter to the United States George Washington Bicenten-

nial Commission regarding the observance of the celebration in the British stronghold of the Mediterranean:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 28, 1932, requesting me to inform you as to whether any ceremony was held in this territory on February 22, 1932, commemorating the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

The regular incumbent of this office, Consul Richard L. Sprague, is on leave of absence. I am informed that on February 22, 1932, he held an informal reception at the Consulate to which were invited the principal Government Authorities of Gibraltar and the Consuls of most Governments represented here.

MALTA

IFTY-EIGHT miles due south of Sicily in the Mediterranean Sea is the small island of Malta, a protectorate of the British Empire; and even in this remote part of the world the name of George Washington was commemorated on the two-hundredth anniversary of his birth. The event brought George Washington into the spotlight before a quarter of a million Maltese.

American Consul, Hon. Mason Turner, was the moving force in the Bicentennial celebration in this British naval base. He was ably assisted by Mrs. Turner and the Consulate staff.

The principal event was an impressive reception held in the ballroom of the Imperial Hotel at Seima, Malta, on Washington's birthday. The Consul reported that "this reception was attended by 160 guests including practically all of the important

officials of the local government, of the British Mediterranean fleet, of the air force, and of the military garrison stationed in Malta, as well as many of the prominent members of the local community.

"The ballroom of the hotel was suitably decorated for the occasion with British and American flags and with a large portrait of George Washington placed over the fireplace at one end of the hall. The list of guests included several admirals and lesser naval officers, members of the English peerage, Maltese officials, including the Prime Minister, Chief Justice, Secretary of the Maltese Imperial Government, the heads of many government departments, the Commodore of the Royal Air Force, the Canon of the Anglican Cathedral Church, and a number of army officers of high rank."

PERU

FROM Peru, once the land of the Incas and the Spanish *conquistador*, Pizarro, came the following message expressing the admiration and respect of the people of that republic for George Washington on the occasion of the two hundredth anniversary of his birth:

LIMA, FEBRUARY 22, 1932.

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

I BEG YOUR EXCELLENCY AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO ACCEPT THE SENTIMENTS OF FERVENT ADMIRATION AND RESPECT FROM THE PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE FOR THE GLORIOUS MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, FOUNDER OF THE UNITED STATES, ON THE OCCASION OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF HIS BIRTH. WE ASSOCIATE OURSELVES MOST CORDIALLY WITH THE CELEBRATION FOR THE WORK OF REDEMPTION, WHICH HE CARRIED OUT IN HIS OWN COUNTRY IN SUCH WISE AS TO MERIT THE VENERATION OF MANKIND, PREPARED THE ADVENT OF LIBERTY ON THE WHOLE CONTINENT.

LUIS M. SANCHEZ CERRO,
PRESIDENT OF PERU.



GEORGE WASHINGTON MONUMENT IN LIMA. AT A PUBLIC CEREMONY ON FEBRUARY 22, 1932, A WREATH WAS PLACED ON THIS MONUMENT IN THE PLAZA DE WASHINGTON IN THE CAPITAL OF PERU BY THE PERUVIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SENOR DR. ALBERTO FREUNDT ROSSELL, IN THE PRESENCE OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, MR. FRED MORRIS DEARING, OTHER AMERICAN OFFICIALS AND A LARGE NUMBER OF PERUVIANS.

This cordial message of their President was not the first tribute that Peruvians have rendered to the first American to lead the way to liberty in the New World. Lima, capital of Peru, has for many years had a Plaza Washington, with a beautiful statue of George Washington occupying a central position and giving the square its name.

It was in Plaza Washington, most appropriately, that the Bicentennial Celebration in Lima was opened. There, with simple but impressive ceremony, the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alejandro Freundt Rossell, placed a wreath at the base of the George Washington statue the morning of February 22, 1932, in the name of the government and people of Peru.

Present at the ceremony were the American Ambassador to Peru, Hon. Fred Morris Dearing, accompanied by the various officers of the Embassy and Consulate General, and high officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, members of the American colony in Lima, and their Peruvian friends.

Declaring that he acted in the name of the government and people of Peru, in homage to the great North American hero, the two hundredth anniversary of whose birth was that day being observed throughout the civilized world, Dr. Freundt Rossell laid a beautiful wreath of laurel at the base of the statue.

Ambassador Dearing responded to this tribute to the First President of the United States with expressions of appreciation in the name of the government and people of the United States, and the ceremony closed with a cordial handclasp by these two representatives of two American republics. Many members of the American colony in Lima attended the exercises, the simplicity and dignity of which were in keeping with the character of the man they honored.

UNVEILING OF STATUE RECALLED

The ceremony recalled the unveiling of the statue a decade before, and the words uttered on that occasion by Dr. Augusto B. Leguía, then President of Peru. President Leguía said:

Washington represents to Peruvians the highest incarnation of patriotism. A soldier who earned the highest praise of

Frederick the Great, a soldier to fight with whom, the self-denying and heroic Lafayette considered it a mark of glory, Washington was not of the founders who change the sword of victory into an instrument of oppression. Model of learning and disinterestedness, he curbed anarchy with a hand as firm as in his work of creation. He had innate knowledge of the wonderful destiny of his country. It can be said that from his quiet seclusion at Mount Vernon he gave a more effective lesson of patriotism than generations have been able to learn. From him, therefore, must we get inspiration in our civic conduct and our democratic customs.

The day's observance closed with a reception at the American Embassy, attended by the President of Peru. In a cablegram to the Department of State, dated February 22, 1932, Ambassador Dearing reported:

AT RECEPTION TO AMERICAN COLONY AT EMBASSY THIS AFTERNOON, PRESIDENT AND CABINET, OTHER PROMINENT PERUVIAN OFFICIALS AND ALL CHIEFS OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS WERE PRESENT. THE PRESIDENT RESPONDED COR-
DIALY TO MY ADDRESS.

THE PRESIDENT ATTENDS

The reception was held in the attractive garden of the Embassy, favored by a beautiful, clear day and a gorgeous sunset. Ambassador Dearing had invited the entire American community in Lima, with His Excellency, Sr. Luis M. Sánchez Cerro, President of the Republic, members of his Cabinet, the President of the Congress, the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Congress and the President of the Supreme Court as honor guests. The drawing rooms of the Embassy were appropriately decorated, with the reproduction of the Gilbert Stuart Atheneum portrait of George Washington, which had been sent to the Embassy by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, occupying a prominent place amid a bank of flowers.

President Sánchez Cerro, accompanied by his Chief of Staff, Col. Antonio Rodríguez, arrived at the Embassy shortly after seven o'clock, and was received by Ambassador Dearing and the personnel of the Embassy. Then, with the President standing beside him on the steps leading into the garden, the Ambassador addressed his guests as follows:

Mr. President, Peruvian Friends, My Colleagues, Fellow Countrymen:

We are assembled today to pay respect to the memory of George Washington and the wisdom and heroism he displayed in shaping our nation.

Today, two hundred years ago, George Washington was born. Today, audiences similar to this are gathered everywhere to pay tribute to him; a tribute which will extend throughout the nine-month period and culminate on Thanksgiving Day.

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in Washington has left nothing undone to make this tribute a sustained and universal memorial in which more than 120,000,000 Americans will join to honor a great man in the history of civilization.

We have all listened to speeches on George Washington; but we may look again at his acts of statesmanship and consider what his name means to our people.

Our first President was born two hundred years ago today in a town now called Wakefield, Virginia. During the French and Indian War he developed those qualities which were later to bring him command of the Continental Armies. His first experience in parliamentary procedure was as a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. When the first Continental Congress was called in 1774, Washington was a member as a delegate from Virginia. In the second Continental Congress he again represented his State and was chosen to lead the army of the United Colonies.

On July 3, 1775, he took command of the Continental forces at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and for eight years thereafter led the American Army. His patience, wisdom and fortitude in this long struggle won for him the place he holds in American hearts.

The Articles of Confederation under which the new nation began its existence proved ineffectual, and a Convention was called to draft a Constitution. Washington was selected as the presiding officer and was a dominant figure in that body of truly great men, and when the Constitution had been ratified, was unanimously elected the first President of the Republic, and another eight year term of public service began, this time in the field of Statesmanship.

Many problems confronted the new Government. Relations with all nations were new and untried, France and England were embroiled in war with attending difficulties for American institutions and American commerce. On April 22, 1793, his Proclamation of Neutrality was issued, establishing the American policy of avoiding foreign entanglements. He recognized the fact that if we became involved in European affairs, the very existence of the nation would be jeopardized.

Washington had to cope with internal problems as well. These he met with tact, decisiveness and foresight. He served two terms as President but refused to run for a third, and on September 17, 1796, issued his Farewell Address, one of the great state papers in our history. December 14, 1799, he died.

We who are living today owe our institutions in great part to the man we are endeavoring to honor. He does not belong to any one state, nor even exclusively to our own. He is an international heritage and belongs to the world.

Let me quote the tribute paid to Washington by Abraham Lincoln, another great American:

"Washington is the mightiest name of earth—long since mightiest in the cause of civil liberty; still mightiest in moral reformation. On that name no eulogy is expected. It can not be. To add brightness to the sun, or glory to the name of Washington, is alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In solemn awe we pronounce the name, and in its naked deathless splendor leave it shining on."

Then, turning to President Sánchez Cerro, and speaking in Spanish, Ambassador Dearing voiced the appreciation of the American colony in Lima for his attendance at this celebration in honor of the First President of the United States as follows:

Mr. President: For Peru, also, Washington is a figure of aspiration and attainment. May it be given to us of this generation, both in Peru and in the United States, to do as

much as he did for our countries and their mutual welfare.

If we could go back some hundred and fifty years and it had then been possible for the Peruvian Ambassador in Washington to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of one of the great founders of Peruvian independence, Washington would, I feel sure, have attended the Ambassador's reception with the same fine considerateness and good will, the same graciousness and friendliness with which you, Mr. President, and your Government have honored us today and for which we Americans in Peru so sincerely thank you and all our Peruvian friends.

and the resultant tense state of excitement, precluded any special observance of Independence Day and even made it difficult "to make plans for anything other than a very simple ceremony confined to the American colony . . . which will fittingly close the Bicentennial," he added.

However, under the auspices of the American Embassy and the American Society of Lima, the



GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT AMERICAN EMBASSY, LIMA, PERU. Left to right: Senor Carlos Solari, Chief of Protocol of the Peruvian Foreign Office; Dr. Alberto Freundt Rossell, Minister of Foreign Affairs; President Sanchez Cerro, of Peru; Mr. Fred Morris Dearing, American Ambassador; Maj. Charles J. Allen, American Military Attaché; Merwin L. Bohan, American Commercial Attaché, and one of the President's aides.

Reporting the reception in a despatch to the Department of State, Ambassador Dearing wrote:

The President remained until about 8 o'clock. The Americans, for the most part, remained until about 9 o'clock. . . . It was particularly gratifying to have such a large and representative group of Americans take the opportunity to show their respect for the memory of our First President.

EXCITING POLITICS INTERVENES

The months intervening between George Washington's birthday and the close of the bicentennial celebration on Thanksgiving Day witnessed, in the words of Ambassador Dearing "a strenuous political life" in Peru. The Peruvian-Colombian dispute

members of the American colony there gave a gala Thanksgiving Day dinner which echoed the closing observances of the Bicentennial celebration by fellow-Americans at home.

The dinner was held at the Country Club in Lima, and was attended by nearly all of the members of the American colony and a number of prominent Peruvians and foreign friends. A portrait of George Washington, garlanded with flowers, was placed in view of all the diners, and the decorations carried out the patriotic motif.

Mr. J. H. Torrens, president of the American Society of Lima, spoke briefly of the significance

of the occasion and praised the work of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in Washington, both in the United States and abroad. Ambassador Dearing then made a short speech, closing with the reading of President Hoover's Thanksgiving Proclamation in which the first Thanksgiving Day Proclamation of President Washington was incorporated. The whole occasion was a happy and enthusiastic one, and gave evidence of "the abiding loyalty with which Americans in this part of the world regard the figure and conserve the memory of the Father of their Country," wrote the Ambassador, concluding:

The celebration seemed to me to be fitting in every way. . . .

ADMIRER BY SOUTH AMERICANS

The participation of the President of Peru and other high officials of the government, and the very real enthusiasm of the people of Peru, as shown by their participation in the celebration of their American friends, demonstrated, in the opinion of Americans and Peruvians present, what has often been said of George Washington—that he means almost as much to South Americans in general as he does to the people of the United States.

This found renewed expression in the newspapers of Peru during the Bicentennial year. All the newspapers carried articles detailing the life and achievements of Washington; the popular "Farewell Address" was often reprinted, and there was much favorable editorial comment. Of the latter, the article which follows, in translation, from *EL COMERCIO*, February 22, 1932, is representative:

Today the United States is celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, that great hero who freed his country with the sword, and with the law, made it a powerful and stable democracy. This great North American had not only creative genius but a talent for organization. Other heroes have won battles, conquered kingdoms, freed nations; but the brilliance of their deeds is eclipsed by the night of their ambitions or lost in the clouds of their inconsistencies. In Washington, his victories are definitive because his character consolidated the triumphs of

his valor and sustained with disinterestedness the fruits of his accomplishments.

This is his greatest glory: his morality, rectitude, citizenship. The victorious general did not listen to the whispers of ambition. He renounced, for the good of his country, military dictatorship of the nation he had freed. And when its citizens put him at the head of the first North American republic, he sounded the heart of his people and suited his acts to the fundamentals of democracy.

Great as a warrior, great as a statesman, he triumphed on the field of battle and the field of diplomacy, and although he was the most important of the nation's citizens, he knew how to be the simplest. For that reason it has been said of Washington that he was "first in war and first in peace."

The basis of his genius is harmony. Nothing in him was excessive, all was admirable. Other heroes might have more fire, but Washington had more light. He is not the lightning that flashes and passes; he is the star that shines and endures. Human, serene, he had not the extravagances that often mar genius. His was a balanced intelligence that measured facts as they really were. He was a strong man who walked the solid earth with firm tread. No chimera made him waver, nor did the dust of the road soil the purity of his ideals. Calm, just, determined, he always had the necessary resolution, and as he lived in reality, his success was positive.

His country needed independence, and Washington, with his sword, gave it to her; his country, freed, needed to be made into an organized nation, and Washington, with his talent and statesmanship, created the North American democracy on a sound basis. Today that powerful nation that is the United States sings the glories of its founder.

Liberator of the most prosperous nation in the world, creator of the most powerful democracy—that is George Washington.

PAN AMERICAN DAY MESSAGE

A notable tribute to the memory of George Washington was paid by the twenty Latin American Republics on April 14, 1932, in sending messages from their respective presidents to be read at Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon by their Ambassadors, Ministers or Chargé d'Affaires. The message from the President of Peru follows:

IN THIS COMMEMORATION OF THE SECOND CENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, THE FOUNDER OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, THE PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE ASSOCIATE THEMSELVES THROUGH ME WITH THE REJOICING OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE, AND PAY THE HOMAGE OF THEIR ADMIRATION TO THE HERO AND PATRIOT WHO ORDAINED IN THE UNITED STATES THE FREEST OF ALL DEMOCRACIES AND BEQUEATHED TO THE WORLD THE UNSURPASSED EXAMPLE OF HIS POLITICAL INTEGRITY.

LUIS M. SANCHEZ CERRO,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

BELGIUM

THE people of Belgium and Americans residing there joined in honoring the memory of George Washington on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of his Birth.

Throughout the nine months period of the Bicentennial Celebration, the Belgians showed their admiration and respect for America's First President.

On every possible occasion they participated with the Americans in singing the praise of George Washington. Bicentennial events held in Brussels and Antwerp demonstrated the mutual feeling of good will existing between the people of Belgium and the people of the United States.

His Excellency the Belgian Ambassador to the United States, Paul May, in a eulogy on George Washington, written for the special Bicentennial edition of the WASHINGTON TIMES, Washington, D. C., May 30, 1932, asserts the claim of certain Belgian historians that Washington ancestry might have had its deepest roots in Belgian soil.

"We are proud to think that there may have been some drops of Belgian blood in the veins of the hero to whose incomparable character and virtues we now pay homage," the Ambassador wrote.

We quote the full text of his splendid article herewith:

AMBASSADOR MAY'S TRIBUTE

In this year which marks the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, the people of all nations join to pay a tribute of respect and admiration to the memory of the immortal hero, soldier and statesman who was the founder of this great Republic.

To America he gave liberty and free institutions which have served as a model for those of many other nations, and to all mankind he gave an example of patriotism, courage, self-sacrifice and true nobility.

The achievement and example of Washington did not fail to affect my own country, which had temporarily lost some of her most cherished liberties and which was, like the American Colonies, under the rule of a distant monarch.

Shortly after the American Revolution there arose a movement in the Belgian Provinces to throw off the yoke of Austria and to set up a federation known as "The Belgian United States," with institutions patterned after those which Washington had recently given to America.

The chief leaders in the movement were popularly referred to as the "Belgian Washington," and the "Belgian Franklin." That revolt was ill-timed and unsuccessful, but it was a prelude which led eventually, in 1830, to the achievement of Belgian independence, under a liberal constitution, with those free institutions which we today enjoy under our beloved sovereign, King Albert.

In Belgium, our admiration for Washington is such that we have even tried to claim him as "one of our own" through participation in his ancestry. It is well known that Nicholas

Martiau, who came to Virginia about 1620, was one of the ancestors of George Washington, but no man knows where Martiau was born.

By some he is claimed as a native of France, while other historians hold that he was of Belgian origin. The name of "Martiau" seems to link him with our southern (Walloon) province, as it is a distinctive Walloon word, the equivalent of the French "marteau," meaning "hammer."

Researches are now being carried on to discover the origin and ancestry of Martiau, and, in the absence of proof to the contrary we will maintain our claim, however shadowy it may be, to some part in the ancestry of your great Founder. We are proud to think that there may have been some drops of Belgian blood in the veins of the hero to whose incomparable character and virtues we now pay homage.

But it is not with Washington's ancestry that we need be concerned today, but rather with his deeds, his achievements, his wisdom and above all, his noble character.

America has furnished the world the character of Washington. That, in itself, is enough to entitle America to the gratitude of the world. There have been other great soldiers, able statesmen and devoted patriots, but in Washington we find a combination of high qualities which is rare among mortals. "The elements were so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

Other generals have won brilliant victories, but it was the indomitable fortitude and transcendent personality of Washington that enabled him to hold together an ill-equipped army of raw recruits, to maintain their courage through such bitter days of suffering as those at Valley Forge, to mold them into first-class fighting men, to harass and out-wit his adversaries by his superb strategy, and finally to lead his troops to victory at Yorktown.

Had Washington been killed at Yorktown, he would have been revered as a great soldier, but his fame would have been only half complete. Fortunately, he was spared to exercise his qualities as a great statesman in molding the 13 separate colonies into one united and powerful nation.

It was through his wise counsel and rare tact that regional differences and personal jealousies were composed. It was under his guiding hand that your fundamental institutions were established and your feet placed upon the path which has led you to your high place among the nations of the earth.

And throughout it all, he had no personal ambition, no thought of self. He could have had dictatorial power, had he wished it—some even proposed a royal crown—but he thought only of his country's good, and having served her long and faithfully, retired to private life at Mount Vernon.

As some one has remarked, Washington's career "changed the world's idea of greatness." It gave mankind a new ideal. No figure in modern history has had an equal influence on public conscience.

His life has purified the ambitions of great men and has set an example for the emulation of the youth of the world. His deeds and his ideals have inspired statesmen far and wide. His wisdom, justice and integrity have won the confidence of mankind.

His life is the triumph of patience, of courage, of loyalty, of service to his country, and he has left for all the world the lasting inspiration of his noble character.

DINNER AND BALL AT ANTWERP

The Burgomaster of Antwerp was the guest of honor at a George Washington dinner and ball

given under the auspices of the American Club of Antwerp on the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

The President of the American Club, Mr. Harry C. Carr, in the name of the American colony at Antwerp, expressed his appreciation to the Belgian government officials for "the hospitality which they had at all times extended American business interests in Belgium."

Mr. Carr declared the celebrants were met to honor America's greatest son, who though being a son was also the father of his country. President Washington's parting counsel to the nation, Mr. Carr pointed out, was to avoid all permanent foreign entanglements and alliances, but this does not mean the United States is not to be charitable to all nations and cooperate with them in legitimate means for the betterment of world conditions. It is this spirit that prompted America to respond to the call of Europe during the World War.

Mr. Carr then proposed a toast to the King and Queen of Belgium, and introduced Hon. F. Van Cauwelaert, the Burgomaster of Antwerp, who responded to the toast of the American Club President, saying that it was the pleasure of the citizens of Belgium to entertain the Americans in their midst and to foster at all times relations between the countries that will serve to perpetuate peace and international good will. The Burgomaster closed by proposing a toast to the President of the United States of America.

In the absence of the American Ambassador, Hon. Hugh Gibson, who was called on a diplomatic mission to Geneva, Hon. F. Mayer, American Chargé d'Affaires, delivered the principal address of the evening. Mr. Mayer stressed the point that George Washington "was a man of facts" facing events as they were presented to him, not as a dreamer, and not as a superhuman hero, but as a realist whose four principal qualities were: courage, business acumen, staunchness, and self-control.

The address follows in full:

If anything were needed to prove the enduring quality of George Washington's fame, it would be the continuing nature of his biography and yet it is doubtful if there was ever a man in public life so inaccurately dealt with by his early biographers as Washington. They made of him an unreality of pen and ink when he was the most actual of men. Fortunately for Washington's memory and our sensibilities, there has been a gradual drift away from the "sugary" inaccuracies of the early days.

And the odd part is that Washington was first and last a realist; the most prosaic and practical of men. If I were asked

to suggest a motto for him, it would be "The Things That Are."

At first blush it seems strange that it should take more than a century and a quarter after his death to arrive at the real man. Only lately, however, has the sugar coating been melted away, revealing the true George Washington, so infinitely greater in reality than in his graven image; so much more a fit subject for national worship.

We can perhaps best approach a consideration of Washington's realism, the keystone in his character, by examining briefly in turn the mettle of his four principal qualities as I see them—namely, courage, business acumen, staunchness and self-control. For they all are founded upon his realism. It is dominant throughout, permeating each of these traits.

In 1753, when Washington was a young man of twenty-one, the Governor of Virginia wanted to send a written demand to the French commandant of the disputed Ohio territory to evacuate it at once. The first messenger sent by Governor Dinwiddie failed in his task; it was too difficult a job for him to get through the wilderness that lay between Virginia and his goal. The Governor then turned to Washington. There was no real necessity nor any particular occasion for Washington to accept this arduous and hazardous mission. He was even at that age a landowner of considerable prominence—he had his fields to see cultivated, his important personal interests to safeguard. But apparently Washington did not hesitate for a moment. He received the appointment, accepted it and started on his journey, all on the same day.

After considerable hardship and danger Washington delivered the letter, received a reply and returned to Virginia. As one of his recent biographers states in reference to this mission, "His matter-of-fact coolness in the presence of danger is illuminating. We shall see it appear again and again throughout his life." This same biographer describes Washington in the light of this incident as the original "Do it Now" man. There are no vain imaginings or conjectures as to possibilities of difficulties or of dangers. Some one asked him to do something. He was faced with a fact and he met it courageously and straight on. The same quality evidenced itself at Braddock's defeat, and was even more pronounced perhaps at Fort Necessity.

From a military point of view this latter campaign in which Washington succeeded to the command was a complete fiasco—wretched judgment was shown by him in the choice of a site for a fort—a choice driven upon him by his unwise impetuosity in attacking the French. He was confronted by a situation in which the only thing to do was to surrender. This he did, obtaining liberal terms which permitted the command to return to Virginia with the honors of war. This surrender, however, did not injure Washington's reputation; he was given a vote of thanks by the House of Burgesses. Another might well have had very different treatment at the hands of his fellow countrymen after such a disastrous defeat. It seems clear that the Virginians accepted Washington at his own valuation. He had been confronted with a fact—the necessity of surrender. There was only one thing to do, and he did it. To him there simply was no question of blame. And that was the attitude apparently adopted by the House of Burgesses.

In no way is Washington's realism shown more clearly than in regard to his business capacity. Here he was a practical man to the nth degree.

At school Washington took especial interest in arithmetic, the *counting* of things. This characteristic ran through his life in a number of ways—in the methodical, meticulous manner in which he catalogued his possessions, every penny, every foot of land. One biographer records a memorandum in Washington's own handwriting, giving the number of windows in each of the houses on the Mount Vernon estate, and even the number of panes of glass in each window. Wash-

ington was a man who dealt with things, with the concrete and not with abstractions.

Land indeed was a passion with him—the acquisition of land and its exploitation. There is nothing more real than land. He would surely have been an exceptional business man had the opportunity afforded.

The mainspring of Washington's staunchness—the attribute for which we have to be most grateful—was due to his being a realist in every sense of the word. A more finely articulated character, full of theory and imagination, looking forward to what might take place, would, I fear, never have stuck it out at Valley Forge. Again there was a job of work—the army had to be kept together. There was no side avenue for thought or speculation. It was a look straight ahead—a task at hand—and it was done. Staunchness won the revolution—Washington's staunchness, and it was due to the essential realism of his psychology.

To my way of thinking this is also responsible in large measure for his self-control, as it likewise explains his capacity for clear-cut decision, which Washington derived from his great self-knowledge and control.

Generally speaking, his correspondence, both during the Revolution and while President, and his diary, are most illuminating.

There is a directness and a decisive tone to his written expressions which perhaps give a truer picture of Washington than any amount of explanation or description. The very pessimism of much of his correspondence with the Congress when he was trying to urge it on to greater effort during the conduct of the war, is part of Washington's actualness. It was not the depression of Neurasthenia but the plain, blunt truth of the case. Here were the facts and if something were not done to deal with them, such and such would inevitably result.

While Washington was thoroughly human, there was without doubt something majestic about him. He stood apart, not with the distinction of elusiveness, but with that of substance, of the unmistakable reality of his courage, business capacity, staunchness, self-control, and of the supreme honesty that goes with such qualities. Washington must have been one of the most vital men in all history, but vital with a great self-contained strength of character—not with a flashing, dynamic force of personality.

It is interesting to contemplate that the man who has rightly come down to us as the Father of Our Country, heralded as having abstract virtues he did not possess, was actually the rock on which we could build because of his dominant realism.

The dinner was followed by a George Washington Bicentennial Ball which was featured by patriotic decorations and Colonial music. More than 200 guests attended, among whom were the following notables:

Mr. Lebon, Head of the Town Council, and Mrs. Lebon; Mr. Gyselinck, Secretary of the Town Council, and Mrs. Gyselinck; Mr. Fabry, Head of the Customs, and Mrs. Fabry; Mr. Adriaensen, Captain of the Port of Antwerp, and Mrs. Adriaensen; Major Goetz, United States Military Attaché at the embassy in Brussels; Mrs. M. Letcher; Mr. Mitchell, American Consul in Ghent, and Mrs. Mitchell; Colonel Maud, and Major Streickmans; Mr. Ross Blair, Mrs. Ross Blair, President of the

American Women's Club at Antwerp; and Mrs. H. C. Carr.

SPECIAL CHURCH SERVICES

The principal Bicentennial event in Brussels was a George Washington memorial service at the American Church on February 22, 1932. The chapel was converted into a patriotic shrine with American and Belgian flags and banks of flowers from Flemish fields. A large congregation of Americans attended, outstanding among whom were the members of the American Legion resident in Brussels who appeared in uniform. Many Belgians also participated. The services were opened by the singing of "America" and an invocation by Rev. Edward Harris, Baptist missionary from Burma. "The Star Spangled Banner" was rendered as a solo by Miss Mignon Spence, and was followed by the principal address of the occasion, by Rev. F. C. Woodard. In this sermon, parts of which are quoted, Rev. Woodard dwelt on some of the little incidents of Washington's life at his home and fire-side, which, the speaker contended, contributed to the greatness of Washington's character:

At one time, as Washington entered a shop in New York, a Scotch nurse-maid followed him, carrying her infant charge. "Please, sir, here's a boy was named after you." "What is his name?" asked the President. "Washington Irving, sir." George Washington, it is said, placed his hand upon the child's head and gave him his blessing, little thinking, I suppose, that in the years to come that boy would write as a labor of love, a life of Washington. Many biographies of this great man have been written, some of them fulsome with praise, others stressing his human frailties and desecrating his life. Neither type is a just estimate of the man. George Washington was a man, not a God; but as a man, he has done more to establish righteousness upon that part of the earth which we call today THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, than has any other man. Let the Slavic statesman speak for us for a moment, his name being Kossuth: "Let him who looks for a monument to Washington look around the United States. Your freedom, your independence, your national power, your prosperity and your prodigious growth, all these are a monument to him."

George Washington was an inheritor of those characteristics which have distinguished Englishmen from the early days of their national life. Always there have been found Britons who dared to resist tyranny, whether offered by kings or over-lords. Washington and his Continentals were of this class, and their resistance to oppression was but standing up for their rights as Englishmen. When finally they were victorious and had set up a united government composed of the thirteen American colonies, they embedded in their Constitution those same rights, dear to the hearts of all our people. Those rights are our heritage today; they must be guarded from all insidious undermining influences. I feel strongly that the observance of a day like this, and honoring the memory of a man like this, will help our sacredness of our birth-right. I am proud, therefore, to use this chapel and pulpit today for a just appraisal of "The Father of His Country."

I wish to give you a picture of our first President at home, to show you his Mount Vernon, his habits and customs of daily life. When Washington became the owner of Mount Vernon, it was an estate of 2,700 acres. He increased his holdings by the purchase of contiguous lands to 8,000 acres, and the borders of his estate were washed by ten miles of tide water. Washington was one of the wealthy men of his time. I honor him for this enterprise and honesty in using his talents.

To this beautiful estate, Washington brought his bride, Martha Custis, in 1759. On the Mount Vernon lawn were magnolia, willow, locust, oak, cedar, ash, pine, poplar, maple, linden, hemlock, gum, hawthorne, acacia, and dogwood trees. In the orchard were cherry (tree of blessed memory), peach, pear, apricot, plum, walnut, chestnut, filbert, and hickory. In his garden were jessamine, honeysuckle, holly, laurel, lilac, and ivy. His stables were well filled. Among his horses were: Ajax, Blueskin, Magnolia, and Valiant. On hunting days Washington rode Blueskin, a fiery iron gray horse, and was dressed generally in hunting costume of blue coat, scarlet waistcoat, buckskin breeches, top boots, and velvet cap.

Washington was an agriculturist. His chief crops were tobacco and wheat. Vessels came up the Potomac and took on his products which were carried to England. Fields, forests, and rivers furnished table luxuries in abundance, and "Father Jack" and "Tom Davis," hunter and fisherman, respectively, were attached to the household establishment. Washington delighted in the chase. In season, he would be out fox or duck hunting two or three times a week, with his many guests. Martha Washington had her "carriage and four" and was often found on these outings, or could be seen driving on the road between her home and Alexandria.

Washington was an early riser. He lighted the candles, made a fire and went to his library at 4 a. m. without disturbing the slumbers of the house. After a seven o'clock breakfast of corn cakes, honey and tea, he made a daily tour of his farms, a ride of from ten to fifteen miles. At about 2.45 p. m. he would return to the home for lunch, and the entire afternoon he spent in the library, where he had assembled a good collection of books. He often read aloud from current publications and on Sundays he would read a sermon.

After resigning his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, he said of his home life: "I hope to spend there the remainder of my days in cultivating the friendships and affections of good men and in the practice of domestic virtues." The doors of his mansion were ever open, and all who had a claim on his friendship were hospitably received.

George Washington was a sincere believer in the Christian faith and a devout man. In "Rules of Behavior" copied in his early teens, we find this: "Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience"; again: "Honour and obey your natural parents altho they be poor"; and "Speak not evil of the absent for it is unjust." He was a vestryman of Truro parish. Robert Lewis, Washington's nephew, and his Secretary during the first term as President, reported that he often saw his uncle in his library on his knees, with an open Bible in his hands.

More than all else, Washington was master of himself. See him with those shivering Colonials crossing the Delaware on the ice for that great victory over the Hessians; watch his nerve when under the shadows of desertion, insubordination, treachery; follow this brave leader through the ice, of that winter of desperation in 1776, when the snows were splashed with the warm, red blood of barefooted Americans all looking to him for the victory so long delayed. Less than a master of himself would have failed here; less than a man whom God delighted to honor and help would have given up under the strain of it all. Not so Washington. Conscious of a divine mission, his heart and hand, his fortune

and skill—all were sacrificed for the cause of freedom. Master of himself, friends, there is the secret. The poet expressed it thus: "Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control, these three alone lead men to sovereign power." O, that in these turbulent times of 1932 all of us Americans might come to realize through the life of this great leader or otherwise, how essential self-mastery is to the welfare of a nation! O, that we might make that quest an object of prayer in our individual lives!

We are trying to tell about the simpler virtues today, for in them, more than in military exploits, I think one can see the soul of a man. I do not know exactly how it has been in your life, but for me I find that from my youth up I have had a fair knowledge of the military leadership of George Washington, but not so good a knowledge of the essentially gentle and Christian nature of the man.

Here is another anecdote to show Washington's love for children. "One winter night, a large house in a northern state was brilliantly illuminated; the table was spread with fine silver and cut glass and a number of good things were provided for eating. The servant said that the guest of the evening had arrived an hour before; had been shown to a room where he might wash and refresh himself before the dinner. But as the invited one did not make his appearance, the host excused himself, went up the stairs to search out the guest. As he passed the nursery he saw him, and marvel of marvels, he had a little baby astride his foot and was singing to the cunning little creature 'How the Derby Was Won,' while the babe chuckled to its little heart's delight. When he saw his host, the guest was a little confused, but finishing the song he rose, and bade the kiddy goodnight. 'Goodnight, and thank you, General George Washington,' cried out the child." How happy the child must have been in later life to recall the time when the great leader forgot his dinner engagement in order to play a bit with him. Washington's great heart was denied the supreme joy of children of his own.

Thus our leader was great in all respects. Like a rare gem of purest ray, turn and examine it from whatever point of view you choose, you will be struck with the piercing beauty and fineness of this nature. Rich, talented, cultured, loving, friendly, respected—yet ready to give up all possessions to help men to be free, willing to sacrifice all for an ideal of justice. To appreciate the greatness of Washington, ask yourself now, as I ask myself: "What would I have done under the circumstances which he faced?" How many chances he had for an "Honorable peace" as the Tories spoke of it; and how his soul must have yearned for rest and quiet beside the still waters in Virginia. Yet, for eight long years, friends, he fought, he inspired, he lent, borrowed, gave, suffered and plodded on for an ideal. God helped him win; God delighted to honor such a man then. God delights to honor such men today.

"We have seen many soldiers who have left behind them little but the memory of their conflicts; but among all the victors, the power to establish among a great people a form of self-government, which the tests of experience have shown will endure, was bestowed upon Washington and Washington alone." These are the words from the lips of ex-President Coolidge, and how true we feel them to be: "Many others have been able to destroy. He was able to construct. That he had around him many great minds does not detract from his glory. His was the directing spirit, without which there would have been no independence, no Union, no Constitution and no Republic. His ways were the ways of truth. He built for eternity. His influence grows. His stature increases with the increasing years. In wisdom of action, in purity of character, he stands alone. We cannot yet estimate him; we can only indicate our reverence for him and thank the Divine Providence which sent him to serve and inspire his fellow men."

BRAZIL

BRAZIL'S participation in the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington was marked throughout by a spirit of fraternity between the peoples of the two largest republics in the Western Hemisphere that was happily sounded on the opening day of the celebration by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil in the following cablegram:

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 22, 1932.

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON.

ON THIS GLORIOUS DATE WHEN HUMANITY CELEBRATES THE BIRTH OF THE GREAT AMERICAN WHO CREATED AND ORGANIZED THE FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON INDESTRUCTIBLE FOUNDATIONS, AND WHO, BY HIS GREAT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE VIRTUES GAVE TO THE WORLD THE CLASSIC TYPE OF APOSTLE OF DEMOCRACY, I HAVE THE HONOR OF EXPRESSING TO YOUR EXCELLENCY AND TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN THE NAME OF MY GOVERNMENT, MY CORDIAL COMPLIMENTS AND BRAZIL'S FRATERNAL CONGRATULATIONS.

(SIGNED) AFRANIO MELLO FRANCO,
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF BRAZIL.

That same spirit of fraternity between Brazil and the United States was evidenced on each of the many occasions during the Bicentennial year when the Brazilian people, through their official representatives in the Government, and as organized groups, expressed their admiration for George Washington and their friendship for the nation he founded. Even the school children of Brazil entered into this general expression of international union invoked by the bicentennial anniversary of George Washington, to whose name, in the words of a prominent Brazilian, "is attached the idea of liberty of all the peoples in the American continent . . . Brazil, whose republic was based on the North American federation founded by Washington, can not but join in this commemoration."

In Rio de Janeiro, capital of Brazil, the first celebration of the bicentennial year was organized by a Brazilian patriotic society, the "Centro Carioca," and took the form of a wreath-laying ceremony at the base of the American Friendship Monument in the Esplanada do Castello the morning of February 22.

The American Friendship Monument was donated to "Rio" as the city is popularly known, by

the American colony there, but the "Centro Carioca" had made its erection possible by the contribution of the pedestal and by the preparation of the ground. It was therefore particularly appropriate that the celebration in honor of the "first American" should have begun at this statue and under the auspices of this organization.

The ceremony was simple, but dignified and inspiring in character. Prof. Benevenuto Berna, president of the "Centro Carioca" and a warm admirer of the United States, laid a beautiful wreath of laurel at the base of the statue in the name of his organization. Then Dr. Edmundo de Miranda Jordão, on behalf of the "Centro Carioca," delivered an eloquent address, which was acknowledged in the name of the American colony by Mr. Philip Fitzpatrick, president of the American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil.

The American Ambassador, Hon. Edwin V. Morgan, was present at the exercises, as was the Mayor of the Federal District, Dr. Pedro Ernesto, and Prof. Ariosto Berna, secretary of the "Centro Carioca." His Excellency, Dr. Getulio Vargas, President of Brazil, was represented, and members of the Cabinet and other high officials, the diplomatic corps, and practically the entire American colony attended.

Addressing the large gathering, Dr. Miranda Jordão pointed out that the successful foundation of an independent nation in North America "was the forerunner of the independence of all the nations in the American continent" and that "the brilliant activity of George Washington" in the cause of American independence "had repercussion in our country which was then Portugal's colony under the domination of a despotic government." Dr. Miranda Jordão's speech follows in full:

In the history of peoples there appear extraordinary types of men destined to glorify a nation and whose names shine in the universal orbit, invoking the admiration of mankind. George Washington was one of these men, and his individuality was so great and so exemplified in the foundation and organization of a new nation, that his name passed beyond the frontiers of his own country and he became a citizen of the world.

According to tradition, George Washington's mother saw in a dream when he was still a child, the future greatness of her son.

An old Indian chief, referring to George Washington when he began his warrior life, prophesied:



UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR EDWIN V. MORGAN AND SCHOOL CHILDREN AT BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

"There is a something bids me speak in the voice of prophecy. Listen! The Great Spirit protects that man, and guides his destinies. He will become the chief of nations, and a people yet unborn will hail him as the founder of a mighty empire!"

As a matter of fact, in the heat of battles, George Washington placed himself in front of his troops, insensible to danger, and the enemy's bullets passed now and again above him, even killing the horses he rode, but his life was always preserved by a miracle, as if he were under the protection of a lucky star.

Glorious winner of the War of Independence of his Country, George Washington displayed also an extraordinary capacity as a statesman, and his opinions effectively prevailed in the organization of the nation which was being formed and which elected him afterwards its first President. He was reelected for this high position and became to such an extent the benefactor of his country that American people proudly proclaimed him "First in War, first in Peace, and first in the Hearts of his Countrymen."

Fighting for the liberty of his people, George Washington symbolized this liberty in the first Independence Flag, under which he led his soldiers, thus describing it:

"We take the Stars from the Heavens, the red from the Mother country, separating it by white Stripes, thus showing we have separated from her, and the stripes shall go down to posterity representing liberty."

It was the worship of liberty which, consolidating the great American nation, spread itself throughout the New Continent, inspiring its peoples in the battles for independence.

George Washington may thus be considered as the fore-

runner of the independence of all the nations in the American Continent.

João Ribeiro, one of the most conspicuous of our historians, wrote on this very subject:

"The Republican Independence in the United States caused, little by little, the adoption by all American countries of republican governments. Little by little federalism, of which the United States was the spontaneous expression, became the political theory of all the new Republics."

Brazilian history shows that the echoes of the independence of the thirteen English colonies in the North of the Continent had repercussion in our country, which was then Portugal's colony, under the domination of a despotic government which tortured our people. In spite of preventive steps taken by the government to withhold from the people any news considered prejudicial to public order and likely to cause popular dissatisfaction, the events reached our people's knowledge.

The brilliant activity of George Washington in behalf of American Independence received general recognition among our people and soon afterwards we knew also the terms of Jefferson's proclamation written on July 4th, 1776, particularly the famous preamble to the Declaration of Independence.

A great interest was aroused among the cultured elements of Colonial Brazil by George Washington's circular letter, dated June 8th, 1783, stating the following principles:

"There are four things, which, I humbly conceive, are essential to the well-being, I may even venture to say, to the existence of the United States, as an independent power.

"First. An indissoluble union of the States under one federal head. Secondly. A sacred regard to public justice. Thirdly. The adoption of a proper peace establishment; and, Fourthly. The prevalence of that pacific and friendly dispo-

sition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies; to make those mutual concessions, which are requisite to the general prosperity; and, in some instances, to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community."

The fact is, that in October, 1786, a patriot of Rio de Janeiro, José Joaquim da Maia, wrote a letter, in his own name and in that of some of our countrymen then in Europe, addressed to Thomas Jefferson, Ambassador of the United States in Paris, requesting an audience to initiate a movement for the independence of Brazil, for which the help of North America was sought.

In answer, although Jefferson remarked that the United States was on friendly terms with Portugal, he appointed an interview in Nimes, and José Joaquim da Maia explained the possibilities which would be open to Brazil by the victory of the revolution and the foundation of a new republic. Jefferson wrote to John Jay, then Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs: "Brazilians consider the American Revolution as precursor of the one they long for."

While Maia was in Europe taking the first steps towards our independence, in the heart of Brazil, the Capitania of Minas Geraes, a revolution was being prepared to implant a republican government similar to that of the United States. This was the famous Conspiracy of the State of Minas in 1789. The organisers declared that they wished "the mother country made independent, free tillage and exports, the abolishment of taxes, that constitute slavery and robbery; the establishment among us of a university, local justice, administration and government." Their motto was "Libertas quae sera tamen"—Liberty although late. This program became a reality, although many years later.

It is recorded that Lieutenant Tiradentes, the soul of this movement, addressing Dr. José Alvares Maciel, had put on record the political comparison between Brazil, indifferent to everything, and the United States, vigorous, confident and gloriously triumphant in the first war they had undertaken.

Conspiring openly, the enterprise in behalf of independence was soon discovered and the conspirators arrested in Minas and in Rio de Janeiro and condemned, some of them to banishment, others to confinement. Tiradentes, as an exception, suffered the supreme penalty, being hanged in a public square of this city, his corpse cut into quarters, so that the punishment might be a lesson to the people, as was cruelly proclaimed by the Portuguese royalists.

Tiradentes thus became the martyr of Brazilian Independence, actually proclaimed in 1822, and also the forerunner of Republican Government, which was implanted in Brazil a century after his death.

As mentioned above, to George Washington's name is attached the idea of liberty of all the peoples in the American continent and the principle of the federal form of Government in America. Referring to this subject we deem it convenient to remember here another page of that eminent statesman's glorious life, which constitutes, moreover, an example to posterity.

Some ten years after the United States Independence, General Washington, who had just left command of the Nation's army, received the suggestion that, considering the apparent weakness of republican institutions, there were weighty arguments in favor of his accepting the title of King. To this George Washington indignantly answered:

"No occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensations . . . you could not have found a person to whom your schemes were more disagreeable. . . . Let me conjure you, then, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate, as from yourself or any one else, a sentiment of the like nature."

This answer is a clear definition of the character of the

remarkable statesman, who upheld principles in behalf of his native country, but who had no personal ambition for pompous titles. He preferred to establish democracy on a solid basis in his country, which is a precious lesson to the whole world.

Writing about Democracy in the New World, Helio Lobo says:

"I have no need to relate what has been constructed on the foundation of 1787. The building of your democracy, with the federation, the autonomous and independent powers, the 'habeas corpus,' the jury, in short, every guaranty referring to persons and properties, are all among the gifts of America to civilization. For me the greatest element is this original and eternal lesson of democracy and the basis of all the other advantages which spread itself throughout the world is the fact that inside your frontiers men of all births have been able to work out their political destiny so harmoniously and efficiently."

This commemoration is thus most fitting, and the whole civilized world is celebrating the second century of George Washington's birth. Brazil, whose republic was based on the North American federation founded by Washington, cannot but join in this commemoration, as evidence of her admiration for this extraordinary and glorious personality of both warrior and statesman.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, speaking in Portuguese, then acknowledged Dr. Miranda Jordão's splendid tribute, as follows:

Last Fourth of July the North American colony residing in this cultured and hospitable country, contracted a debt of the deepest gratitude to the "Centro Carioca." To this patriotic organization, interpreter of the noble sentiments of the people of this magestically beautiful corner of the world, we owe the erection of this symbolic statue, this evidence of friendship which cannot be viewed by North Americans except with emotions of pride and patriotism that well from the heart.

In this statue we see, beautifully interlaced, the flags of the sister-republics, Brazilian and American. But above all, the illustrious sculptor, Prof. Benevenuto Berna, worthy president of the "Centro Carioca," has symbolized the faith, the community of ideals and aspirations of the two countries, by uniting in the same wreath of laurel those two great international figures—José Bonifacio and George Washington, sublime and intermingling spirits, who so gloriously represented their countries in their most difficult and trying times. This wreath interprets beautifully the cordial relations and strong friendship always increasing between our countries, just as our flags—forever commingled in this monument—symbolize Brazilian-American amity.

This brilliant and spontaneous celebration to honor the memory of George Washington, (I speak from my heart and interpret the unanimous sentiments of my compatriots,) touches us deeply, especially those of us who have the privilege of living in this beautiful capital and assisting at this significant ceremony.

Let me thank, then, the "Centro Carioca," which, in this solemn observance, as the representative of the Brazilian people, has given another proof of consideration and real friendship. Let me also extend our gratitude to Dr. Miranda Jordão, who as spokesman for the "Centro Carioca," has referred to the great international importance of George Washington in such an eloquent and brilliant discourse.

The ceremony at the statue closed with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the pupils of

the American Graded School who had attended in a body. The children were accompanied by the Military Police Band which followed the singing of the American anthem with a stirring rendition of the Brazilian national anthem.

The morning program was followed at noon by a George Washington Birthday Luncheon under the auspices of the American Society of Rio de Janeiro with the cooperation of the American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil. The luncheon, held at the Palace Hotel, was attended by 132 persons, including the American Ambassador, high officials of the Brazilian government, members of the American Society and American Chamber of Commerce and many Brazilian friends. The Brazilian Foreign Office was represented by Dr. Jayme Chermont and the "Centro Carioca" by its president, Dr. Benvenuto Berna and its secretary, Dr. Ariosto Berna.

Mr. Russell Manning, president of the American Society, presided and after a short address, introduced Ambassador Morgan. The American Ambassador then spoke briefly but effectively of the anniversary that was being observed that day and of the nobility of character that had made Washington a citizen, not of one nation, but of the whole world. He touched a responsive chord, in the hearts of the Americans especially, when he referred to the desolate, tragic winter at Valley Forge, and described the present distressing economic condition as "today's Valley Forge." He said that what everyone needed in these times were the splendid attributes of character which had "shown forth like a beacon from George Washington's spirit" and had made him loved and revered by his compatriots, even in the midst of adversity, just as he is loved and admired today.

The Ambassador concluded his remarks with an introduction of the principal speaker of the occasion, Mr. Carlton Jackson, American Commercial Attaché. Mr. Jackson's address follows:

In undertaking any discriminating appreciation of the Father of His Country more time would be required than is within the limits of a quarter of an hour's talk. The subject is too broad; there are so many aspects to be covered, that one must be limited to one or two phases. All of us here as Americans know, or should, the principal narrative of his life, his excellent breeding but poverty-stricken youth, his early and hard work as a pioneering engineer, his services against the French and Indians, his organization and management of the Continental Army, his great part in the formation of the Federal Constitution and government, and his final and long service as President of the country. Such a narrative would be easy for me or for anyone.

Of more novel interest, and more difficult, is the matter

of his personality, by which I mean the combination of mind, spirit and body that made the man George Washington. There was no other of our statesmen who wrote more minutely than he of personal affairs, none who was a more diligent diarist, recording the purchase of a horse or a slave, the rotation and cultivation of the crops in his plantations, his production of malt and spiritous liquors, his winnings and losses on horse-races and chicken-fights. But in all the abundance of his writings the man himself is not easy to perceive; he is hidden behind the very volume of his words, and behind the stilted manner of expression that was regarded as proper writing in those days.

I myself, like most youngsters, felt an early dislike for the man—the cherry tree story made him impossible of emulation for me. I knew that under the circumstances I would have taken the easy way; it was far from impossible for me to tell a lie. Also, I always suspected that George knew that his father probably "had the goods on him" anyway. A few years later it happened that I fell into possession of what was then private and scandalous information about the great man. One of my forbears, the first of the name, to the best of my knowledge, to migrate to the district of Tennessee, had lived as a young man in Williamsburg in Virginia. There, like Washington, he kept an assiduous journal, now a prized heirloom in the family of my kinsman. I had the privilege of reading it, and learned, to my enlightenment, that Washington was a familiar but venerated figure at tavern and race-track, that he never missed a gay ball if he could help it, and that within the length of my ancestor's knowledge of him, he never failed in appreciation of a pretty face and figure. That did not sound like the prig that Parson Weems wrote about in his history book. Also, even our school histories tell how he "cussed" General Charles Lee for letting his men retreat in a battle. Other personal journals tell us that Washington had a most warm and feeling heart; he put up patiently with the irregularities of his stepson, and he wept at the death of his little stepdaughter.

So we can consider the qualities of his mind and spirit with realization that he was a man after all, and not the remote and incomprehensible being that the orthodox histories for awhile made him. Perhaps his outstanding personal quality was determination. The old German philosophers taught us that the ultimate and essential entity of the human ego is the will, and he had that to supreme degree. On his first official task with Christopher Gist to take the warning to the French commandant on the Ohio River, he encountered as many obstacles as did ever the man who carried the message to Garcia. Others before him had faltered and turned back, but Washington did it to the warm approbation of the royal governor. We remember, then, his unflagging persistence with the usually disorganized and frequently incompetent army of the Revolution, his scorn of the malice and ingratitude of some of his associates, his steady support of the plan and creation of a constitution and Federal government, and finally, his lofty strength in the presidency, his frustration of the clamors of theorists and of jingos.

But a will without wisdom—judgment—is a dangerous implement. Benedict Arnold and General Conway probably possessed wills as strong as Washington's, but good sense was lacking. Washington's mind could not have been called nimble, but he had the discretion to make himself study any matter before deciding about it; his continuous experience in directing people and in fighting gave him the capacity to know when his conclusion was right. Since stenographic records were not usually kept, and newspapers almost nonexistent, we do not know the details of many of his administrative actions and decisions, but we have the crystallization of them in his messages and farewell addresses, and his prescience in them is invoked now more than ever before. He, possibly more than any other man, contributed to the creation

of the Constitution, a work called by Gladstone "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man." Behind the glamor of the earlier military fame, and of the later austerity of the presidency, many of us have not realized the overpowering influence of Washington at that critical period.

He lived his life in the objective rather than the subjective. He was above all practical. If any qualms ever assailed him about religious beliefs or about the organization of society he never mentioned them. He condemned slavery from economic and not ethical grounds; he did not like to see people hanged or otherwise killed, but when it seemed necessary he did not hesitate. It should not be forgotten that that was an age, too, of questioning and doubt. Paine, Rousseau, Voltaire, even our own Patrick Henry and Jefferson were image breakers, and their expressions were not unread by Washington, who indeed, was an indefatigable orderer of books. The robust strength of his mind and of his body kept him to realities; he may have admired some of the iconoclasm, but he knew unerringly what degree of Utopianism the American people could assimilate.

As an ethical quality, perhaps, could be called his utter faithfulness to his task, and that, indeed, to me is the most admirable quality that he possessed. To him, public office was not only a public trust, but a personal task. Public service no doubt tends to beget irresponsibility, for the public servant knows that his employer, the public, will probably be ungrateful anyway. Any employer of people will agree that entire loyalty to the employer and to the job is greater even than efficiency. It can be easily believed that in America, then, there was no other man available who had both the capacity and the loyalty to the task that Washington had.

Finally, from the standpoint of modern business he was a successful man. Although he gained much and early, by inheritance and by marriage, he knew how to keep and increase what he had. He was as modern a farmer as there was in Virginia, wholly a region of farms then. Like Laben's, his flocks and herds and fruits increased under his husbandry. Even the exigencies of military campaigns did not make him forget to look to his own, with admonition and instruction. On the base of present standards, he probably died a millionaire.

Thus for his spirit, his mind and his ethics. No reasonable person has ever disputed his being the greatest statesman, at any rate the one who did the most, of all the Americans. Two hundred years ago it certainly did not occur to his mother that the newborn, sturdy infant would ever be President, but she surely hoped and believed that he would be a great man.

How, in one word, to call his greatness? One thinks of "grandeur," but that is vague. "Wise," "determined," "good," "strong"; each is apt, but not enough. The Greeks, of course, had a name for it, but in the lack of that, I can think only in terms of place, and for that no one can ever better the ever-repeated characterization by his friend and life-long neighbor, Col. Richard Henry Lee—"First in War, First in Peace, and First in the Hearts of His Countrymen."

The luncheon concluded with music rendered by the Columbia Orchestra and was acclaimed by the enthusiastic guests as a great success and a memorable celebration of a great anniversary.

An added touch was given to the day by two other interesting, though informal events. In the morning, after the exercises at the Friendship Statue, the pupils of the American Graded School called upon Ambassador Morgan at the American

Embassy. They had discovered that February 22 was the birthday of the Ambassador of the United States as well as that of the First President, and so paid their respects to him also, as the representative of their country.

That afternoon, the American members of the Rotary Club of Rio de Janeiro presented a library of reference books to the "Escola dos Estados Unidos" (United States School), a local public primary school. Dr. Richard P. Momsen, a prominent American attorney in Rio, made the presentation on behalf of his compatriots in the following appropriate speech:

Young friends of the Escola dos Estados Unidos:

You who make up the soul of this school, are already well known to the North Americans living in Brazil not only through the knowledge of the name of this school itself, of which we are proud, but also for your very fine rendering of the American National Anthem at the time of the inauguration of the Statue of Friendship last year.

Your accomplishments that day made a very fine impression upon us and it is therefore not surprising that the North Americans who are members of the Rotary Club of this city should have decided to contribute toward celebrating the Bicentennial of George Washington's birth by dedicating to you this library which I now present on behalf of my companions and myself.

As the school children of our country contributed toward the Statue of Friendship, so may we hope that the use of this library by you may bring your thoughts closer in friendship to your little friends in the United States.

Just a few words about George Washington.

You have probably heard of the story of the Cherry Tree. When George Washington was a little boy his father discovered that his pet cherry tree had been cut to the ground. He was naturally very angry and suspecting who had done the deed called in little George who said to his father: "Father, I cannot tell a lie—I did it with my little hatchet."—This story of a boy who later became a great soldier, a great general, freed his country and then was chosen the first president of the United States, is one of the first stories that are told to children in North America.

George Washington was, however, like most other boys. He liked sports especially, and most of all, playing war against the Indians because he had heard of real Indian wars which had taken place in his country not long before.

His education was much more limited than yours; he learned to read, write and do arithmetic from a servant in his father's employ. When he was about 15 years old he decided to be a surveyor and being a very good rider he got a position surveying some big farms. He then became a farmer and later when the United States fought for its freedom he became a great soldier, and finally as their general led the American armies to victory. He was so beloved for his uprightness, his kindness and his wisdom that he was unanimously chosen to be the first president of the new country.

As you go forward in your studies you will find men in the history of Brazil with the same character as George Washington and who have done for your country what George Washington did for the United States. I recommend that you study these men's lives so that, when you grow up to manhood and womanhood you will also be able to contribute to Brazil's great future, that it may continue to be a country of which you can be justly proud.

This concluded the actual program of events, but all day long, the city gave evidence of the admiration of its citizens for George Washington. Brazilian and American flags waved from all the government buildings, including the Brazilian Foreign Office—the handsome old Itamaraty Palace—while American residents flew the Stars and Stripes from their homes and offices. The result was a gala effect that gave added color and beauty to what is acknowledged as one of the most beautiful cities in the world—situated as it is on the picturesque bay whose name it bears, “River of January,” so called by its Portuguese discoverers because it was first seen by them on January 1, 1531.

Pan American Day, April 14, offered the next occasion in Rio de Janeiro for observing the bicentennial of George Washington’s birth, when the Brazilian Educational Association held a special commemorative session in honor of the double significance of the day.

The celebration, which was held in one of the large theaters, the “Theater João Caetano,” opened with the playing of the “Pan American Hymn” by the orchestra. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Afranio de Mello Franco, presided and delivered an address that recalled the founding of the Pan American union between the republics of the Western Hemisphere, nations which had achieved independence by following the inspiration and example given by George Washington.

The Mexican Ambassador to Brazil, Dr. Affonso

Reys, was the next speaker on the program and he stressed the importance of intellectual exchange between the American republics. This was further emphasized by the other speakers, Dr. Fernando de Magalhães, rector of the University, Dr. Barbosa Lima Sobrinho and Sra. Orminda Bastos, who also pointed out the role of women, especially teachers, in the work of international friendship. The meeting closed with the singing of the national hymn of Brazil by the pupils of the Secondary School of the Institute of Education. As reported by Ambassador Morgan, who was an honor guest, “the attendance was large and the spirit of the meeting excellent.”

The following day, April 15, brought another outstanding commemoration in honor of Pan American Day and the First President of the United States. This celebration was held by the Brazilian Society of International Law and took place in the magnificent conference room of the Foreign Office in the Itamaraty Palace, that dates from the days of the Portuguese conquerors.

Dr. Rodrigo Octavio, a Justice of the Supreme Court of Brazil, presided, as president of the Brazilian Society of International Law, but after a few brief introductory remarks, yielded the chair to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Mello Franco. Other prominent persons occupying places on the platform were the American Ambassador, Mr. Morgan, Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, former president of Brazil, and Dr. Raul Fernandes, legal adviser of the



BRAZILIAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW MEETING TO PAY HONOR TO THE MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON IN RIO DE JANEIRO. 1, Dr. Epitacio Pessoa; 2, Dr. Rodrigo Octavio; 3, Dr. Mello Franco, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil; 4, United States Ambassador Edwin V. Morgan; 5, Dr. Raul Fernandes.

Brazilian Government and principal speaker of the occasion. The brilliant audience included representatives of the Foreign Office and other government officials, the diplomatic corps, representatives of Brazilian institutions of learning, members of the Society of International Law and other distinguished Brazilians, and prominent Americans of the local colony.

Dr. Octavio opened the program by speaking of the significance of Pan American Day and of this homage to the first American liberator. He said that in the United States there was an organization "for honoring the liberators of the nations of South America," and that the honor being paid that day to George Washington by Brazilians and by the Brazilian Society of International Law was, in effect, a similar activity in South America "for honoring the liberator of North America."

Dr. Mello Franco then spoke briefly of the purpose of this extraordinary meeting of the Brazilian Society of International Law—to honor George Washington in connection with Pan American Day, a day "chosen by the American Continent, of which he is one of the Patriarchs, as an occasion of fellowship among their peoples." Dr. Mello Franco's remarks follow:

This meeting of the Brazilian Society of International Law is for the purpose of honoring the memory of George Washington, the patriarch of the great Republic of the North and, indeed, one of the greatest figures of Humanity.

This year witnesses the bicentennial of his birth, and this commemoration is one of the many commemorations which are taking place in all civilized nations, especially in all the Republics of America, for the purpose of honoring, with gratitude and respect, the noble soldier, patriot, leader and apostle, who in the New World changed the political structure inherited from Europe and thus wrote his immortal name on one of the greatest pages of history.

In associating Washington's name with the idea symbolized by Pan American Day, which was celebrated yesterday, it was the desire of the Brazilian Society of International Law to commemorate the second centenary of Washington on the same day that was chosen by the American Continent, of which he is one of the Patriarchs, as an occasion of fellowship among their peoples . . . The generous idea which inspired the creation of Pan American Day is inseparable from the names of those great men who, at the birth of the Nations of this Continent, were the liberators of the peoples of America, the founders of their institutions, and the defenders of their independence.

Thus, it is impossible to evoke the symbol of the unity of the Continent under the rule of liberty, justice and peace, based on the indestructible foundation of loyal cooperation, without recalling, through an inescapable association of ideas, the austere figure of Washington, who, in the words of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, incarnated for a quarter of a century all that was best, all that was most unselfish, most brave, most noble and most profoundly patriotic in the aspirations and life of the American Nation.

Dr. Mello Franco then introduced Dr. Raul Fernandes, principal speaker of the day. In transmitting Dr. Fernandes' speech, a translation of which follows, Ambassador Morgan said that the speaker had "analyzed with judgment and appreciation the character and services of President Washington."

Dr. Fernandes first described the character and achievements of Washington, emphasizing his modesty and pointing out that the man himself had probably thought that he had done nothing extraordinary. He then continued:

. . . I think that George Washington must have looked thus retrospectively over his life, although to others it has seemed so great that the civilized world venerates him as a hero, and the United States has raised him up as the tutelary genius of its destiny. He died probably unaware of the consecration of posterity and of the surprising strength of his prestige, seeing in his life, from youth to old age, nothing exceptional or brilliant, no gesture or action capable of producing in thousands of men intelligent reactions, comparable to the physical forces which bring about disturbances or variations in the even tenor of events. . . .

. . . The best and most authentic picture of George Washington which we have is that drawn by Jefferson . . . A man seen thus in light and shadow after the fashion of Rembrandt, and cast into life with such contradictory qualities, might naturally be expected to act in accordance with these characteristics: at times magnificently, at times with mediocrity. Their average should give a character above the common, but far from that of those super-men whose mighty figures stand out from century to century above the dust of humanity.

Nevertheless, Jefferson, that analyst who saw all and hid nothing, ends his sketch with religious emotion, feeling that on the day that Washington died "a great man had perished in Israel." Posterity called him "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The victory over George III, was the result of patience, courage and tenacity, and was, in fact, inevitable in combination with Lafayette, Rochambeau and De Grasse.

The political victory of the constitutional organization of the United States was the result of loyalty to the people, of unselfishness, and of the lack of personal ambition. These are lesser virtues, perhaps, in that they do not sparkle or stand out in everyday life; but they are by no means insignificant, nor unheroic in this case.

The victorious general was not without instigation to maintain himself in power. This, in a way, was in keeping with the logic of the rebellion of the colonies, which claimed as essential to liberty certain principles of government professed in the mother country, which in the beginning was not anti-monarchial. Neither did this rebellion aspire at first to total independence; therefore history has called it conservative, and placed the responsibility for its revolutionary nature on the government of the King of England.

Thus, if in its first motives, the revolution was not republican, on the other hand, according to historical tradition, a victorious leader, after having crushed the established power, had only to choose between monarchy—keeping the crown for himself—or dictatorship.

Besides this, a republic on the lines upon which it would be necessary to organize the colonies was an entity totally without precedent, risky and full of dangers. The ancient Greek republics were cities, their populations were small and power was concentrated in the hands of a few individuals.

Rome, politically, was less than Latium; it could never extend to the rest of the country, and much less to the immense territory gained by conquest, the civic rights concentrated in the Senate or in the Forum, until factional controversies and cruel intrigues had raised the sword of Brutus and opened the imperial age. The annals of the Italian Republics of the Renaissance, also insignificant in area and population, were but a succession of town controversies and family quarrels, which were abolished through invasion and conquest.

Thus, the advocates of monarchy came and whispered these things to Washington—pure theory; an objective appreciation of the sequence of events and of the effects proved by history; a matter, in fact, for a majestic proclamation in which the usurpation of power would take on the aspect of an act of salvation.

The victorious general knew only his arithmetic, his bit of geometry, and the history of England; but his heart was brave and true; he was unpretentious and without personal ambition; he was loyal. He had won the war, indeed, but he had won it with soldiers, and these soldiers were farmers and countrymen who had fought unselfishly in order to obtain political liberty, and not to enthrone a new dynasty, and much less to set up a dictatorship.

Washington did not set himself up either as king or dictator, but disbanded his army and appeared at the Convention of Philadelphia as a member from Virginia.

As President of the Republic, Washington confessed that he was not sure of the political edifice erected by the Convention. He maintained, therefore, a few ceremonies and rites copied from the Court of England, so that in case of failure and the necessity of establishing a monarchy, the people might be prepared, at least in the outward pomp inseparable from the institution. But he declared firmly that it was his ardent desire to bend every effort to the experiment of a great federative republic. After eight years of two consecutive presidencies the experiment was complete. The child Hercules had left the cradle and had learned to walk. As there was then no legal impediment to a third term, the presidency was again offered him; but he refused, declaring that a long term held by one man might corrupt republican institutions. And after having established this precedent, which has been religiously followed by his successors, he retired to the country, and accomplished without difficulty the difficult feat, to some so disastrous, of again becoming a simple citizen, without privileges, special honors or following.

But I am wrong in saying "without privileges," for he did enjoy a difference, an exemption, a reward for his immortal services. As a token of public gratitude he was exempted from postal fees.

And so the enigma is solved. Without the attribute of easy geniality, without great or profound learning, without unusual military talents, without special ability and experience in statesmanship, Washington has risen to those immense heights where his memory endures as a symbol of those virtues which are not distinctions of the leader of men but which should adorn every man in the accomplishment of the inevitable task assigned to him by destiny.

We should think of Washington as a model offered to us for contemplation and an example at all times, in the past, the present and the future. For the citizens of the United States he is a national glory; for us a standard, like the platinum meter measure kept under glass at the International Bureau in Berne, or like the nuns whose life is given up to seclusion or militant charity—prototypes of renunciation and humility, of virtues which we cannot practice wholly ourselves. Nevertheless it is good to know that they exist and what they are like, for they serve as a kind of ideal, and in

the greater or less measure in which we approach them, so does life become less sordid, more noble, more worthy and more real.

July 4, American Independence Day, was the occasion for two observances of the bicentennial in Rio de Janeiro—one at the "United States School" (*Escola dos Estados Unidos*), the other at the American Embassy.

At the school, a portrait of George Washington which had been presented by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission was unveiled with simple but impressive ceremonies, attended by representatives from the American Embassy and high officials of the city and of the municipal school system. During the course of the ceremony it was announced that the "*Escola dos Estados Unidos*" would not long be alone in bearing a name that honors the United States, but that it is planned to erect more public schools in the near future, the first one of which will be named "George Washington"—an announcement that was received with real appreciation by the Americans in the audience.

This school ceremony in the capital of Brazil had an interesting aftermath in the presentation of an album commemorating the occasion to a school in the capital of the United States. The Raymond School in Washington, D. C., had been instrumental in increasing the interest of the "United States School" in the First President of the nation for which it was named, by an exchange of letters between the pupils of the two schools. In response, the Brazilian school compiled a "George Washington Album" containing compositions and letters on the great North American patriot and photographs of the unveiling of his portrait. The album was tied in the Brazilian national colors and sent to the Washington school through the Brazilian Embassy.

The other event of July 4 in the Brazilian capital, was the presentation of a portrait of George Washington made entirely of minute pieces of postage stamps, to the President of the United States through the American Embassy. This unique portrait was a gift of the "Centro Carioca" and was made by one of its officers, Mr. Agostinho Dias Nunes d'Almeida.

Calling at the American Embassy in recognition of American Independence Day, a delegation of Brazilian citizens representing the "Centro Carioca" presented the portrait to Mr. Walter C. Thurston, *Chargé d'Affaires*, ad interim, "as an expression of friendship for the United States and veneration for the memory of George Washington." Mr. Thurston accepted the portrait on behalf of President Hoover, together with the following letter which accompanied it:

Rio de Janeiro, July 4, 1932.

To His Excellency Herbert Hoover

President of the United States of America.

Eminent American Citizen:

On this great day, so dear to all independent peoples of the New World, the CENTRO CARIOCA has great pleasure in renewing to the glorious Sister Nation of the Northern Continent the assurance of the feelings of true friendship of the Brazilian people.

When the Friendship Monument offered to Brazil by the American people was inaugurated, the CENTRO CARIOCA, through the voice of its speaker, Dr. Edmundo de Miranda Jordão, in the presence and with the applause of the highest Brazilian authorities and of the people of Rio de Janeiro, thus expressed itself in the conclusion of his official speech:

"The CENTRO CARIOCA is confident that it expresses the feelings of all Brazilians in reaffirming publicly to the great brother nation its purpose of maintaining unalterable and even stronger the sincere and true friendship, which was so nobly perpetuated in this statue, and also was perpetuated, under the inspiration of the people and authorities of Rio de Janeiro, in the bronze figures of George Washington and José Bonifácio, founders of our respective political independence, symbolically bound on the granite base of this monument, being thus cast in the reciprocal significance of Friendship."

And in the present year, on February 22, as we commemorate the second centenary of the Patriarch of American Independence, George Washington, those sentiments were renewed in this city, beside the Friendship Monument, the same speaker of CENTRO CARIOCA closing his speech with the following words:

"In this demonstration of fraternity towards the great and noble North American Nation, worthily represented here by her eminent Ambassador, Mr. Edwin Morgan, who is so esteemed and so highly valued in Rio de Janeiro's society, that he has become one of its best known and most necessary figures—CENTRO CARIOCA, as legitimate exponent of the traditions and feelings of the people of the Capital of the United States of Brazil, and in accordance with its program, including the consecration of the Pan American ideal, which is that of all Brazilians, feels authorized to express, through the voice of its humble speaker, the thoughts of all our countrymen.

"In rendering this deserved honor to the memory of George Washington, CENTRO CARIOCA chose the place for the Friendship Monument offered to this city by the people of the great American Nation. On its base was engraved in bronze the figure of the greatest leader of the Independence of the new Continent—to whose memory all Brazilians render their tribute of admiration and enthusiasm, for his life as hero and statesman, the eternal glory of America and of Mankind."

Now, on this date, the CENTRO CARIOCA, in commemoration of American Independence, is happy to have the opportunity of offering to the noble brother people, personified by their honorable President, the image in stamps of the glorious George Washington.

This original piece of a new Brazilian art has been patiently made by one of the directors of the CENTRO CARIOCA, Mr. Agostinho Dias Nunes d'Almeida.

We respectfully reaffirm before Your Excellency the feelings of traditional and indestructible friendship between our two peoples, and ask for permission to present to Your Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration and respect.

(SIGNED) BENEVENUTO BERNA,
President.

An interesting description of the new branch of Brazilian art of which the George Washington portrait in stamps is an example, is contained in the

accompanying explanation supplied by the "Centro Carioca" to the American Embassy at the time the portrait was presented:

Pinacotelia, the art of making pictures with postage stamps, was established in Brazil at the time of the International Exposition held in Rio de Janeiro in 1922, the year of the Centennial of Brazilian Independence.

The author of this work, Mr. Nunes d'Almeida, does this work in spare time. He uses merely postage stamps and the mucilage required, a drawing pencil, scissors for cutting, and a tooth pick with which to apply the mucilage and transfer the little pieces of stamps to the proper places.

For this work, the essential conditions above all others, are time and patience, it being necessary sometimes to hold the breath so as not to blow away the tiny pieces of stamps.

It is by this new branch of Brazilian art that the "Centro Carioca" takes occasion to render homage to the noble American Nation on the day of its Independence and to the Great North American patriarch and statesman, George Washington, upon the second centennial of his birth, with his historical effigy made up entirely of stamps of several countries.

Later in the month, on July 15, the "Centro Carioca," again paid honor to George Washington in a formal meeting of the organization at which, in the words of Senhor Julio Lopes Guedes P., secretary, "there was unveiled with enthusiastic applause in the Main Hall of our meeting place, a picture of that great patriarch of North American independence, George Washington." This portrait was one that had been sent to the "Centro Carioca" by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in appreciation of its wholehearted participation in the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

Throughout the bicentennial year, the newspapers and magazines of Rio de Janeiro devoted many columns to comments on the great anniversary being observed by the United States. Numerous articles on the life of George Washington were printed, and every local celebration was recorded in detail.

The monthly magazine, *VIDA DOMESTICA*, dedicated its February, 1932, issue to the George Washington Bicentennial, reproducing on its cover in colors the Gilbert Stuart Athenaeum portrait of George Washington. Its editorial page contained a portrait of the American Ambassador, Mr. Morgan, and an article on George Washington by the American Commercial Attaché, Mr. Jackson, was featured.

The daily newspapers, *O JORNAL*, *JORNAL DO COMMERCIO*, *CORREIO DA MANHA* and *JORNAL DO BRASIL*, all commented favorably on the Bicentennial. The following translations from editorials in



GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL CEREMONY
AT THE AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP MONUMENT IN
RIO DE JANEIRO.

the JORNAL DO COMMERCIO and the JORNAL DO BRASIL of February 21, 1932, are examples of the profound esteem for George Washington voiced by the city's press as Rio de Janeiro joined in the world-wide tribute to this great patriot:

(From JORNAL DO COMMERCIO)

Not only in the United States of America but also in all the Western Hemisphere and all the world there will be celebrated tomorrow the bicentenary of the birth of one of the greatest men of all times, George Washington.

Washington was great through his actions, his character, his patriotism, his self-abnegation. He was great in peace and in war. General and statesman, his services to his country and the cause of liberty were inestimable.

The war of independence to which he devoted body and soul was kept from being a selfish battle for the few and was, instead, a fight for the ideals of all.

The influence exerted by the American war of independence on the rest of the world made a great figure of the national liberator.

He made a nation out of a colony, giving liberty to its people. He founded a state out of his country. He organized this state for war and for peace. He provided it with wise laws and with a constitution which was used as a model by many other peoples seeking their liberty.

Disinterested, he refused honors and remunerations, exposing himself to every danger purely for love of his country. First President of the United States, elected for two terms, he refused the third election, retiring to the private life of a farmer. However, death cut him down.

Not only the United States but the whole world was

saddened when George Washington died. The army of Napoleon and the British squadrons in the English Channel carried black crêpe on their flags.

Because of his rectitude, and common sense, Washington is the idol of the United States and tomorrow the whole world will remember the man who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his country-men."

(From JORNAL DO BRASIL)

Without a doubt, George Washington is to be found in the gallery of the great figures of humanity. Warrior and statesman, as the years pass, his memory is more and more exalted not only by the people of North America, but also by all the other nations of the "continent of Columbus."

Pioneer of Liberty in America, the United States, that great republic that is now one of the most powerful nations in the world, owes its organization in great part to the wisdom with which Washington developed, after the victories that freed his country from English domination, a federation from component parts which differed widely.

The life of this great man was really a model of civic virtue. Modest and essentially democratic, Washington, after the war of independence, sheathed his sword, cast aside all honors, and retired to Mount Vernon, where he devoted himself to cultivating the land.

But this was not to last long, for the American people could not dispense with the services of Washington. They sought him out and gave him the honor of being the first President of the new republic.

If during the war, he demonstrated his great qualities as a leader, defeating with a small number of patriots the seasoned British troops—during peace time, as the first chief of his nation, he was able to develop on a democratic basis the great North American nation.

It is for this that the American people tomorrow, date of the bicentenary of his birth, will begin a series of special celebrations to glorify the memory of this, their greatest citizen. The Brazilian people, essentially democratic, are happy to associate themselves in this homage to George Washington, founder of the first and largest republic of our continent.

São Paulo (which boasts a population of 900,000 and is the capital of the state of the same name that produces 60 per cent of the world's coffee), was going through an unsettled political period during 1932, and observance of the bicentennial of Washington's birth was therefore limited.

However, on February 22, the American Consul General at São Paulo, Mr. C. R. Cameron, observed "open house" in honor of the day, and gave an interview to the daily paper, DIARIO DA NOITE which reported:

As a good Yankee, Mr. Cameron did not hide his enthusiasm for that great American figure so indissolubly linked with democracy and the foundation of his country. "George Washington," said Mr. Cameron, "is the greatest figure of North America. In every school, as part of the primary education, the children are told of his deeds and his fine example. No one but George Washington could merit such homage or serve as a guide to the youth of the United States. He has two outstanding characteristics: rectitude and altruism. He was a great general in war and a great leader in peace, but perhaps he is greatest 'in the hearts of his countrymen' as shown by the nine months celebration in his honor."

The American School in São Paulo also observed the birthday of the founder of the nation for which it was named. There were special programs in every class in honor of George Washington and to emphasize his achievements in the cause of American liberty.

The Rotary Club of São Paulo dedicated its regular February meeting on February 19 to honoring George Washington, and the "Instituto Historico e Geographico de São Paulo" held a special meeting on February 22 in tribute to the "North American liberator."

The São Paulo newspapers were enthusiastic in their acclaim of George Washington and all through the bicentennial year printed articles about his life and accomplishments. DIARIO POPULAR, DIARIO DA NOITE, A GAZETA, DIARIO NACIONAL, DIARIO DE SAO PAULO and O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO all published pictures of Washington and articles about him. The last-named paper, O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, reproduced as the full page front cover of its weekly rotogravure supplement for February 29, 1932, a wood-cut of George Washington in medallion form owned by the American consulate general. There were 100,000 copies printed of this special issue—a splendid tribute.

Summing up the observance of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington in São Paulo, in a letter to the Commission, Consul General Cameron wrote:

Conditions in São Paulo during the entire period designated were quite unsettled, being characterized by acute unrest and a revolution which completely isolated São Paulo from the rest of the world for three months. These conditions made any formal celebrations impracticable. The Thanksgiving Day dinner, which the American colony regularly holds, and which it was planned this year to turn into a Washington celebration of the colony and Brazilian friends, had to be abandoned on account of local conditions. However, the literature so kindly forwarded by you was distributed to the newspapers and formed the basis of numerous laudatory newspaper articles on George Washington.

Santos, bustling ocean port for São Paulo, eight miles inland, was handicapped by the same conditions as that city, in observing the bicentennial. However, Vice Consul Arthur G. Parsloe held an official reception at the consulate on July 4 in honor of American Independence Day and of the Bicentennial of George Washington's birth. "Some 90 guests were present," he reported, "including members of the American and Brazilian colonies and others, local civil and military authorities, and foreign consular representatives stationed here." He

added that Santos had long ago expressed its admiration for the First President of the United States by naming a park for him, the "Praça George Washington."

In Bahia, a city of 300,000 and picturesquely built on two levels, the American Consul, Mr. Lawrence P. Briggs, presented one of the local public schools with a framed picture of George Washington which the school officials placed in a special room that was then given the name "Sala George Washington." On Pan American Day, April 14, the school reciprocated by sending a delegation of its pupils to call on Consul Briggs and express the admiration of Brazilian school children for George Washington and their friendship for the nation he founded. Consul Briggs also presented a framed picture of Washington to the Government Building of the State of Bahia, where it was hung with appropriate ceremonies.

Recife, or Pernambuco as it was formerly called, is the fourth largest city in Brazil and was seized from the Portuguese and occupied by the Dutch in the 17th century. Three hundred years later it was the scene of celebrations in honor of the founder of a nation then undreamed of by the conquerors of these two Old World powers.

These celebrations, in honor of the bicentennial of George Washington's birth, occurred on February 22 and July 4, 1932, and carried out the plan to commemorate his memory by Americans all over the world. As reported by Mr. F. van den Arend, American Consul, "Celebrations in Recife (Pernambuco) in honor of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington included a dinner on February 22 and a reception on the Fourth of July at which the small but enthusiastic American colony and foreign friends were present. The July 4 reception was the outstanding American celebration of the year. Among those who attended at the Consul's residence on that day, in addition to the members of the American colony and visiting Americans, were Brazilian officials, the consular corps and prominent members of the Brazilian and British communities."

Washington's birthday in Porto Alegre, capital of the southernmost state of Brazil and lying almost at the farthest point of the southeastern coast of that vast republic, was the scene of one of the largest celebrations of the day in Brazil—a commemorative banquet and dance attended by the

entire American colony under the auspices of the American Luncheon Club of Porto Alegre.

An interesting account of the event, as reported on February 24 in the local daily paper, JORNAL DA MANHA, follows:

The two hundredth anniversary of the birth of that great American to whom our noble sister nation owes its independence was commemorated most brilliantly in the capitals of Europe and America as was shown by the telegraphic despatches published yesterday.

The glorious date did not pass uncelebrated in this city, the American and British residents here having organized a splendid festival at which persons of importance in Porto Alegre society were present.

The American Luncheon Club of Porto Alegre, an organization recently founded in this city, composed of American citizens resident here and employes of the American industrial and commercial enterprises operating in the city, held a banquet on the twenty-second at the Club do Commercio, followed by a dance in the salon of the British Club which lasted until early hours.

Both festivities were attended by members of the American and British colonies in Porto Alegre and by a great number of Brazilians who had been courteously invited.

In the name of the organizers, Mr. O. H. Barnett welcomed the guests, the official toast being proposed by the toastmaster, Mr. C. G. Metzleur.

Mr. R. Castleman, the new American Consul, Mr. A. W. Magnitzky, American Vice Consul, Messrs. F. Long, J. E. Moreland and G. C. Macrae, British Consul at Porto Alegre, also spoke.

Amplifying the above newspaper article, The American Consul at Porto Alegre, Mr. Reginald S. Castleman, in a report to the Department of State said:

The two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington was celebrated at Porto Alegre by a commemorative banquet capably organized by the American Luncheon Club and attended by the entire American colony as well as a number of British friends closely associated with local American life through business or personal relationships. One hundred twenty-six persons were present.

The gala hall in the Club do Commercio where the banquet took place was appropriately decorated, with the American and Brazilian flags properly displayed. "*The Star Spangled Banner*" was played at the end. The banquet was a successful commemorative function, particularly as it enabled members of our colony to participate who could not have attended a celebration of appropriate ceremonial length held earlier in the day.

The speeches were delivered throughout the meal, as a measure to minimize the influence of the heat upon their effectiveness, it being noted that February is a summer month south of the Equator and the night was warm.

The British Consul, Mr. G. C. Macrae, held the particular interest of the guests with his address which had for its title "That great Englishman who founded his country anew." Mrs. Frank H. Long, prominent religious and social worker in Porto



UNVEILING OF PORTRAIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AT THE "UNITED STATES SCHOOL" IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

Alegre, spoke on "The idealization of Washington and the necessity of its continuance." Mr. J. E. Moreland, principal of Porto Alegre College, spoke on "Washington as a Teacher," and during the course of his speech, remarked that its subject had been inspired by a brief but charming and succinct essay by an American school child, which he read as follows:

George Washington was the father of our country. He was a strong man, physically and morally, and he was a great statesman.

He was a powerfully built man, standing more than six feet two inches in height and weighing nearly 200 pounds. He was the best boxer and wrestler in Virginia and no one was ever able to outjump him. Most of his soldiers obeyed him out of respect for him, but there were others who obeyed him because they were afraid of him. He was never known to be afraid of any man or anything.

He was a good man, always loyal to his friends, honest and just to a remarkable degree. He lost his temper at times and was even known to swear on occasions, but he succeeded in conquering his temper by means of an iron will.

He was a great statesman. He fought for a united country and then taught us the principles of liberty. He taught these principles by precept, but, what was far better, by practice. He was a master teacher, a great statesman, and the father of our country.

Mr. Castleman, just arrived at his new post in charge of the American Consulate, was an honor guest and the principal speaker. Following is his tribute to "the great man whom we reverently regard as the Father of Our Country":

Fellow countrymen and kind friends of ours:

Meeting tonight in carefree congeniality, our feeling is naturally one of ease and good cheer. It is pleasant to sit at table with friends one esteems, to forget in good company the exasperations of the day, to relax and enjoy the warmth that these moments bring to the heart. At the same time, our gathering has its serious aspect, perhaps we may say its ceremonial purpose, for we have met to commemorate the anniversary of the great man whom we Americans reverently regard as the Father of Our Country.

As a nation we have had our great leaders. We may rightfully consider that we have been fortunate in the men of capacity, talent and earnest purpose who gave of their best for our welfare. Washington's own epoch was the age of Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, Adams, and Marshall. Two later heroes have left names perhaps worthy to be spoken with his. I refer, my friends, to Abraham Lincoln and General Robert E. Lee. But above even these two, as above the giants of his own day, the figure of Washington stands forth in pre-eminence which is unquestioned.

What was it that gave him this highest place in our esteem? Of course, his accomplishments in our independence and establishment as a nation. In these accomplishments his military talent, civic capacity, diligence in labor and sound common sense were factors of recognized importance. But without one more characteristic they would have been merely fortuitous aids in our difficulties, beautiful decorations of the memory of a man who did well for his country, but not in the measure of Washington. The atmosphere of reverence

which now surrounds his name is due in its essence to a greater attribute, to his unshaken courage in adversity, to the strength and serenity of his spirit, the steadfast grandeur of his soul.

Washington's life as he lived it was not rich in the instant reward of glory, nor glorified by a sense of the reverence which we now attach to his memory. It was a life of personal struggle against odds, of failure after failure with disaster ever imminent, and borne off only by steady and purposeful courage, a courage which no circumstance could break, whether the hardships of winter on the frontier, an untrained army ill equipped and ill supplied, defeats which were all but irreparable, dissidence in council, lack of comprehension by large sections of opinion. It is not within my province or capacity to teach history. Rather I would appeal to you to regard our great figure not always as encircled by a halo of semi-divine glory but also in the light of his true and real greatness, as a very human man who lived with a courage which never faltered. Such men are the noblest works of God. To this that was in him, we owe our life as a nation, and for his example, our never dying reverence and esteem.

The banquet was brought to a close by Vice Consul A. Whidden Magnitzky, who spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It will be recalled that at the last meeting in January of the American Business Men's Luncheon Club, when it was decided to hold this commemorative celebration in honor of the two hundredth anniversary of the birthday of our First President, that my distinguished colleague, Mr. Castleman, had not as yet arrived in this city to take over from my humble hands the encumbency of the American Consulate.

At that time, our very able chairman, Mr. Barnett, kindly asked me to make the principal address of the evening, and so accordingly, during the small hours of the morning, I prepared quite a lengthy paper, which I had intended to read to you tonight.

In the meantime, however, just a few days ago, Mr. Castleman has arrived in our midst, and so I suggested to our chairman that I thought it befitting that he, rather than I should deliver the principal address of the evening.

Day before yesterday, when Mr. Castleman told me of his assignment, and how he was caught a little unawares and a little unprepared, I kindly offered to give him the paper which I had prepared during the past few weeks. So the very delightful and refreshing oration which you have just heard from him is really in fact my speech, and it is I now, not he, who is caught unawares.

So much has been said and so much has been written about the life, character, integrity, and deeds of Washington that I am not sufficiently vain to deceive myself into believing that I could add anything more to that which has already been said, to that which has already been written.

I have decided to say a few words on "The Real Greatness of Washington," and I must confess that the assignment has proven to be a large one. I must also lament the fact that the short time in which I have to speak does not permit full justice to be done to such a large subject.

Washington has so many claims to greatness that it is indeed difficult to single out any one particular characteristic of his life as the greatest. During the course of human events there have appeared on the stage of history few characters whose lives were so full of history-making deeds as that of Washington. Yet if I should be compelled to make a choice as to which of his traits was the greatest I should unhesitatingly answer "the trueness of his patriotism." This, on the sur-

face, may not appear to be the preeminent feature of his career when compared to his abilities as a soldier, or his wisdom as a statesman, but when we consider the word "patriot" in its full and larger sense and force, we can appreciate the fact that it was his patriotism which spurred him on to the attainment of great and worthy achievements.

The story of mankind is the story of man's struggle for freedom, and as we read the pages of the past we learn that at various times during the world's history certain nations and certain people rose up to defend the principle that all men are, by the grace of God, born free and equal. They had their champions, and they had their leaders, but none can compare with our Washington.

The French Revolution produced its Napoleon, who, once having gained power, endeavored to become the most sagacious tyrant Europe has ever known. The Puritan upheaval in England produced its Cromwell, who, once having ascended to a place of dominance, proceeded to press upon the brow of the people the same tyrannic rule against which he, himself, had fought.

And there are many other similar cases in the world drama which we could cite to demonstrate that champions of movements of reformation finally fell victim to human lust for power because they lacked the quality of "patriotism," that divine love of country which stifles the forces of selfish designs.

Therein lies Washington's real greatness, the quality which most endears him to our hearts today, the fact that he gave all that he had, all that he was, without thought of reward or ambition for power, but in unselfish service of his countrymen, so that the principle of government of the people, by the people, and for the people might be realized upon the earth.

As was the case with the newspapers of Brazil everywhere, the papers of Porto Alegre did their share in paying tribute to George Washington. O JORNAL DA MANHA has already been quoted above, while A FEDERACAO, DIARIO DE NOTICIAS and O ESTADO DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL gave a great deal of space to the local celebration, to articles on the life of Washington, and to the reports of bicentennial celebrations from all over the world.

Among the articles that appeared in the papers of Porto Alegre is the following, taken from O CORREIO DO POVO of February 21, which, translated, reads:

Of the men whose names remain alive in the hearts of Americans, that of the statesman George Washington, the two-hundredth anniversary of whose birth occurs tomorrow, occupies a place of well-defined pre-eminence.

It is natural that his name should be remembered with affection, as the bearer was always considered the first in war, the first in peace, and the first in the hearts of his countrymen.

The well known Brazilian historian Affonso Celso, writing a short time ago about Washington, said among other things the following:

He concerned himself little with international politics. He admired Europe, where he had good friends whose kindly relations he cultivated, but only America inspired in him a deep and uncompromising devotion.

Without permitting his collaborators in government to detract from his pre-eminent dignity he surrounded them

with prestige and encouraged their initiative, moderating or modifying their projects when his good sense so determined.

He gave zealous care to official decorum and dignity, reprehending the least lack of respect.

A curious note: Lafayette sent him as a precious gift one of the keys of the Bastille, which was razed on July 14, 1789, an event of great importance to the coming revolution.

When Washington received the historic key he regarded it with interest, turned it over in his hand for a moment, then put it into his pocket without saying a word.

Several days later he acknowledged the gift, with the following note:

"Not for the value of the thing, my dear Marquis, but as a memorial and because they are the manufacture of this city, I send you herewith a pair of shoe buckles."

His administration was tempestuous, but thanks to the soundness of his judgment, industry and commerce prospered and the wealth and influence of his country increased until it was well on the way which has led it to flourishing greatness.

Tired out, conscious of having done his duty, he refused to accept a third bestowal of his mandate. He had established a strong central government, consolidated the nation's unity. When he retired he left to his fellow citizens counsels of supreme wisdom: no sterile party struggles, courtesy to all nations but to remain first and always Americans, firmly attached to their country and its traditions.

Two years of peace, during which he spent whole days alone, and then a quick and easy death. A good man, generous, unselfseeking, brave and prudent, he suffered severe attacks. But when he died, his country acclaimed him without dissenting voice the noblest of its sons and adopted him as its father.

And all America will continue to glorify him.

The celebrations in honor of George Washington throughout Brazil, especially those arranged by Americans residing there, gave tangible evidence of how "all America will continue to glorify him." This was further borne out by the February, 1932, issue of the magazine of the American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil, BRAZILIAN BUSINESS. An American magazine in a foreign land, its editorial exemplifies the inspiration given by George Washington to Americans everywhere, no matter how far from home.

The editorial from BRAZILIAN BUSINESS follows in full:

February 22, 1932, marks in the midst of a world crisis the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Appropriate plans have been made for the celebration of this day throughout the United States. Homage will be paid his memory and the fruitful objectivity of his life will be recalled through remembrance of his services as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental army and as First President of the United States.

There is one phase, however, of Washington's life which should be of particular significance to us at this time, namely, his demonstration of what the American people under wise leadership were capable of accomplishing. We as the Nation of today are facing the test of what we are now able to achieve and whether or not the two hundred years which intervened between Washington's birth and the present day have weak-

ened or strengthened the value of the institutions which he founded. We today may feel that the present situation of our country together with that of other nations is the worst it has ever been in its history and that emergence from the present depression is a matter of serious doubt.

Perhaps it might be well to look back for a moment and attempt to appreciate how our first citizens felt about their national affairs during, for example, the many depressing years of the Revolutionary War. Are we really in as difficult position now as when a ragged and starved army was our only hope for independence from a powerful, well-equipped and well fed force holding the keys to the Atlantic seaboard. Have our people no longer those qualities of idealism, vision, and faith in their country which underlay all that Washington and his contemporaries accomplished.

Deflation of values within the last several years have been carried to an extreme point. Leadership in many spheres of action has broken down, discredited not only by its own unsoundness, but also through its inability to continue the violation of fundamental political and economic laws. Immature philosophies, false bases of conduct and optimistic disregard of past experience have all had their turn in the arena of public and private business. They have all failed, however, to provide elements of constructive progress and as a result the common people of all countries are now being called upon to supply these vital factors for themselves. All nations are faced with the grim necessity of reorganizing their social and economic structures and at the same time to pay for their past mistakes. Perhaps in greater measure than any other must the nation which Washington guided, put its house in order and accept again as its criteria of national life the prin-

ciples of true Americanism to which he gave such practical expression.

In Washington and in the history of his time we have for our guidance today a most inspiring and germane precedent of a nation successful in the struggle against destructive and disintegrating elements. His life, which in the days of our prosperity has been mainly a source of pride, should in these dark hours be a source of comfort and an encouraging assurance of the inherent strength of our nation.


It is especially fitting, therefore, that at this time we pay marked respect to the memory of Washington and as individuals renew our determination to preserve the heritage he left.

On Pan American Day, April 14, 1932, the President of Brazil sent the following message which was read at the tomb of George Washington:

WHEN THE UNITED STATES, AS ALL AMERICA, IS COMMEMORATING THE BICENTENNIAL OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AND THINKING OF HIS VENERATED AND BELOVED FIGURE AS AN APOSTLE OF DEMOCRACY, I HAVE THE HONOR TO CONVEY TO THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THE SINCERE ADMIRATION AND THE FRIENDSHIP OF THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE BRAZILIAN PEOPLE.

GETULIO VARGAS,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

SPAIN

PAIN, newest of the republics of the world, was the scene of many celebrations of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of the founder of the first American republic.

Barcelona, largest city of Spain and her principal port, historic and romantic Madrid, Alicante of wine-growing fame, Seville with its famous Alcazar, Malaga whence come the grapes of that name, all witnessed events commemorating the George Washington Bicentennial.

Spain has many ties with the early history of the North American colonies that were to become the first independent American nation. She maintained an agent there, Sr. Don Juan de Miralles, who was a true friend of the American cause and personally esteemed by its great leader, George Washington. Almost one hundred years later, that mutual respect of Spain and the United States, typified by these two men, was echoed in Barcelona when a portrait of George Washington was hung on the façade of the City Hall to symbolize the republican ideals of the first Spanish Republic of 1873. More than half a century later, that episode was retold in connection with the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington and the birth of the new Spanish Republic.

WASHINGTON HONORED IN ALICANTE

In Alicante, as a remembrance of the Bicentennial Celebration there, a portrait of George Washington now has an honored place in the City Hall and the City Government is planning to name a street for George Washington.

Manuel J. Codoner, American Vice Consul, in a letter to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, wrote:

With the exception of the Vice Consul and his family, the only permanent American residents of the district are two Catholic nuns and an equal number of elderly Porto Rican ladies.

Nevertheless, the Consulate observed "open house" on February 22, and a portrait of George Washington and the flag chart distributed by the Commission were framed and prominently displayed for the visitors.

By Thanksgiving Day, American Consul W. M. Parker Mitchell and his family had arrived in Barcelona, and to mark the closing of the Bicentennial, he presented a framed portrait of George Washington to the Mayor of Alicante, who received it on behalf of the city and had it placed in the City Hall. The inscription on the frame reads as follows:

THE CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF ALICANTE, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTH, ON FEBRUARY 22, 1732, OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

NOVEMBER 24, 1932.

In expressing to Consul Mitchell his appreciation of the gift, the Mayor stated that the City Government has under consideration a plan to honor the memory of George Washington by naming a prominent street in Alicante for him. Commenting on the event, the daily newspaper, *EL LUCHADOR*, said:

The Consul of the United States in Alicante presented yesterday to the Mayor of Alicante a splendid portrait of George Washington, the founder of the American Republic, whose Bicentennial commemorative celebration of the birth of its great citizen on February 22, 1732, was officially concluded today.

Mayor Carbónell accepted the present very appreciatively, signifying the satisfaction with which Spain participates in this commemoration, considering that our nation contributed efficaciously to the liberation of those lands which, by Spain's exertions also, emerged from the unknown reaches of the sea to become incorporated in civilization.

The gift is a manifestation that the Spanish Republic belongs in the international fellowship from which it has been absent until now.

CEREMONIES IN MADRID

In Madrid, capital of Spain, the opening of the Bicentennial period was observed by an afternoon reception at the American Embassy where Ambassador Irwin B. Laughlin and Mrs. Laughlin received the members of the American colony. The beautiful rooms of the Embassy were appropriately decorated, and patriotic music and music from the days of Washington was played by the orchestra.

On Thanksgiving Day the Bicentennial anniversary of Washington's birth was again commemorated. In the morning there was a special church service in the British Chapel, which was attended by the American Ambassador, the American Mili-

tary Attaché, Lieut. Col. Robert H. Fletcher, Jr., Consul Curtis C. Jordan, Vice Consul R. O. Richards and a large number of resident Americans.

In the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day Ambassador and Mrs. Laughlin gave a tea-dance at the Embassy, attended by the members of the American colony and Americans visiting in Madrid at the time.

OFFICIAL OBSERVANCES AT MALAGA

Malaga, ancient colonial port of the Phenicians, Carthaginians and Romans, has only a few American residents and is "off the beaten track of American tourists." Nevertheless, the Bicentennial was observed on February 22 and July 4, largely through the initiative of the American Consul, Augustin W. Ferrin.

Writing to this Commission, Consul Ferrin said:

On February 22 I gave a tea at my residence, "Las Zagalas," in honor of the two hundredth anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, at which were present thirty-four Americans, the largest number ever assembled in Malaga. Of these, fourteen were permanent residents and twenty were visitors.

Other guests included the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, the British Consul in Malaga and his wife, the Brazilian, French and Italian Consuls and their wives and ten British residents of Malaga. The Chinese minister to Great Britain, Dr. Saoke Alfred Sze, former Chinese Minister in Washington, had intended to be present also, but by his doctor's orders was compelled to send his regrets.

The Consul's house on this occasion was adorned with portraits of George Washington sent by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission with pictures of Mount Vernon and Washington's birthplace and various decorations inspired by Washington legends. The refreshments bore out the spirit of the occasion, the cakes served being covered with candy cherry trees.

On July 4, combining the celebration of American Independence Day and the George Washington Bicentennial, Consul Ferrin held an official reception, which was attended by the Governor of the Province of Malaga.

To this celebration, according to local customs, only the Spanish authorities and prominent Spanish residents were invited. The provincial civil governor, Don Miguel Coloma Rubio attended, as did the commanding officers of the troops in the district, General Juan Urbano Parra, the naval Commander of the port of Malaga, Don José Viguera,

the Mayor of Malaga, Don Federico Alva Valera, and other Spanish dignitaries; the consuls of Great Britain, France, Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Chile and Portugal and their wives; the Marquesa de Valdecañas, Sra. Blanca Pries Benjumea, the Señoritas de Mata and other leaders of the local Spanish society.

An orchestra provided music for this *fiesta*, which the local press recorded with great enthusiasm. "At both the February 22 and July 4 celebrations," wrote Consul Ferrin in conclusion, "toasts and informal speeches honoring George Washington were conspicuous features."

TREE PLANTED IN SEVILLE

Seville, where rest the ashes of Columbus, now bears in its ancient soil a tree from that New World he discovered, where George Washington was to create a new nation.

On February 22, 1932, Consul Richard Ford planted in the American Consulate garden, in the presence of members of the American colony and Spanish friends, three black walnut seeds from Mount Vernon, sent by the National Nut Tree Planting Project in cooperation with the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. One of the seeds germinated, but in the words of Consul Ford, "the tiny green shoot . . . appears to have been destined to a short and hard life." Continuing, in a letter to the Commission, he wrote of its unfortunate fate:

Between March 18 and 21, the Fourth National Congress of the Communist Party was held in the former United States cinema building, immediately next door to the Consulate. And while the aid of the Chief of Police and of the Mayor of Seville was repeatedly sought, the consular grounds were literally over-run by admiring delegates for several days. Ruthless feet played havoc with much of the Consulate garden, including the small but sturdy walnut shoot. It was broken off, trampled down, and while it tried gallantly to reassert itself in the days that followed, it appears to have been a losing fight.

It languished through the spring months, bravely maintaining, however, a show of greenness. A tiny wire fence was built around it to guard against dogs and men.

And then the hot sun of Andalusia's summer came. The small tree withered. A little sun-shade of straw was built over it, but that availed nothing. Expert gardeners were consulted, and under their guidance richer soil was sprinkled at the base and the shoot was carefully watered. Still it drooped. With the unfortunate result that today it is but a spindly dry stem to which still cling four curled brown leaves.

Anxious that the interest of the American colony in Seville in their "George Washington Tree" be repaid, the Commission in Washington arranged with the National Nut Tree Planting Project that



GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL TREE IS PLANTED IN SEVILLE.

a small seedling, or Mount Vernon walnut tree descendant, be sent to Consul Ford to replace the tree that had perished.

The young tree arrived two days before Thanksgiving and on that day the small American colony again gathered at the Consulate for a tree planting in honor of the First President of the United States.

The ceremony was held at 12 o'clock noon on Thanksgiving Day in the Consulate garden. All of the members of the American colony in Seville, consisting of twenty-six persons, were present. President Hoover's Thanksgiving Day Proclamation, which included George Washington's proclamation of 1789, was read, after which the tree was planted.

These two tree-planting ceremonies, and a reception on July 4 in honor of George Washington, made up the Bicentennial program in Seville. Concluding his report, Consul Ford wrote:

It is our fervent hope, naturally, that the tree will enjoy a happier infancy than befell the seed planted on February 22, 1932. However, with regard to this latter plant it may interest you to know that indications this past autumn point to the possibility that there is still life in the small shoot and we have some faint hopes that it will thrive after all.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN BARCELONA

It was not until Thanksgiving Day that the outstanding observance of the George Washington Bicentennial occurred in Barcelona. The American

colony had planned celebrations for earlier in the year, but various conditions made it necessary to postpone them until November 24, when it was possible to carry out plans for a banquet and dance.

In the words of the American Consul General in Barcelona, Mr. Claude I. Dawson:

The banquet was international and as such has been called the outstanding social event in Barcelona of the current year. . . . The affair was distinctive from the fact that it marked the first appearance of the President of the Generalidad at any public function of the kind since the establishment of autonomous Cataluña and, from the American standpoint, the first time in the memory of the oldest American residents that Americans of Barcelona have officially entertained local authorities.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Barcelona and the American Club there sponsored the event. Consul General and Mrs. Dawson acted as hosts on behalf of the two organizations. Honor guests were the President of the Generalidad, Sr. Francisco Maciá, representing autonomous Cataluña and the Central Government; the Civil Governor of Barcelona Province and the Alcalde of Barcelona. The entire adult American colony of fifty men and women were present. The remainder of the 220 guests were the outstanding representatives of Spanish business and social circles and of the British and Italian colonies.

The function was held in the ballroom of the Ritz Hotel which had been beautifully decorated

for the occasion. A picture of George Washington dominated the room from its place of honor on the wall over the speakers' table, facing the assembly, and around it were arranged the American, Spanish and Catalan flags, banked with palms and ferns.

The President of the Generalidad, Sr. Francisco Maciá, and Consul General Dawson were the principal speakers. Others at the speakers' table were the wife and daughter of President Maciá, the Civil Governor of Barcelona Province, the Alcalde of Barcelona and Mrs. Aguade, Mrs. Dawson, the Italian Consul General and Signora Romanelli, the President of the American Chamber of Commerce, Mr. M. L. Glidewell, and his sister, the President of the American Club, Mr. Jordain, Mrs. Jordain, and the Director of the International Banking Corporation, Mr. Gwynn.

Consul General Dawson opened the program with a few words of greeting in Spanish. He thanked the authorities for their presence and spoke of the cordial political and commercial relations between the United States and Spain. His remarks follow:

Excellencies, the Honorable President of the Generalidad, Civil Governor, Mayor of Barcelona and Distinguished Ladies:

In representation of my fellow citizens of Barcelona, in whose name I have the honor to address you, I wish to express our appreciation for your attendance at this celebration, sponsored by the American Chamber of Commerce for Spain and the American Club of Barcelona, respectively the commercial, and the social cultural links between the American Colony and the people of this hospitable country and city.

We sincerely hope that this festive occasion will not only be personally satisfying, but that when you leave us this evening the cordiality of our welcome will have repaid you for the special effort you have made in coming.

The purpose of this celebration is two-fold. Today marks the termination of the official celebration decreed by the government which I have the honor to represent, of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of our Chief of State of most grateful memory, George Washington. Since February 22nd of the current year until today, the people of the United States have given frequent pause to their daily occupations to render homage to him whom we fondly remember as "First in the Hearts of his Countrymen"; and it is a great satisfaction to us as American citizens, to note that the world at large joins with us in eulogy of his outstanding greatness amidst the galaxy of apostles of government for the benefit of the governed.

Today, also, we celebrate our peculiarly American "Thanksgiving Day," a celebration which we believe is unique among the nations of the world, in which our Nation sets apart one day each year as a day of national thanksgiving to the Almighty, rendering tribute of thankfulness to the Giver of all Good for the peace, unity, and abundance our Nation has enjoyed through the course of its history, and to manifest our trust in Divine Providence for signal favors in the years to come.

An important feature of our Thanksgiving celebration is the proclamation issued annually by the President of the

United States, and no celebration of the day is complete without reading this proclamation. The proclamation of this year is of special significance because it coincides with the Bicentenary of George Washington's birth, for which reason it incorporates as an integral part the first Thanksgiving Day proclamation of our First President.

Another characteristic feature of festivities of this day is the traditional Thanksgiving dinner, and we have endeavored to make the repast a close replica of that to which our countrymen are accustomed on these occasions.

Following these brief remarks we will proceed to the reading of Thanksgiving Proclamation of His Excellency the President of the United States, after which the dinner will be served. We then hope that His Excellency the President of the Generalidad, for himself and our other distinguished guests, will honor us with a few words before proceeding with the rest of the evening's entertainment.

Mr. Dawson next read the Thanksgiving Proclamation of President Hoover which incorporated the first Thanksgiving Proclamation of President Washington. This was received with great applause by the guests and the orchestra then played the "Star Spangled Banner," "Himno de Riego," the national anthem of Spain, and "Els Segadors," the Catalanian national anthem, while the audience stood at attention. Dinner followed, with a menu that was typically American, even to the cranberry sauce that had been especially imported for the event.

After the banquet President Maciá delivered a speech in Spanish, expressing on behalf of the authorities the pleasure they were deriving from the occasion. He remarked that Thanksgiving Day signified both thanks for the past and hope for the future, and that the commemoration of the second centenary of the birth of George Washington exalted justly a man whose character merits "the eternal marble with which his fellow-citizens have endeavored to commemorate him." A translation of President Maciá's speech follows in full:

Mr. Consul General of the United States, Ladies, Gentlemen:

It is a great pleasure for me to be present tonight in the intimacy of a genuinely American feast, which celebrates coincidentally two great sentimental movements of your national life.

One of them: Thanksgiving Day, saturated with a profound sentiment of spirituality. This celebration means, to the American people, a pause in their daily labor, a pause which is intended to signify thankfulness for the happy termination of labor realized, and confidence in the success of the enterprises upon which they are about to embark. Satisfaction for the past and confidence in the future; this is the beautiful meaning of this Thanksgiving Day in which the national spirit feels a mingled pride of accomplishment and a vehement desire for a happy future. I wish that your country may see all its hopes fulfilled.

Another purpose, of real emotion to me, causes us to be assembled around this table. The celebration of the Bicentenary of the birth of the moulder of the American union,

of that great one who consolidated the liberty of North America: George Washington. A country honors itself to a great extent when it praises and venerates its famous historical figures. The homage of those men who have worked for their native country, who have suffered for it and served it, is the most enlightening example that may be offered to the youth of all epochs and of all countries. A country is the more powerful, by so much as it endeavors to show its racial fortitude, presenting for the admiration of the generations the acts of its heroes.

George Washington was, at all times, a perfect gentleman; he set up the political form of the American Country; he proved his liberal and just mind in rejecting a dictatorship; he succeeded in germinating around him sympathy and heroism. The life of George Washington, leader by temperament and by command of his personality, deserves the eternal marble with which his fellow-citizens have endeavored to commemorate him. It has been an honor for me to have been able to be present tonight at the commemoration of his Bicentenary.

And I must not let pass the opportunity offered by this feast organized by the American Chamber of Commerce and the American Club, to express, Mr. Consul General of the United States, the sincere sympathy and affection we feel towards your country, and our desire for the continuance, between our two countries, of the confraternity which exemplifies so well the aims of those who fought for the most generous ideal of humankind: The liberty of nations.

President Maciá's speech was warmly applauded and was followed by a second rendition of the

orchestra of "Els Segadors," "Himno de Riego," and the "Star Spangled Banner." After the banquet sound pictures were shown and the evening terminated in general dancing.

The whole event, besides affording an opportunity to Americans in Barcelona to honor the memory of their First President, was regarded by everyone as a decided factor in furthering the understanding and good will of the people of Barcelona and America. All of the newspapers commented most favorably on the celebration, publishing full texts of the speeches, and photographs.

The Consulate General cooperated closely with the American Chamber of Commerce and the American Club to make the event a success. Consul General Dawson was a member of the committee, of which Mr. W. E. Powell was chairman. Vice Consul Daniel M. Braddock was secretary of the organizing committee.

The Chamber of Commerce was in communication all through the Bicentennial Year with the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, through its secretary, Sr. Francisco



GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL DINNER ON THANKSGIVING DAY IN BARCELONA.

Font, and President Glidewell. Even before the opening of the celebration the September-October issue of the chamber's official publication, *SPANISH-AMERICAN TRADE*, carried an article in English and Spanish on the approaching anniversary, a portion of which is quoted here:

The 22nd of February, 1932, will be a memorable day in the United States. On this day the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, the Father of his Country, will be celebrated. The name of the first President of the now great American Republic has ever been bound up with its history, and the 120 million inhabitants of the United States remember with greatest sympathy and veneration the name of this notable patriot.

Washington has come to personify the American Republic. He presided over the convention that framed the Constitution, and the weight of his great name was the deciding factor in securing its adoption by the States. These results could never have been obtained, had it not been recognized that he would be the first President. When we realize what it meant to take thirteen distracted colonies, impoverished, envious and hostile, and weld them into an orderly federation under the authority of a central government, we can form some estimate of the influence of this great man. But when we go further, and remember that the Government which he did so much to bring into being, not only did not falter when he retired from its administration, but withstanding every assault, has constantly grown stronger with the passage of time, and has been found adequate to meet the needs of the great nation occupying half a continent, and constituting the greatest power the world has ever known, we can judge something of the breadth and soundness of his statesmanship.

The January-February-March issue of *SPANISH-AMERICAN TRADE* was a Bicentennial number. On its cover was a picture of Mount Vernon, while a portrait of the Houdon bust of George Washington illustrated a feature article written by Mr. Basil A. Wise, of the Board of Directors of the Chamber, and here reprinted:

To take current events and to mould them into history and into enduring monuments which survive the passing years and centuries, has been the effort of many, but at the best, few ever really accomplished other than passing ripples in world history which fail to leave their imprint and soon are forgotten in the march of time. George Washington stands as an example of one of those few who by their thought and actions were able to guide events to the ends that he sought, and to do so with such foresight and wisdom, that what he built endured and grew into a great and powerful and influential nation. But even far more reaching—the idea that he propagated was to extend its influence over all of the rapidly forming countries of a new hemisphere, and to even have its repercussion in events which led to the French revolution.

Washington, although such was far from his purpose in beginning his career, soon was led to the conviction that the only solution of his purpose would be the establishment of the idea and the fact that the thirteen English colonies, settled on the outskirts of the vast North American wilderness, would undertake the complete responsibility and ensuing obligations, to decide without restraint and with uttermost liberty, what form of government best suited their purpose, and that they, this new-formed nation, would undertake to

direct the affairs of the government without outside interference.

The controversy over the feasibility of this design can hardly be appreciated at the present day, but, at the time, this idea was startling in its newness and its untriedness, the weight of world opinion condemning it as impossible. The issue was for long in doubt, but time and the proven success of the undertaking have caused the majority of the modern world to agree that the principles for which Washington fought are those best suited to the needs of today.

True greatness in history is measured only by success. Brilliancy is not a requisite of success. Success in shaping history demands foresight, a fixity of purpose that failure cannot weaken, the power to lead, correct judgment of the ability of associates, and an infinite amount of patience. On these qualities Washington built his career, and it was on these qualities, plus a sincerity of purpose that none could question, that gave to the United States of America its government, a government which has endured and grown with the passing years.

To understand the accomplishment of this man, it is necessary to contemplate the material from which he had to build, and the condition of the thirteen colonies, which in some cases were little more than settlements along the Atlantic coast, and in all cases, at best, crude local governments ruled over by the Crown of England through their appointed governors, men who in most cases had little conception of the needs of the case and little sympathy with the work which they undertook. Among the colonists themselves there was little in common other than the needs of self-preservation. Class distinctions among the people and distinctions among the different colonies were problems that tended to defeat actions in common. Personal ties bound in varying degrees individuals to the mother country. The jealousy between the different colonies was most pronounced, the northern colonies having their major interest connected with the sea, the southern colonies with the land. Some colonies were rich, others poor. The reasons for which the various colonies had been settled differed. Religion and religious ideas differed. Communication between the different colonies was a tedious affair. Even language differences were not unknown. This was not encouraging material with which to build a nation.

When events began to take the serious turn that they did in the trouble with the mother country, it was far from the purpose of Washington to assist in a fight for separation. Indeed, the idea which pervaded the colonies as a whole had simply for its object the compelling, by force if necessary, the correction of existing wrongs. However, Washington soon felt that the course of events had changed the complexion of matters, and that once armed resistance had been resorted to, nothing less than complete independence and separation would accomplish that result. And as events moved, it was largely the counsel, the wisdom, and the foresight of Washington that was responsible for the building of the government that ensued. His counsels, in their basic wisdom, are as applicable today, even with changing world conditions, as they were the day they were given.

The fixity of purpose of Washington is almost a maxim. Events could not turn him from the path that duty indicated. The act of taking command of the Continental Army was the act of a man who realized the trials that lay ahead. The discouragements that he encountered proved even more than he foresaw. It is hard to conceive how any purpose could be beset with the difficulties that lay in the path of Washington, and yet have success its ultimate result. This army was little more than hastily gathered together countrymen whose purpose it was to serve for a few days, until the crisis had passed their part of the country. They received little, if any, pay. Their terms of enlistment were of indefinite duration, and they were not disposed to permit themselves

to be ordered away from their respective localities. Each interpreted his obligations according to his own idea, and acted accordingly. There was almost a total lack of supplies, uniforms were almost unknown, and at no time were arms and ammunition in sufficient quantities. Food was never plentiful and often wanting. Such was his army. Over them were officers who owed their appointments to political power, and who were jealous and fighting among themselves from the very day of their appointment. This jealousy even went so far as to be organized movements to remove Washington. The men whom Washington most trusted were attacked, some being forced out of the service. Through it all, the character and the strength of Washington emerged greater and greater, until the whole cause was personified in the man himself. . . .

Other great personalities there were who assisted in his life's work. These were men that he needed, and without whom he could not have built as he did. Washington needed the brilliancy of Alexander Hamilton; he needed the governmental ideas, and the European experiences of Thomas Jefferson, the political sagacity of the two Adams, the sweep of personality and the military genius of that old European warrior Charles Lee, the steadiness of trusted Green, and above all he needed the influence, loyalty, and friendship that Lafayette brought him; and it was to Madison that he always turned when clarity of expression or legal signification was desired. The friendship that developed between Washington and Lafayette was a beautiful thing, the one, an older, more experienced man; the other a hot, impulsive, chivalrous youth who spent his life following an idea. It was Lafayette who happened nearly always to be with Washington through his most trying times, and it was to this youth that his spirit seemed to turn at its darkest moments. To draw these men to him was the work of a leader of men, and such he proved to be. He had to understand their abilities and their weaknesses and through the force of his character and his sincerity of purpose, draw that which he needed from each. A lesser man might have through jealousy desired only satellites around him. Washington showed his desire and his ability to draw the best that the country had to offer in men around him. His tact in keeping such conflicting points of view and sworn enemies as Hamilton and Jefferson in the same Cabinet, proved to be a trying task, which did not prevent him, however, from drawing what he could use of the genius of each. That he was able to obtain so much of value from the services of such unfaithful servants as Charles Lee and Gates, was the work of no small man, and that he was able to overlook personal slights and animosities in his judgment of men is to his credit. That he was able to keep from open rupture the vast differences of opinion between the French forces sent to his assistance, and his own people and lieutenants, was due entirely to their admiration of Washington the man, and the pleading of his faithful Lafayette.

Such were the trying times through which Washington moved, and it was ever his guiding hand which moulded the destiny of affairs. None can ever be really truly judged until time has softened the keenness of opinions, and has matured judgments. But today, the character of this man seems to stand out as impressively as does that towering monument erected on the banks of the Potomac to his memory, and it seems that the shadow of his personality is even today hovering over the destiny of the people, and attempting to guide and counsel the nation of which he has rightly been called "Father," and which it was his life's work to establish.

The name of George Washington long has had a special significance for the people of Barcelona. Almost sixty years before, a portrait of the First President of the United States was publicly used to

interpret the popular conception and significance of the establishment of the first Spanish Republic in 1873, and the remembrance of that eventful time when the memory of the "American Liberator" had been a symbol of the ideals for which the Spaniards then struggled, gave added interest to the Bicentennial Celebration of his birth in Barcelona.

The story of that long-ago prologue to the founding of the present Spanish Republic was retold by EL SOL, a newspaper of Madrid, in the following article published several months before the Bicentennial Celebration opened:

On Tuesday, February 11, 1873, there began to circulate in Barcelona the report that Don Amadeo de Saboya was about to relinquish the Spanish crown and that the Cortes had proclaimed the Republic.

There was great excitement in the whole city but the day passed nevertheless in absolute tranquillity. . . .

At dawn on the 12th, rumors increased that the Republic had been proclaimed at Madrid.

The rumor was confirmed early in the morning and all the inhabitants of the city paraded the streets in their enthusiasm.

In the Plaza de la Constitution a large crowd gathered, which cheered the Republic unceasingly. Several groups with music and flags entered the City Hall while others did the same in the Provincial Palace of Deputies.

The City Council met in session at once. Sr. Ruiz y Taulet, mayor of the city, resigned his office and all his cabinet did likewise. At that moment the official report of the proclamation of the new government arrived.

Sr. Ruiz y Taulet then went out on the balcony and shouted: "Long live the Republic!" His cry was answered immediately by the crowd which had gathered in the large plaza, the avenues leading into it having been crowded with country people armed with guns furnished by the towns.

On the balconies of the City Hall and Palace of Deputies were raised flags bearing the words, "Democratic Federal Republic."

At nightfall a portrait of Washington was hung on the facade of the City Hall.

From the daily press of Spain is taken this final tribute of the Bicentennial Year to George Washington, published November 25, 1932, by EL LUCHADOR, of Alicante:

The Bicentenary is being celebrated of the birth of George Washington, the first President of the great American republic; a man who by virtue of his native genius, his austerity and his self-denial left a memory which should be of universal appeal. We, from childhood, from our first knowledge of universal history, have revered that name.

Even when in 1898 we had an armed conflict with the United States, that could not detract from the feeling of admiration toward the liberator of a people. . . .

Those transitory grudges which once impassioned us have completely disappeared, as they should be obliterated; otherwise, with many countries, including our nearest neighbors, we would have to be on hostile terms.

With all reverence we render homage to the memory of Washington, one of the towering figures of the human race.

CANARY ISLANDS

MORE than seventy-five thousand Spaniards and citizens of the Island Community received the message of the George Washington Bicentennial at the American Consulate in Las Palmas, a province capital of the Canary archipelago, when the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great American was celebrated on February 22, 1932.

The American Consul, Hon. Clifton R. Wharton, in his report of the unusual event, stated: "The Governor of the Province of Las Palmas, Senor Perez Molina, and Senora de Perez Molina, the Mayor of the city of Las Palmas, Senor Diaz Saavedra, and Senora Diaz Saavedra, the Secretary to the Civil Governor upon the advent of the Spanish Republic, Dr. Aurelio Lison, and Madam Lison, and other foremost citizens of the island community were present."

At the conclusion of the dinner party, Mr. Wharton took occasion to sketch for the guests the great and noble character of George Washington, and to outline the nature of the Bicentennial tribute being paid to him throughout the world. The Consul declared that it was entirely appropriate that the name of George Washington be commemorated even in so remote a place as Las Palmas, for the influence of his character and work had been felt there as elsewhere in the civilized world.

The Civil Governor spoke briefly with regard to the lasting influence of George Washington and expressed his great pleasure in knowing that the citizens of the United States were paying homage to their First President. He added that as a Spaniard he was proud to refer to the part played by Spain in the discovery of America, which opened the way to the building of such a great and friendly nation as the United States.

ARGENTINA

THREE years after the Spaniard, Ponce de Leon, landed in Florida, in 1516, Spanish explorers in South America reached what is now the Republic of Argentina.

In the fifty years that followed, St. Augustine was settled on the Northern Continent and the first settlement of Buenos Aires was made on the Southern Continent of the New World. By the end of the eighteenth century the United States had been established in the North, and by the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the Republic of Argentina had been created.

This early link in the history of the two countries was renewed on the occasion of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington in a message from the President of Argentina to the President of the United States on February 22, 1932. The message, cabled to President Hoover by His Excellency, Agustín P. Justo, President of Argentina, commemorated the "First American liberator" in the following words:

BUENOS AIRES, FEBRUARY 22, 1932.

HIS EXCELLENCY,
MR. HERBERT HOOVER,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT JOIN THE PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE OCCASION OF THE COMMEMORATION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, WHOSE GLORIOUS NAME NOW COMES TO THE MIND OF AMERICA AND OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

(SIGNED) AGUSTIN P. JUSTO,
PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE NATION.

The influence of George Washington in the struggle for independence by the nations of Central and South America has always been acknowledged and appreciated by the peoples of those countries. The outstanding Latin American heroes have all been linked with George Washington, and Washington's Farewell Address is almost as much quoted in Latin America as in the United States. The first known translation into Spanish of this address was made by an Argentine patriot, General Belgrano,



WREATH PLACED ON WASHINGTON MONUMENT IN BUENOS AIRES. In the foreground, left to right, are Mr. John Campbell White, Chargé d'Affaires of the American Embassy; Dr. Alfredo Colmo, President of Instituto Cultural Argentino-Norteamericano; Mr. George C. Robertson, President of the American Society of the River Plate; Mr. John Hamlin, Second Secretary of the American Embassy.

who obtained a copy as early as 1805, but, engaged as he was in the struggle to free his country, did not succeed in publishing it until twelve years later.

It is not to be wondered at, then, that there were many tributes paid in Argentina to the memory of George Washington. The message of President Justo on the opening day, was followed by another on July 4th delivered by the President to the American people over an international radio hook-up. A wreath was laid on February 22 by the American colony in Buenos Aires on the beautiful statue to their First President erected there twenty years ago. The Argentine Institute of North American Culture held a special meeting to honor the founder of the North American Republic, the United States School in Buenos Aires unveiled a portrait of Washington with impressive ceremonies, and American children of the American Grammar and High School produced a George Washington Pageant that was one of the outstanding events of the year—to mention some of the celebrations of the Bicentennial in this land “below the Equator.”

COMMEMORATION IN BUENOS AIRES

It was in the beautiful cosmopolitan capital of Argentina, Buenos Aires, that observances of the Bicentennial Celebration were principally held. The seasons are reversed there, from those in the United States, so that it was summer when the Bicentennial Celebration began.

On the opening day, February 22, there were five different events in Buenos Aires to commemorate this great anniversary, beginning in the morning with the laying of a wreath on the statue of Washington in Palermo Park, and ending with a dinner dance at the American Club in the evening.

The Washington Monument in Buenos Aires is a gift to the Republic of Argentina from the American colony. It was, therefore, especially appropriate to begin the commemoration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Washington at the statue which not only honors the founder of the first American Republic, but is an expression of the friendship that exists between the

two sister republics, Argentina and the United States.

The bonds that were first forged by history and the patriot-founders of these two nations, George Washington and San Martín, had been voiced twenty years before, at the unveiling of the Washington statue on July 4, 1913, by Dr. Ernesto Bosch, then Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, in the following words:

It is entirely fitting that Washington's monument be here in this country of San Martín. His thought and his work have found a resounding echo in the minds of our statesmen and in the souls of our people since the very beginning of Argentine national life. It became a stimulus and an example for our forefathers. His statue is the highest symbol of that which constitutes the greatness of the North American nation, an inspiration to our own because of the wisdom of its laws and the truth of its democracy.

The statue, for the opening celebration of the George Washington Bicentennial, had been beautifully decorated with flowers, and flags of the United States and Argentina draped each side. In the absence of the Ambassador, the American Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. John Campbell White, placed a wreath of natural flowers at the foot of the monument in the name of the American Society of the River Plate, the American Legion, and the Patriotic Society of American Women. A large number of Americans and their Argentine friends had gathered at the statute to witness the ceremony, and after placing the wreath Mr. White spoke to them briefly, as follows:

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:

This handsome wreath has been presented by The American Society of the River Plate, The Spencer Ely Post of the American Legion, and The Patriotic Society of American Women, and we are here to lay it on the statue of him of whom we still like to think as "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Celebrations in honor of Washington's birth are this day being conducted in every town and village in the United States, so that, despite the distance which separates us, we bring ourselves by this act in closer communion with our home land. For us residents of Latin America this date has a wider significance.

As Washington led in freeing the soil of the United States, and giving it the institutions and government appropriate thereto, so other great leaders have extended this work throughout the Continent. We are here witnesses to their success.

It is therefore in the fullness of the National and Continental significance of this Great Day that we dedicate this token.

The ceremony closed with the singing of the American national anthem by the entire assembly.

Besides the American Chargé d'Affaires, other prominent members of the American colony in attendance were: Mr. George C. Robertson, President of the American Society of River Plate, Mr. Thurston Ely, Commander of the local American Legion Post; Mrs. Browning, president of the Patriotic Society of American Women, the Naval Attaché of the American Embassy, Commander Leland Jordan, Jr., Dr. Alfredo Colmo, president of the Argentine Institute of North American Culture, and the staffs of the American Embassy and Consulate.

BICENTENNIAL LUNCHEON AT AMERICAN CLUB

The ceremony at the statue was followed by a luncheon at the American Club given by the American Chargé d'Affaires for the Latin American diplomats in Buenos Aires and government and city officials, headed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs for Argentina, Dr. Saavedra Lamas.

In welcoming his guests and in emphasizing the significance of the day, Mr. White said:

I take great pleasure in greeting you here on this day of such tremendous significance for my country; and I wish to express my especial appreciation of the effort made by Doctor Saavedra Lamas to be present, as he has had to tear himself away from the regular vortex of work in which, as a newly appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, he must find himself two days after inauguration day. That recent event has, by the way, a certain connection with today's anniversary, since Washington, besides being a great soldier and statesman, also performed notable work as an engineer. In the United States it has been observed and commented that President Hoover is of the same profession as was Washington, so that upon seeing another engineer ascend to the Presidency of this Nation I cannot refrain from commenting upon such a happy and interesting coincidence.

In celebrating the birth of the most revered of our Revolutionary Fathers, it should be remembered that his great work of giving independence and form to the United States may also be considered as the first step in a wider movement, as a result of which the American continent ceased to be a mere geographical expression subordinate to Europe, and was converted into a constellation of nations, each one of which, while maintaining its own existence and individuality, at the same time makes its contribution to civilization and mankind. If by reason of the enormous national resources of this continent, the contribution has been primarily of a material character, this does not signify an absence of ideals. Of this we have an example when, but a few days ago, Doctor Bosch, at Geneva, called for two school teachers for each soldier. There spoke the true voice of America!

I raise my glass to our great and glorious continent, as well as to all of you who so worthily represent it in this splendid metropolis.

SPECIAL MEETINGS TO HONOR WASHINGTON

Later in the day both the Argentine Institute of North American Culture and the Rotary Club had

special meetings in honor of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

At the meeting of the Institute, to which had been invited, besides the membership, representative Americans in the city, the principal address was delivered by Dr. Webster E. Browning, an American member. The chairman of the society, Dr. Alfredo Colmo, first welcomed the audience and called attention to the importance of the subject of the speech about to be given. He remarked upon the parallel that might be drawn between the great North American liberator and statesman George Washington, and the Argentine hero, General San Martín, pointing out the many similar qualities possessed by both men.

The chairman then introduced Dr. Browning, a resumé of whose lecture, taken from the *BUENOS AIRES HERALD* of February 23, 1932, follows:

Dr. Browning started his lecture with a brief reference to Washington's youth and adolescence, in which, he said, the qualities of earnestness and honesty were already paramount in his character. He pointed out, quoting from many biographies, the early influences which had formed Washington's character, which prepared him for the difficult tasks he would be required to perform in later life. Both as chief of the Revolution and President of the country, he had always shown a great respect for law and order, and it was principally these that had enabled him to overcome the difficulties of a first government in so vast a country, with so many customs, interests, and even climates.

Referring to Washington's first Presidency, Dr. Browning put in evidence the statesman's modesty, and his many calls for solidarity, unity, and mutual tolerance among his countrymen. In this connection he spoke of a circular sent by Washington to the high authorities of the country in which reference is made to the conditions he considered essential to the independent life of the United States, the text of which was practically repeated before Congress in 1790.

Washington's sagacity then came in for consideration, and reference was made to the frequent tours he made through the country, in order to ensure the authority of the central Government on all the states alike; the same sagacity was displayed in choosing the seat of his Government, in his intervention in favour of religion and also in the discussions regarding the judicial system, the reduction of the public debt, the question of the evacuation by England of the last ports she occupied, and especially in the question of neutrality in the Anglo-French war, in spite of the decided sympathies of the people towards France. Dr. Browning then studied the famous proclamation of neutrality, which was the initial step in the foreign policy of the United States, later continued by Monroe, and which, in the orator's opinion, was the basis of the non-participation of the United States in the League of Nations.

Finally, the lecturer spoke of the last period of Washington's life, when he retired to Mount Vernon after his famous Farewell to the American nation, in which he not only gave the reasons for his public acts, which he left to the judgment of posterity, but also outlined the policy to be followed by the country he had twice governed. He had respected at all times the Constitution, and this led him to say that the basis of the country's political system should be the right of the people to make and alter their own form of government and Constitution, but that the existing Constitution, as long as it was not changed by the will of the nation, should be religiously respected by all.



CHILDREN AT THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT THE AMERICAN CLUB, BUENOS AIRES.

ROTARY CLUB CELEBRATION

The next celebration of the day was the Washington's Birthday Meeting of the Rotary Club. Dr. Alfredo Colmo was, for the second time that day, a principal figure in a celebration honoring the First President of the United States. As speaker, he told the assembled Rotarians that the day held a double significance for their Club, inasmuch as it was the twenty-seventh anniversary of the founding of Rotary as well as the Two Hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

The juxtaposition of the two dates, Dr. Colmo continued, was an especially happy one because George Washington was the founder of the United States, and it was that country that gave birth to Rotary. He went on to say that Washington was really the Father of the American Continent, for his life, ideals and achievements were a decisive factor in the moulding of the American Continent into independent republican States. The influence of Washington was especially marked in connection with the achievement of independence for Argentina, he concluded.

The final event of February 22 was the dinner dance at the American Club. The American colony turned out en masse for this social and patriotic event, and the day was brought to a close with an enthusiastic rendition of the "Star Spangled Banner" at midnight by all the guests.

SPLENDID NEWSPAPER TRIBUTES

A day that was memorable in the hearts of the 3,400 Americans in Buenos Aires because of the honors paid to the memory of their First President, was permanently and widely recorded in the newspapers of that city. LA PRENSA, LA NACION, and the BUENOS AIRES HERALD recognized Washington's birthday editorially, the latter two giving whole pages to the Bicentennial Anniversary, with illustrations of events in the life of George Washington. THE STANDARD the next day featured news of the Bicentennial celebrations all over the world, while the Sunday Rotogravure section of LA PRENSA had two whole pages of pictures and articles on George Washington in its issue of February 21, 1932.

Typical of the splendid newspaper tributes to "the North American liberator" is the following, taken from THE BUENOS AIRES HERALD of February 22, 1932:

George Washington occupies a peculiar and unique place

in the history of the world. His name will forever be associated with the cause of freedom: freedom of the written word, freedom of speech, and freedom of conscience. To him more than to any other was due the great movement of liberation at the end of the eighteenth century—the movement that changed the face of the world, whose effects were felt from the ancient cities of France and Germany to the heights of the Andes and the plains of Argentina.

It is not too much to say that, had George Washington never lived, the Argentine Republic would never have come into being. Nay, we may go even further and say that, had it not been for his resistance to oppression, England herself would not be the free country she is today. Let us all, then, take part in honouring the anniversary of one who has been given the finest epitaph that mortal man could desire: First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

PAN AMERICAN DAY

The interval between February 22 and the next Bicentennial celebrations in Buenos Aires, on July 4, was marked by the observance throughout the American Continent of "Pan American Day."

The message of the President of Argentina, read at the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon on that day, reaffirmed the debt which the "American Nations of the South" owe to "his example when on the threshold of their great destinies."

President Justo's message on April 14, 1932, translated in full, reads as follows:

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC JOIN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN THIS ACT IN WHICH HOMAGE IS PAID TO THE MEMORY OF THEIR MOST ILLUSTRIOUS CITIZEN, GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON, ON THE OCCASION OF THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF HIS BIRTH. IT BEHOOVES THE NATIONS OF THE NEW WORLD TO RENDER THIS JUST TRIBUTE TO HIM WHO THROUGH HIS HEROIC EFFORTS AND HIS EXEMPLARY LIFE GAVE A MODEL OF REPUBLICAN VIRTUE TO SERVE AS A COMMON IDEAL WHICH ALL THE NATIONS OF AMERICA STRIVE TO REALIZE IN THEIR DEMOCRATIC LIFE, ADAPTING TO THIS IDEAL THEIR POLITICAL AND JURIDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

BY GIVING AN IMPETUS TO THE STRUGGLE FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF HIS COUNTRY, GEORGE WASHINGTON LED THE WAY TO LASTING EMANCIPATION.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, ACCLAIMING ONCE MORE THE TRIUMPH OF REPUBLICAN IDEAS, CHERISHES THE MEMORY OF THE HERO OF THE GREAT NATION OF THE NORTH, BECAUSE OF THE ENCOURAGEMENT WHICH THE AMERICAN NATIONS OF THE SOUTH RECEIVED THROUGH HIS EXAMPLE WHEN ON THE THRESHOLD OF THEIR GREAT DESTINIES.

AGUSTIN P. JUSTO,
PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE NATION.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN BUENOS AIRES

The celebration in Buenos Aires of American Independence Day and of the George Washington Bicentennial was spread over four days, with six different events. These began on July 1st with a pageant at the American Grammar and High School. On July 2nd, there was a children's patri-



PAGEANT, ENTITLED "SKETCHES FROM THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON," AT BUENOS AIRES.

THIS PERFORMANCE WAS GIVEN BY THE AMERICAN GRAMMAR AND HIGH SCHOOL.

otic party at the American Embassy. On July 4th, a portrait of George Washington was unveiled at the Escuela Estados Unidos (United States School); there was a reception at the Embassy, a radio broadcast by the President of the Argentine Republic and the American Ambassador in the afternoon, and a banquet in the evening.

The pageant at the American Grammar and High School was an outstanding patriotic and social event of the year in Buenos Aires. Under the joint patronage of the American Embassy and the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, the program was attended by the Ambassador, the American Consul General, government and military officials, and almost the entire American colony in Buenos Aires.

The American Grammar and High School is affiliated with the Colegio Ward, an institution administered by the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Sayre P. Maddock, Supervising Principal of the Colegio Ward, in commenting on the pageant, wrote to the Commission: "Every year it has been the custom of the American Grammar and High School to put on a special 4th of July program.

This year we centered that program around events in the life of George Washington."

The pageant, "Sketches From the Life of George Washington," was presented on the evening of July 1st in the American Church Hall, which was appropriately decorated with the national colors and with large wall silhouettes, colonial and patriotic in motif. The stage represented a beautiful colonial garden with more than one hundred potted trees contributed by a local Italian florist to this two-fold American celebration.

The attractive programs were printed in red, white and blue, and carried the inscription, "In homage to the memory of George Washington, the founder of our country, honoring the Bicentennial of his birth, 1732-1932." The book of the pageant bore a dedication, signed by the author, Miss Bel Ribble, teacher in the American Grammar and High School, to the Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, "with the highest appreciation for his work on the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and for his kind assistance to patriots in the foreign field."

The program opened with the singing of the Argentine and American National Anthems. Principal Maddock then addressed the audience briefly, welcoming the guests in the name of the faculty and students of the American Grammar and High School. He said that this celebration was a link with fellow American citizens in the United States and everywhere throughout the world who were paying special honor to George Washington during the Bicentennial year of his birth. He spoke of the work of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission which was helping those far from home to participate in this great anniversary, and expressed his appreciation for the interest of that organization in the program that was being given that evening three thousand miles from "home." In testimony of that interest, he read from a letter of the Commission, in part, as follows:

It is a pleasure to join with the young people of the American School, their teachers, parents and friends, in honoring the memory of George Washington.

The Father of Our Country, two hundred years after his birth, is still a living and inspiring figure to Americans everywhere. You who are taking part in this program today are far away in reality, but in spirit you are a part of the great number of your fellow-countrymen who are also honoring George Washington during this Bicentennial Year.

COLORFUL PAGEANT PRESENTED

The curtain then went up on the opening scene of a ten-act pageant, each episode of which was introduced by a small "Chronicler" in colonial costume, who told briefly, in the manner of the Chroniclers of olden days, the story of the scene about to be presented.

The first scene, "The Cherry Tree" recalled that popular George Washington legend, and was enacted by pupils of the first and second grades. A real cherry tree made the scene more vivid.

The second episode, "George Washington at Play," showed George Washington as a young boy exhibiting his prowess in sports and his interest in "playing soldier." The actors were third and fourth grade pupils.

"The Young Surveyor" was the subject of the third episode, played by seventh grade pupils. During this scene George Washington's efficiency as a surveyor and his commendation by Governor Dinwiddie was portrayed.

The fourth scene, "The Young Soldier," was one

of the most artistic and effective of the pageant. The subject of the episode was the tradition that Washington was marked for a great work. It showed the Indians attempting to shoot him and finally deciding that he led a charmed life. Washington and his soldiers in their uniforms, and the Indians in their paint and feathers gave realism and color to the scene.

The terrible winter encampment at Valley Forge was depicted in the fifth scene, the stage showing a battlefield covered with snow. The famous episode of Washington praying for Divine help was played by pupils of the fifth and sixth grades and was enthusiastically received by the audience.

The sixth episode revealed the bell tower of famous Independence Hall and an old bell ringer being urged by his small grandson to ring the bell as loud as he can because Cornwallis had surrendered.

The story of Betsy Ross and the making of the first flag was depicted in the seventh scene, acted by children of the fifth and sixth grades. The making of a five-pointed star was demonstrated to "George Washington," with "Robert Morris" as an interested spectator.

Washington's farewell to his soldiers was the theme of the eighth episode, played by students of the junior class of the high school.

The ninth scene of the pageant, "An Incident of the Inaugural Trip," was played by members of the High School Sophomore Class and brought out the kindness and democracy of George Washington even on his way to assume the highest office of the new nation.

The tenth and final scene was a re-enactment of the enthusiastic welcome given Washington on his journey to New York, by the people of Trenton at Trenton Bridge. This was the final scene of the pageant and was made colorful and musical by dances and choral songs for "Washington's" pleasure. It made a splendid stage setting for the close of the pageant, when the American Flag was raised on the flag-pole in the center of the stage to the recital of the "American's Creed" and the singing by actors and audience of "America" and the "Star Spangled Banner."

BICENTENNIAL THEME IN SCHOOLS

The success of the pageant well repaid the faculty and students of the American Grammar and High

School for their study and work. The whole school term of the Bicentennial year had been made an opportunity to render history, reading and English more vital and real to the pupils than ever before. In the regular program of studies there were many subjects that directly linked up with the celebration and these were given even greater emphasis because of the Bicentennial.

The publicity given to the celebration, in the words of Principal Maddock, "could not have been better—nine newspapers wrote up the event and sent photographers." The following extract from THE STANDARD of July 2, 1932, is typical of the enthusiasm of the daily press for this splendid American Celebration of the Bicentennial of the Birth of George Washington:

The producers are to be warmly congratulated on the triumph of the play and for the beautiful elocution and fine acting that marked the production as a whole.

The large cast of performers showed that they were not only well versed in their respective parts, but that they had entered into the spirit of an historical episode that has made the United States of America the great nation that it is today.

For a costume play to have been presented with such

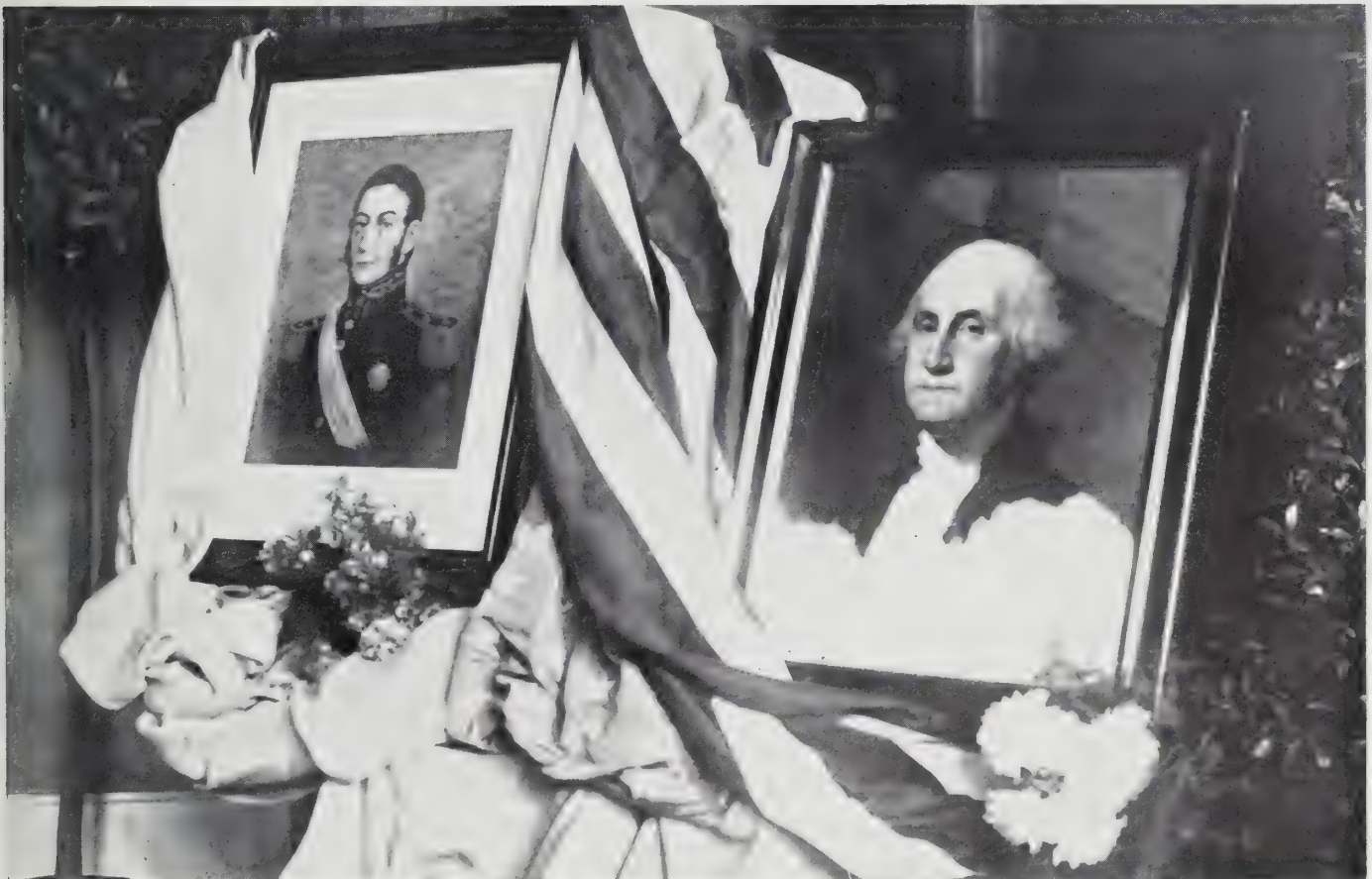
accuracy and precision and with such uniform acting by the youthful scholars, is something for the American College to be proud of, and the applause was very heartening to all concerned.

Singing and specialty dancing finished an excellent programme and one that should be reproduced for those of the community which were unable to gain admittance, as the seating accommodation of the hall was taxed to its utmost capacity.

One of the interesting side-lights of the pageant was the fact that there were a number of British children taking part in it and their participation was worked out so that they played the British characters. The costumes of the principals were hired, but for the most part costumes and scenery were the work of the children and faculty of the school.

JULY FOURTH CHILDREN'S PARTY

The day following the pageant, the American Ambassador to Argentina, Hon. Robert Woods Bliss, gave a 4th of July party at the American Club for the children of the American colony in Buenos Aires. Many of these children had never been "home," but the party was just as American



PORTRAIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON PRESENTED TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SCHOOL IN BUENOS AIRES. THIS PORTRAIT WAS PRESENTED BY DR. ALFREDO COLMO, PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTO CULTURAL ARGENTINO-NORTEAMERICANO, ON BEHALF OF AMERICAN SCHOOL CHILDREN. IT IS SHOWN WITH A PORTRAIT OF GENERAL SAN MARTIN, THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN LIBERATOR.



GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL RADIO MESSAGES FROM ARGENTINA.

GENERAL AGUSTIN P. JUSTO, PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA, DELIVERING A SPEECH ON GEORGE WASHINGTON, WHICH WAS BROADCAST TO THE UNITED STATES. STANDING IS DR. ALBERTO FIGUEROA, SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT.



MR. ROBERT WOODS BLISS, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR, DELIVERING AN INTERNATIONAL RADIO ADDRESS AS PART OF THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN ARGENTINA.

as though it had been held there. Decorations, refreshments and the games played, all reminded these little Americans of the Father of their Country and of the stirring days that gained its independence. Ambassador Bliss spoke to the children during the course of the party, as did also Mrs. John Campbell White, wife of the counselor of the Embassy.

WASHINGTON PORTRAIT UNVEILED

Independence Day itself was crowded with celebrations. These began early in the afternoon with a ceremony at the United States School (Escuela de los Estados Unidos de América) in which a portrait of George Washington was unveiled. This portrait had been sent to the school by school children of the United States. The program opened with the singing of the Argentine and American National Anthems and featured recitations and typical American songs, in English. Dr. Colmo, President of the Instituto Cultural Argentino Norte-Americano, delivered the principal address of the day to the pupils and the many guests who had assembled, bringing out in his speech the similar achievements of the two American and Argen-

tine heroes, George Washington and General San Martín.

Later in the afternoon, the annual official reception at the American Embassy was held. This reception was primarily for the American colony, although many Argentine friends came also to honor the anniversary of American independence, which this year had double significance because of its coincidence with the Bicentennial of George Washington.

The reception was made unusually interesting and impressive by the presentation to the Ambassador, for permanent hanging in the Embassy, of a portrait of George Washington. This portrait is a splendid reproduction of the Gilbert Stuart Athenaeum Portrait of Washington, in a duplicate of the frame in which the original hangs. Mr. George C. Robertson, President of the American Society of the River Plate made the presentation on behalf of the American residents in Argentina. The American Society of the River Plate sponsored the collection of the fund for the picture, which was contributed by the Patriotic Society of American Women, the Spencer Ely Post of the American Le-

gion, the American Club, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in the Argentine Republic and the Society of the River Plate.

Ambassador Bliss in receiving the portrait, voiced the following expression of appreciation:

MR. PRESIDENT:

This portrait of George Washington, which you have presented on behalf of the American citizens residing in Argentina, is a most acceptable gift. I have particular pleasure in receiving it from your hands as evidence of my compatriots' approval of the Government's action in acquiring this building as a permanent residence for its Ambassadors to Argentina. For the first time in the history of the unbroken diplomatic relations between the two nations of nearly one hundred and ten years, the American representative is housed in a building belonging to the United States Government, in a dignified manner. I know it will be gratifying to it, as it is to me, that its citizens have stamped in such a gracious and fitting manner their complete accord with a purchase which indicates clearly the importance which the Government attaches to this post.

To those of you who do not know the history of the original of this portrait, it may be of interest to learn that it was painted by Gilbert Stuart in the fall of 1796—that is, three years before Washington's death—the last and third one that artist painted of George Washington from life. As you will see, it was, for some reason, never finished, though it was used by Stuart as a model for a number of subsequent portraits he executed, which leads us to believe that it was considered by him as his most faithful likeness of our first President. It is evidently a companion piece to the portrait Stuart painted of Mrs. Washington. The two portraits were purchased from Stuart's widow in 1831 by a group of gentlemen and the Washington Association and were presented by them to the Boston Athenaeum, their present owner. Hence the name "Athenaeum Portrait" by which it is generally known. In 1876 these two portraits were deposited with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts where they now hang.

Mr. President, I ask you to accept, and kindly to convey to the donors of this gift, my sincere and profound appreciation. I accept it on behalf of my Government, with grateful thanks to them all.

RADIO ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT JUSTO

The most outstanding and significant feature of the joint celebration of American independence and of the George Washington Bicentennial was the radio address of the President of Argentina, General Agustín P. Justo, to the American people. This was broadcast over an international hook-up early in the evening of July 4th, and evoked the sincere appreciation of the people of the United States for this personal participation by the President of the Republic of Argentina in the doubly significant anniversary of their independence.

President Justo's message of felicitations to the American people follows, in translation:

On behalf of the people and the Government of Argentina to the people and President of the United States of America: Greetings!

The solemn Declaration of Independence issued to the world by the founders of the North American nationality, whose one hundred and fifty-sixth anniversary is celebrated, is a Charter of the fundamental rights of mankind and of nations and it is, therefore, a benefit of incalculable value incorporated to the patrimony of all the free and civilized nations.

The immortal document determines for the American Union the inauguration of its political emancipation, but it also announces the apparition of a new order originated by the approval of the people. The men who furthered our emancipation and those who formed later our nationality, sought in that, and in other similar sources, their high inspiration and vigorous spirit.

The principle proclaimed by the eminent patricians of 1776, by which they established that governments have been instituted to preserve the rights to live and to be free, and to secure happiness for all the inhabitants, is also ours. Accordingly, I can affirm without boasting and with real satisfaction that in this noble task our peoples should pursue similar destinies, cooperate and assist each other, and strengthen their good intelligence and their constant relations of friendship.

I indulge, therefore, in the hope that throughout the course of time, and as long as civilization exists, the Argentine people will rejoice in this glorious date, cordially embracing the people of the great friendly nation.

President Justo's message of felicitation to the people of the United States on the occasion of the anniversary of their independence, was followed by a brief greeting to his fellow-citizens at home by their Ambassador to the "land of the pampas." Ambassador Bliss spoke as follows:

It is a great pleasure to greet my fellow countrymen on the Fourth of July from the Government House in this distant Capital spreading its great area along the bank of the Rio de la Plata. You would be impressed by the activity of this great port and, farther up the river, of the port of Rosario. You would then have some idea of the vast production of this Republic.

If you would take the trouble to look at statistics you would find that Argentina supplies to Europe a greater quantity of staple foodstuffs than do the United States,—and the hundreds of thousands of tons of meat she exports annually are unsurpassed in quality. Moreover, it is the most important market in this hemisphere for American goods, surpassing many of the European countries in its purchases from us. And Argentina confidently looks to the United States to offer an increasingly important outlet for its products.

Why do so comparatively few Americans visit this part of the Western Hemisphere which offers so much of scenic beauty and of varied interest? In the United States we ought to know far more about this country, in many ways similar to our own but offering much that is new to stimulate our liking.

It has been said that the people of the United States cannot help feeling sympathetic towards those of Argentina because both are attempting to perfect themselves in the application of the same principles of liberty and justice. True though this be, it stops far short of the ideal which makes for intimate mutual knowledge that develops from acquaintanceship into the close accord of friendship.

You have just listened to the words of friendly greeting from President Justo, whom I am glad to have been able to call my friend since I came to Argentina when he was Minister of War under President Alvear. When he visits the United States, as I hope he may when his term of President

has ended, I am sure you will all give him a most cordial welcome and make him feel as much at home among you as his countrymen make your Ambassador feel in Argentina. I know I respond to your wish in thanking President Justo for his friendly gesture in taking time from his over-busy day to express personally to you his good wishes on our national anniversary.

AMBASSADOR BLISS ADDRESSES BANQUET

The day was brought to a close with the annual Independence Day banquet of the American colony in Buenos Aires. This year the banquet was a joint commemoration of the Fourth of July and the George Washington Bicentennial and was sponsored by The American Society of the River Plate. More than three hundred guests attended the affair, which was held in the American Club. Every effort was made to have the occasion a truly American and "homey" celebration. Many Argentine friends attended, but no government officials were invited, and the only speaker was Ambassador Bliss. His brief address follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I am deeply touched by the cordiality of the reception you have given me; words fail to express adequately my deep appreciation.

After the introduction of your President, I feel as if I were being initiated into an Indian tribe. You have undoubtedly often heard of the famous Indian chief "Lone Eagle"; there was another one who bore the name of "Lone Wolf," and there may even have been a "Lone Bear." Tonight, in being received into the tribe, I stand forth with the name of "Lone Speaker"!

In this year of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington and especially on this anniversary of our independence to which he contributed in such decisive manner, the thoughts of Americans gratefully dwell on the life of the man who made our nation possible. But it is not necessary for me to tell you of the profound influence Washington had on the moral, political, and social life of his contemporaneous fellow citizens and on the generations which have followed. To you his life, from the mythical cherry tree to the dying words uttered to Doctor Craik, is thoroughly familiar.

Yet this gathering of my fellow countrymen and our good Argentine friends presents a tempting occasion for the delivery of a stirring oration on the incipience of our Republic and its inspiring leader; however, it has been intimated to me, in press notices as well as elsewhere, that this year all that was expected of me at the Fourth of July celebration was "a few brief remarks." But if you do not want to hear from me, I want to hear from you! And so, I am going to ask you five questions.

Despite changing conditions, we still turn to the Father of our country as a man of wisdom and honor whose advice we might profit by today, and with this thought in mind, I request that you kindly send to the President of the Society before the evening is over, your answers to these questions.

What do you suppose Washington would say to the problem of Disarmament?

To which side would he tip the scales regarding Federal and States Rights?

Would he be a free trader or a protectionist in 1932?

Would he advocate our entry into the League of Nations and the World Court, or would he be an isolationist?

Would his liberalism meet the new currents in a truly democratic spirit or would he become inelastic, a Tory in a stretching world?

The July 4th banquet in Buenos Aires concluded the active observance of the Bicentennial in Argentina. By Thanksgiving, the American colony had scattered for the summer—the warm weather making it unseasonable to observe this American holiday in Buenos Aires.



DR. ALFREDO COLMO, PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTO CULTURAL ARGENTINO-NORTEAMERICANO, SPEAKING AT THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SCHOOL, BUENOS AIRES, ON THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

However, as it had done all during the Bicentennial year, the daily press of Argentina gave prominence to the great anniversary just closed, printing President Hoover's Thanksgiving Proclamation and pointing out that it had been most appropriate to incorporate in it the first Thanksgiving Proclamation of George Washington.

EDITORIAL TRIBUTES

Representative of how *simpático* were the newspapers of the Argentine Republic to the honors paid to the memory of George Washington during the two hundredth anniversary of his birth, is the following editorial that appeared in LA PRENSA of Buenos Aires on February 22, 1932:

Great men in history generally owe their fame to achievements that have influenced the whole world, such as works of philosophy, science and art, or to their participation as statesmen or soldiers in enterprises that have effected the most important nations of their epoch, or even whole continents. Rare indeed are the instances of men whose political and military activities were confined to their own country, but who, like George Washington, have been exalted by all nations to the realms of immortality.

If philosophy, science, and art have a universal value, so

also have the virtues of man when applied to the service of his fellow-citizens—uprightness, honesty, unselfishness, generosity, perseverance, equanimity, and an unfailing spirit of sacrifice for the public welfare—virtues which reached their highest expression in the Virginia patriot, the first citizen of the United States.

Although Washington commanded the armies that were raised by the English colonies of North America first, to defend their rights, and secondly, to achieve their independence, the world admires not so much his military feats as the purity of his ideals and the extraordinary patriotism with which he served them. Moral force, present to an exceptional degree in the American leader and naturally present also in the mass of his fellow-citizens, is what defeated armies and broke the chains of tyranny. The world today understands this, and that is why it unites with the people of the United States of North America in commemorating the second centennial of George Washington's birth.

The whole life of this illustrious son of America exemplifies a consecration to the service of the community, first within the narrow limits of the colony where he was born, and later, on the vast stage of a new nation. His deeds and the qualities he displayed in the defense of the colonies against Indian attacks and foreign invaders marked him as the man to lead in the great war about to be undertaken by the English colonies east of the Alleghenies which were demanding their independence since they had reached that stage of progress that was incompatible with a state of dependence and vassalage.

The qualities of leadership and statesmanship revealed by Washington during the arduous struggle and the additional proofs he gave of his political talents and civic virtues, made

him the logical candidate for the presidency of the new Republic. After one term in the presidency, having no false modesty and believing that his services could still be of use to his country, he accepted reelection, considering himself to be in a more favorable position to face the international complications of the moment than a new president would have been. But he refused reelection to a third term, feeling that he could by that time yield to his desire to return to private life without injury to his country after forty-five years of public life.

His farewell address to the people of the United States is a monument of political philosophy and civic and patriotic doctrine, a valuable legacy bequeathed by Washington to his country, on a level with his eminent deeds and the incomparable lessons of his exemplary life. Only a nation can inherit such a precious legacy. The lessons drawn from his life and from this document have inspired other American patriots, among them our own Belgrano, who translated the "address" and published it while he was preparing his decisive military campaigns. And in this address democracies will ever find salutary counsels.

Listen to what he says:

(Here follow excerpts from Washington's Farewell Address adjuring against too strong a party spirit and against permanent foreign alliances.)

. . . These are the teachings of the apostle of democracy who was born two centuries ago in America because America was destined to be the continent where this system of government—the best yet conceived by man—was to be perfected. . . . As democracy consolidates its conquests, the figures of Washington and his followers will grow to gigantic size.



GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL BANQUET OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE RIVER PLATE IN BUENOS AIRES. A PORTRAIT PRESENTED BY THE UNITED STATES GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION IS HANGING ON THE WALL.

CHILE



CHILE, stretching 2,600 miles along the Pacific shore of South America and encompassing the most southerly point of the Western Hemisphere, joined the other Latin American Republics in acknowledging the incalculable influence of George Washington on the free destinies of the nations of America during the two hundredth anniversary of his birth.

In the Pan American Day message of the President of Chile may be found the heartfelt tribute of the Chilean people to George Washington—"a model of inspiring genius for the great liberators of the peoples of the American continent."

Observances of the Bicentennial in Chile were marked by unusually large gatherings of Americans resident in that country, especially in Santiago, Valparaiso, and Antofagasta; by a George Washington Birthday program over the Valparaiso radio station; by two special issues of a Chilean English-language magazine, and by splendid editorial tributes to "the Father of the North American democracy" by the newspapers of the republic.

NOTABLE CELEBRATION IN SANTIAGO

Santiago, capital and largest city of Chile, began the celebration of the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington with a gathering of American residents and visitors that marked "a milestone in the history of Americans in Chile."

Long before the opening of the Bicentennial period, the American Society of Chile had been in touch with the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, looking forward to having the American colony in Santiago pay homage to the Father of their Country.

One of the most successful events ever held by the Americans in Santiago was the George Washington Bicentennial luncheon in the Hotel Savoy in that city on Thursday, February 18, under the joint auspices of the American Society of Chile and the Association of American Women of Chile.

More than two hundred American residents and visitors attended the function, at which the American Ambassador, Hon. William S. Culbertson, was the principal speaker.

Mr. Ora J. Hubbard, president of the American Society, presided and introduced Ambassador Culbertson. Besides the Ambassador and Mr. Hubbard, others at the speakers' table were: Mrs. Culbertson, Mrs. Hubbard, Mr. Edward J. Craig, retiring president of the American Society, and Mrs. Craig, president of the American Women of Chile.

A summary of Ambassador Culbertson's speech, taken from an account of the event in the February 25 edition of the magazine, *SOUTH PACIFIC MAIL*, follows:

Many Americans, said the ambassador in his address, have fallen in with the idea of using "Norte Americano" and "Los Estados Unidos de Norte America," instead of the proper, correct designation. The use of the word "American" and "America," he said, is correct because Chileans are the people of Chile, a resident of Peru is a Peruvian, and a citizen of Mexico is a Mexican.

Washington, too, the ambassador stated, gave the term American a spiritual content under the Constitution of the United States which says specifically "of America." Use of the term "Norte Americano" in Latin America discriminates, Mr. Culbertson said, against the Mexicans and Canadians, who live in North America, and have as much right to the word. "Norte Americano, therefore, is improper to apply to a citizen of the United States," he declared.

Tracing the process of nation-making in the United States, Mr. Culbertson told a moving and dramatic story, a story of development, of pioneering, of crossing frontiers that a republic might develop to its great, present extent. He stressed the pioneering in science and industry that has characterized the American nation, a nation "dominated always by the spirit of youth."

The ambassador referred to those who call Americans "dollar chasers." He said there was no doubt of the ability of the American in business, and that unjust terms were apt to be applied to him by less industrious or able competitors, but he said no one, not even the worst enemies of the United States, could deny the vast liberality of Americans toward social causes, and the advancement of health.

In all the American history, the ambassador declared, there has been an underlying idealism, a confidence in the destiny of the nation, courage, independence, inventiveness, faith. Mr. Culbertson asked his audience to remember those things as gifts, directly or indirectly, from the father of the country, Washington, who, he said, was much more than just a rich, country gentleman who became President.

Washington, he said, was a pioneer as a young man in the surveying work of the early great forests, now great States. He was a lover of social life. He was not dominated by the military spirit, and became a great moral force at the back of the nation he fathered.

Washington, said the ambassador, is the symbol of the American national character, and is the vital force of American aspirations. Mount Vernon is the national shrine, and the hero who is revered there is Washington. The meaning which Washington and others put into the word "America" is "our guarantee for the future."

PARTICIPATION OF THE PRESS

The luncheon was a memorable patriotic event for the American colony in Santiago, and the historic day it commemorated was made even more outstanding by the enthusiastic participation of the Chilean press in the Bicentennial anniversary of the birth of the First President of the United States.

All the newspapers of Santiago devoted a great deal of space to articles and illustrations dealing with the "North American liberator," as he is known throughout Central and South America. *MERCURIO* devoted columns to recording the news of Bicentennial events from all over the world, adding the most favorable comments on the worthiness of the recipient of these honors.

Commending the spirit of the celebration and the nation that could stop its material affairs to pay such unusual tribute to its patriot-founder, *EL DIARIO ILUSTRADO*, of Santiago, said in an editorial on February 22, 1932:

Today the United States will restrain the giant stride of its activity for an instant to celebrate the birthday of a man whose origin is closely identified with the birth of the nation.

The man whom that great republic remembers on his bicentennial was one of the greatest spiritual values of his race, whose life was pervaded by intermingling sentiments of virtue and liberty.

The extraordinary brilliance of George Washington's public life is a reflection of his private life. He was great in the eyes of his country because he had been true to himself. He achieved fame by the safe and harmonious path of inner conquest, anonymous sacrifice, and, lastly, conscious and quiet heroism.

The United States realizes that remembering the birthday of a man like Washington is not only a satisfaction to patriotic pride; it is also, and more especially, an effective contribution to its moral growth.

Therefore the United States has exerted all its energies, those energies whose power we know so well, to render to this leader a tribute that not only concords with the greatness of the nation, but also with the outstanding personality of the hero.

Paying splendid tribute to the character and achievements of George Washington, and making acknowledgment of the assistance given by his example, in seeking freedom for his compatriots in the colonies of North America, *EL MERCURIO*, of Santiago, in an editorial on the same day, said, in part, as follows:

During the two centuries that have passed since his birth, the figure of George Washington, "first in peace, first in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen," has grown to heroic proportions, and his head is encircled by a halo of the purest virtue. The first President of the Union is a paragon of the ruler and the civil and military leader. He was also a paragon in his family life. He took part in the Convention that drafted the national Constitution, and when he rose to the supreme power he knew each and every one of the provisions



MOUNT VERNON WALNUT TREE PLANTED IN SANTIAGO, CHILE. AT THE INVITATION OF UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR WILLIAM S. CULBERTSON, CHILEANS, ENGLISH, CANADIANS AND AMERICANS ATTENDED THE CEREMONY IN THE EMBASSY GARDEN.

he was called upon to comply with and to carry out. Scrupulous, even-tempered, upright, he never vacillated when it was a question of complying with his duty, much less when the welfare of the nation was at stake.

In spite of the multiplicity of sides to his personality, he must be judged first of all as the ruler in a difficult period of his country's life—the period when its fundamental institutions were being founded. It is on that side that he has the honor of serving as an example to all the later rulers of the Union. Washington's example guides the rulers of the Northern Republic in the same way that certain stars mark the route of navigators. That his wisdom was not only pragmatic but also based solidly on theoretical knowledge of vast proportions, is proved by the ideas expressed in the address in which he said farewell to public life in 1796. . . .

George Washington, the incorruptible, the just man, the father of his country, has also bequeathed his lessons to us South Americans, who present such a sharp contrast with the northern civilization.

Admirable example, guiding star of policy, two centuries after his birth, George Washington continues to illumine with his subdued and steady light the uncertain destiny of the countries of America.

MOUNT VERNON TREE PLANTED

The next occasion of a Bicentennial ceremony in Santiago occurred on July 4, when the American colony, at the invitation of the Ambassador, participated in a celebration of the two-fold American anniversary.

This celebration took the form of a commemorative tree planting in the garden of the Embassy, when the Americans and their foreign friends planted a young walnut tree, grown from a walnut supplied from the trees at Mount Vernon by the National Nut Tree Planting Project in cooperation with the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

The Ambassador's daughter, Miss Jane Culbertson, turned the first earth around the young tree. The next spadefuls of earth were placed by representative members of the American colony, including the president of the American Society of Chile, the president of the American Chamber of Commerce, the president of the Association of American Women of Chile, and the head of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Several members of the local British colony also participated, as did a number of prominent Chileans.

Ambassador Culbertson addressed the gathering on the double significance of the day, and the more than one hundred guests then went indoors for tea and an informal reception in the Embassy.

The Ambassador's remarks on the occasion of the tree planting were recorded in the special "In-

dependence Day Number" of the SOUTH PACIFIC MAIL, as follows:

The planting of a tree is an act of faith, the Ambassador stated. It should become a symbol in the embassy garden of faith in humanity and in its ability to regulate its own affairs.

Referring to Washington, he outlined the trying and difficult times through which he had lived—the pre-revolution period, the revolution, the days of the articles of federation, and the two terms of his presidency.

"Some men in the history of the world," he said, "have passed beyond eulogy. Of these Washington is one. We need not speak about him. It is more fitting that we allow his life and words to speak to us."

The Ambassador cited Washington's farewell address to his countrymen which, he reminded those present, is always read in full by a senator in the United States Senate on February 22. The great patriot said: "The name of American, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of Patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations." Such was the emphasis which Washington placed on unity and cooperation among the States.

Washington also described his government as "uniting security with energy." In Ambassador Culbertson's opinion this emphasized the peculiar value of American institutions which have on one side the independence and democracy of Congress and on the other the authority and power of the Executive.

Washington stated in his farewell address: "The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible." This observation of Washington's, the ambassador pointed out, which was made at a time when the country was weak and little interested in international affairs, has been over-emphasized in recent times. It still retained, a sound warning, however, he added, against narrow political and military alliances of the old type, but obviously did not apply to the greater principles of cooperation with other nations in the interests of world peace and sound economic prosperity.

The Ambassador's final quotation from Washington's speech was the following:

"Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand: neither seeking nor granting exclusive favours or preferences. . . . There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favours from Nation to Nation. 'Tis an illusion, which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard."

Ambassador Culbertson concluded with the comment that it was an illusive task to find the balance between liberty and equality on one side, and justice, security, and authority on the other.

Evidence of the Ambassador's active interest and participation in the Bicentennial Anniversary of George Washington's birth is found further in his contribution of an article on America's First President to the special number of the SOUTH PACIFIC MAIL issued in commemoration of the Bicentennial. He likened the character of George Washington to the great monument that commemorates him in the capital city that bears his name, but added that the achievements of Washington "are in themselves a monument." His article follows, in full:

THE WASHINGTON HERITAGE
IDEALS FOR AMERICANS—THE TEST OF PROGRESS

The Washington monument, rising with dignity 555 feet above the banks of the Potomac, symbolizes both the greatness of Washington and the affection in which he is held by his fellow-citizens. Changeful in the various lights of the day and assuming different aspects under the searchlights of night, the monument by its simplicity and stability symbolizes those characteristics which we like to believe are the very foundation of American character.

We celebrate this week the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth. Not only in the United States, but throughout the world, we are witnessing a spontaneous expression of admiration and gratitude for the man whose life, character, and achievements have impressed themselves indelibly upon a great people, and are in themselves a monument more enduring than the obelisk of white marble which stands today in the city of Washington. The characteristics of simplicity and stability of character which we hold out as the ideal to American youth find their model in the statesman who lies buried in the simple tomb at Mount Vernon.

Monuments like the Washington monument, however, are erected, not primarily for our national great who rest today in their eternal tombs, but rather for us, the living.

The dead do not need our praise, certainly not a world figure such as George Washington. We honor Washington today for his patience during the bitter days of the American Revolution and for his unselfish and constructive statesmanship during the laying of the foundations of our country. In the presence of his memory we are lifted above the selfishness and sorrows of our routine life into a higher realm of resolve and confidence, into an atmosphere of determination to carry on to perfection the principles which characterize the life and services of the father of his country.

If we, the living, were to render in our lives services and sacrifices commensurate with the services and sacrifices of Washington, Lincoln, and other of our great national heroes, how quickly our Nation would achieve the ideal of domestic tranquillity and the world the ideal of international peace! Our age does not—nor does any age—live up to its ideals. The test of progress is, however, whether we aspire to a better organization of our common life. Against us operate always the forces of narrowness, injustice, prejudice, intolerance, hatred, and indifference, and it is only by conscientious effort that we can overcome them. It is not what we say in discourses on our national holidays that matters; the supremely important thing is that we find in the services and sacrifices of those who laid the foundations of our Nation a new resolve to strive for a better civilization. We cannot rest content with the heritage, however important it may be, which we have received from the generations which have gone. It is the progressive, constructive spirit of Washington which should guide and determine our actions today. We must regard our social life as a moving, growing process. Every age—and ours certainly—must rediscover the principles of social justice and international cooperation and apply them to its own particular need.

At the end of the sixth book of Virgil's "Aeneid" it is told how the founder of ancient Rome, guided by old Anchises, visited the underworld. He saw there the shades of those who some day were to mould the destinies of imperial Rome. He came finally to the twin gates of sleep from which issue the dreams of mankind. From the one, made of polished ivory, issue the deluding lies and false dreams that lead men's feet astray; from the other, made of simple, transparent horn, issue the true visions that guide men's feet aright. Today, as we recall the life and work of the Father of our country, there are floating over us dreams both false and true, and it is for us who live and who have benefited by the service and sacrifice of our national heroes to say whether the true dreams shall

prevail over the false; it is for us to say whether that intangible, spiritual something which forms the basis of our America shall be transformed into the realities of our every-day life.

ACTIVITIES IN VALPARAISO

Valparaiso, largest Pacific seaport of the American continent south of San Francisco, has only a small American colony, but the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington was enthusiastically observed.

The men of the colony, under the leadership of a committee consisting of American Consul Frank A. Henry, Mr. Rea Hanna, and Mr. E. J. Lejeune, organized a George Washington Birthday luncheon on February 22. Consul Henry, reporting this event, wrote:

The attendance included twenty-four resident or visiting Americans, a large number considering the fact that the total colony counting men, women, and children does not greatly exceed one hundred persons, and that the day not being a local holiday, a number of those who would like to have attended were unable to do so.

Consul Henry was called upon to address the gathering, and delivered the following address upon the significance of the anniversary:

Fellow Americans:

It is most gratifying to the Committee which has organized this informal Washington's birthday luncheon to see such a large proportion of our small colony here today, as well as to welcome several of our friends from Santiago and elsewhere.

No occasion more appropriate than this could be found for a meeting of Americans so far from their native land. However delightful we may find life in this hospitable country, our thoughts must at times turn to other days and scenes, and today of all days each of us recalls to his memory Washington's birthday at home in the recent or the dimming past.

But today presents a unique opportunity. We have never yet seen, nor will we see again a celebration of the day so significant as marking an epoch in time elapsed—two hundred years. Long enough ago for history to have thrown its light with a true perspective on the character of George Washington and the enduring nature of his works, yet recent enough to permit us to some extent at least to envisage the man and his time. Some of us here today can remember in our childhood very old people who first saw the light of day in the America of the living George Washington.

In closing I wish to quote the famous tribute paid to him by another great American—Abraham Lincoln:

"Washington is the mightiest name of earth—long since the mightiest in the cause of civil liberty; still mightiest in moral reformation. On that name no eulogy is expected. It can not be. To add brightness to the sun, or glory to the name of Washington, is alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In solemn awe we pronounce the name, and in its naked, deathless splendor leave it shining on."

VALPARAISO RADIO PROGRAM

A George Washington program over the Valparaiso radio station featured the evening observance of this historic day. It opened with the "Star

Spangled Banner," and was followed with readings in Spanish concerning the life and achievements of George Washington. The material for the readings was furnished by the Consulate from publications sent by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. The program included old-time American music and brought keen delight to Americans all over Chile. From comments of their Chilean friends, it appeared that this *norte-americano* program was equally appreciated by the people of Chile.

As was the case with the press of the capital city, the newspapers of Valparaiso gave much space to the George Washington Bicentennial and its observance all over the world. The SOUTH PACIFIC MAIL, prominent weekly news magazine published in Valparaiso, made its issue for the week of the opening of the Bicentennial a "George Washington Bicentenary Special Number." A picture of George Washington, surrounded by the folds of the American flag and inscribed "Homage of American Residents in Chile," formed the cover of the magazine, which is generally accepted as the "official organ of the British and American colonies" in Chile.

The editorial was an estimate of George Washington written from the British viewpoint. Several pages were devoted to the plans of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission for the celebration of the Bicentennial and to news items of ceremonies on February 22 all over the world. The pictorial section contained a number of photographs of celebration events in Santiago and Valparaiso. The feature articles were written by American Ambassador Culbertson and Mr. Leo Shaw, Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce of Chile.

The Ambassador's article has been given. A portion of the editorial follows:

Two men born and bred in America have stirred the imagination of the whole world and imposed their personalities on events with which they could have no direct connection—Washington and Lincoln. Both were men so great that it is possible to contemplate them apart from questions of nationality or period; "they were not for an age, but for all time."

There is more than one statue of Abraham Lincoln in England, and if, as yet, the memory of George Washington is not perpetuated there in eternal bronze, his face and figure and the outstanding events of his life are familiar to all. His greatness was recognized by the men who fought against him, and the best evidence of the manner in which he was regarded in England within fifteen years of the American War of Independence is afforded by a brief notice in the LONDON TIMES of November 9, 1796, announcing that President Washington had declined a third term of office.

The news item of a hundred and thirty-six years ago reads as follows: "We are sorry to announce the resignation of George Washington, Esq., of his situation as President of the United States of America. . . . He has . . . concluded a life of honor and glory. . . ."

A good argument could be made out that were George Washington alive today, he would be the most prominent figure in the League of Nations. Throughout his political life he was opposed to parties, forever attempting to neutralize their effect by selecting his ministers regardless of their political coloring. This catholicity, incomprehensible at the time, might well have been exercised on a wider stage. Like John Wesley, whom in some ways he resembled, Washington might have said "the whole world is my parish."

These reflections may be wide of the mark; in any case they are animated by sincere admiration of a man alike admirable as patriot, soldier, statesman, and private gentleman.

The SOUTH PACIFIC MAIL commemorated American Independence Day and the Bicentennial Celebration of Washington's birth for its thousands of American readers in Chile by another "American Number" on July 4, 1932, from which the following editorial is taken:

With unabated enthusiasm, in spite of hard times, American citizens the world over have celebrated the anniversary of the date which has long been associated with the outstanding fact in the early history of the United States, the signing of the Declaration of Independence, or rather, in strict historical fact, the adoption by Congress of Jefferson's Declaration. . . .

In the present year America has celebrated the bicentenary of the birth of Washington, and the occasion has led to renewed study of personalities of the Father of his Country and also of the men who surrounded him, through whom he developed his great ideal of independent nationhood secured by force of arms and safeguarded by a free people building up their own institutions. The obstacles placed in his way; the difficulties he had to thrust aside by force or circumvent by statesmanship are now better understood than in the days when Washington was the object of blind hero-worship; but the hero has stood the test of closer scrutiny and emerges, not as a demigod, but a very great and noble man, representative of the ideal of America whilst in no way departing from that of England. G. K. Chesterton, on the occasion of the Washington Centenary, published a character study of the hero from a very British viewpoint, and neatly summed him up for English people in the words—"we can agree with him in everything except in opinion." . . .

The United States, in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, passed through a phase of development the like of which has to be sought centuries earlier in "our rough island story." In both countries "the path of duty" proved "the road to glory," and if cultured Americans claim their shares in Shakespeare and Milton, it is just that Englishmen should recognize in the founders of the United States the qualities in many cases inherited from the sturdy opponents of barons, kings, and even of parliaments.

The times are out of joint; the present is full of difficulties; the future is obscure. Strength can only be found in union, and that union need not be political. It will more than suffice if it is based on goodwill, on an honest attempt at mutual understanding, and on an inflexible determination to allow nothing to hinder the English-speaking peoples from being of one voice and mind in upholding the civilization for which their fathers lived and died.

WASHINGTON HONORED IN ANTOFAGASTA

In Antofagasta February 22 comes during the height of the summer season, when the members of the small American colony have left this coastal nitrate port that straddles the Tropic of Capricorn for the cooler regions of the Andes.

Consul Odin G. Loren had supplied the newspapers with material concerning the George Washington anniversary and the world-wide celebration beginning that day, and the daily press devoted considerable space to news of it. Consul and Mrs. Loren observed the anniversary with an informal dinner in their home.

The American Consul and Mrs. Loren on July 4 gave a reception and supper for the members of the local American colony and visitors in the city. The drawing rooms of their home were attractively decorated in patriotic colors and the many guests greatly admired a beautiful portrait of George Washington garlanded with flowers. The occasion was made as "unofficial" as possible and every effort was put forth to have these Americans in a far-off land feel "at home."

El Día de los Estados Unidos, as American Independence Day is known in the Latin American Republics, was marked with friendly felicitation in an editorial on July 4 in *EL MERCURIO DE ANTOFAGASTA*, a part of which, translated, follows:

There are dates in the history of the world that have such importance to humanity that they cannot be allowed to go unnoted. One of these dates is July 4, 1776, the day that saw the proclamation of the independence of the United States of America. . . .

El Día de los Estados Unidos should be remembered especially in every American country with true respect and admiration, for on July 4, 1776, began the independent life of that nation which thus pointed the way to all the other nations of the Americas. . . .

On this historic day we are happy to greet and to felicitate the American Consul and the members of the American colony resident in Antofagasta.

EVENTS IN CONCEPCION

The few Americans resident in Concepción, Chile, observed the George Washington Bicentennial with social events on February 22 and July 4, and the daily newspaper, *LA PATRIA*, commemorated the great anniversary with the following editorial on Washington's Birthday:

EXAMPLE OF HUMAN GREATNESS

The most powerful nation on earth, which has achieved all the splendors of wealth, culture, and democratic organization,

today celebrates and commemorates the bicentennial of the birth of him who was the father of its independence and its liberty.

George Washington, a man of blameless life, a distinguished soldier, a model ruler, laid the foundations of the nation, and his spirit still guides and directs all the activities of the national soul of North America.

In the reverence done him there is much of worship. . . . Washington deserves this veneration and gratitude. All his actions are characterized by an absolutely sincere modesty, a devotion to his country, a conception of human duty which made him ever true to his obligations toward justice and truth.

Now that the North American nation exerts such a powerful influence on all human problems, humanity has a right to demand that the spirit of Washington guide and determine all the actions of his country. . . .

Never was praise more apt than that given Washington by his compatriots: "First in peace, first in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

It is entirely just to bow before the memory of this great example of the human race.

But before all and above all we should hope that his spirit and his example may continue to rule in the soul of his people.

And thus he whom his nation venerates will ever be venerated by the whole world.

The account of the Bicentennial Celebration of the Birth of George Washington in the Republic of Chile is brought to a close with the splendid tribute to the "North American Liberator" from the President of Chile on Pan American Day, April 14, 1932. On that day, the chiefs of mission of the Latin American republics in Washington made a pilgrimage in a body to the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon. There, in a dignified and impressive ceremony, each diplomatic representative read a message from the head of his Government in tribute to the First President of the North American Republic and in commemoration of the friendly union existing between all the republics of the New World.

Following is the message of His Excellency, Sr. Don Juan Esteban Montero, President of the Republic of Chile:

ON THIS DAY, SET APART BY THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO JOIN IN A REAFFIRMATION OF THEIR COMMON ASPIRATIONS FOR PEACE AND FRIENDLY COOPERATION, THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION HAS CHOSEN TO PAY REVERENT AND ADMIRING HOMAGE TO THE MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

TO GEORGE WASHINGTON LATIN AMERICA IS INDEBTED FOR THE IDEALS HE DEFENDED WITH INCOMPARABLE BRILLIANCE AND TENACITY. WHEN THE TIME CAME FOR ITS DETERMINATION TO BE FREE, THE EXAMPLE OF THE UNITED STATES WAS ITS INSPIRATION, WHEREIN IT FOUND THE STRENGTH FOR ITS BATTLES FOR LIBERTY.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS NOT ONLY THE FATHER OF THE DEMOCRACY OF THIS GREAT NATION BUT ALSO A MODEL OF INSPIRING GENIUS FOR THE GREAT LIBERATORS OF THE PEOPLES OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

JUAN ESTEBAN MONTERO,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

MEXICO

MEXICO'S attitude toward the George Washington Bicentennial is aptly summed up in this phrase of the Mexican writer, Antenor Sala: "The American eagle and the condor of the Andes, guardians of the summits, are humbled before the greatness of George Washington."

Mexican history dating back to the seventh century, age of the Toltecs—emblazoned by such names as Montezuma, Aztec Emperor; Hernando Cortés, Spanish *conquistador*; Don Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla and Simón Bolívar, leaders of the Mexican and Latin-American independence movements, and a long list of national heroes extending to the present time—reserved a place in its colorful annals for the name and deeds of the great North American patriot, George Washington, who was the inspiration of the heroes of the Mexican people in their struggles for national identity and independence.

Expression of this great regard for Washington was given throughout Mexico during the Bicentennial year. Washington's name was honored in Northern Mexico in the cities of Chihuahua, Nuevo Laredo and Ciudad Juárez; in the Southwest in Durango; in the South Central in Mexico City, Tampico and Monterrey; and on the Gulf in Vera Cruz. The celebrations were of many kinds, varying from religious services to bull fights and rodeos.

His Excellency Sr. Pascual Ortiz Rubio, President of the Republic of Mexico, sent the following message, which was read at Washington's tomb, Mount Vernon, on Pan American Day, April 14, 1932:

MY GOVERNMENT AND THE MEXICAN PEOPLE ASSOCIATE THEMSELVES WITH THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA ON THE OCCASION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, THAT EXEMPLARY PATRIOT IN WHOM AMERICA RECOGNIZES THE ORIGINATOR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF OUR CONTINENT.

PASCUAL ORTIZ RUBIA,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

The Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission received the following message from Honorable Manuel C. Téllez,

Secretary of Foreign Affairs, on the opening day of the Bicentennial Celebration:

MEXICO CITY, FEBRUARY 22, 1932.

REPRESENTATIVE SOL BLOOM,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PRAY ACCEPT MY MOST SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS ON THIS UNFORGETTABLE BICENTENNIAL DAY.

MANUEL C. TELLEZ,
SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

OPENING EVENTS IN MEXICO CITY

Among the events marking the opening day of the Bicentennial Celebration in Mexico City, capital of the republic, were a George Washington tree planting, a program under the auspices of an organization of Mexican students, a reception at the United States Embassy, a Washington luncheon of the Pan American Round Table and the laying of wreaths at the foot of the Washington Monument.

February 22 is also observed in Mexico as the anniversary of the deaths of former President Francisco I. Madero and Vice President José María Pino Suárez, who died at the hands of assassins in 1913. A celebration honoring these national heroes was held during the morning of the opening day of the Bicentennial. A paragraph from EL NACIONAL, a Mexican newspaper, on February 21, under the title, "A Double Homage," described the significance of the day in these words:

Both Mexico and the United States will render homage to the patriots Francisco I. Madero and George Washington, according to a resolution taken by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

In this connection, Señor Don Manuel C. Téllez, Minister for Foreign Affairs, made the following official statement to us yesterday afternoon:

"Since on Monday the 22nd next there should be commemorated both the anniversary of the death of ex-President Don Francisco I. Madero and the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, after consulting with the Embassy of the United States in this capital, has issued the following orders to its Embassy in Washington: 'On Monday, the 22nd, please raise the flag full mast from dawn until noon in commemoration of the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington. From noon until sunset, at half mast, in commemoration of the anniversary of the death of Señor Francisco I. Madero. For its part, the American Embassy in Mexico will reverse that procedure here.' "

The planting in honor of George Washington, of walnut trees grown from seeds sent to Mexico

from Mount Vernon, preceded the Embassy reception. Hon. J. Reuben Clark, Jr., American Ambassador to Mexico, officiated and addressed the large gathering of Americans and Mexicans as follows:

Two hundred years ago today Washington was born. As one foreordained, he led his people to freedom and founded the first independent nation in the West.

His was the first, and, in his own time, the great example to the Western world, of pure, lofty, disinterested patriotism; after his time great heroes sprang up in other nations, emulating his spirit, treading after his example.

At his birth there was not a free people upon this hemisphere; a quarter of a century after his death, Western peoples had become free, new liberty-loving nations had been born, and two continents had been filled with independent republics.

Taught in the school of experience, he became one of the world's greatest warriors. Inspired by a holy devotion to civic virtue, he baptized his people with the same spirit. Service, not ambition, not selfishness, directed every act of his long and distinguished public career—a career without one blot or stain.



MR. J. REUBEN CLARK, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR, SPEAKING AT GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN MEXICO CITY.

No other man in the British colonies could have done his work; and without his work, America, as we know it, would not be. Rightfully he is revered as "Father of his Country"; justly is he decreed "First in war; first in peace; and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

We are met today to plant, in commemoration of his birth and service, a tiny seedling, sprouted from a walnut grown at Mount Vernon. As the years go, we shall see this seedling become a mighty tree. As this seedling will grow, so grew the virtues of the great Washington. From the breast of one man, they have spread, in the centuries, to fill the hearts of the hemisphere. May the seedling we shall now plant grow to maturity and typify in the majesty of its proportions, in the beauty of its symmetry, and in the benevolence of its presence, the strength of Washington's character, the graces of

his public and private life, and the presiding genius and his unselfish devoted service.

May all who behold this tree in its maturity, see in it a symbol of the strength and the glory of the free institutions which our forefathers of this hemisphere, driven by a common purpose and inspired by a common spirit, set up in the New World. May all who behold this tree, whatever their race or allegiance, sense a challenge to high service for their country and for its ideals.

PLACE WREATH ON STATUE

As another event on the day's program a wreath was placed by the Alan Seegar Post of the American Legion at the foot of the Washington Statue in the Plaza Dinamarca—a statue presented to Mexico by the United States in 1910.

During the afternoon a Washington luncheon was held by the Pan American Round Table Club. The program was called "United States Day" and was in charge of Mrs. D. G. Dwyre, wife of Consul Dwyre. The following description of the event is taken from *EXCELSIOR* of February 23, 1932:

There were three tables placed on three sides of a square and one in the center. The decorations were carried out in red, white and blue flowers with a large American flag just above and behind the head table, where a very clever center-piece representing Mount Vernon in miniature was conspicuous. The programs were in the American colors with a head of the Father of his Country done in silver at the top. At each place was a small hatchet to remind one of the immortal cherry tree.

After an address by the director, Mrs. George C. Glasscock, the guests of honor were introduced: The American Ambassador, Hon. J. Reuben Clark, Jr., Mrs. Clark, Mrs. V. Courtenay, Mrs. W. Forbes, wife of the British Chargé d'Affaires, the United States Consul, Dudley G. Dwyre, C. G. Cunningham, Commercial Attaché to the American Embassy, and Mrs. Zelia Nuttall. The program was then turned over to Mrs. Dwyre.

After a song, "Father of the Land We Love," by Mrs. Walter Christie, Miss Luacine Clark played "Minuet and Gavotte," by Alexander Reinagle, 1756-1809; "Two Minuets," by Pierre Landrin Dupont, 1792, and "Rondo," by Wm. Brown, 1787, substituting for Mrs. S. Bolling Wright, who was unable to be present. Mrs. Conrad gave a sketch of the "Music of the Period," followed by two old songs by Mrs. Christie, "Beneath a Weeping Willow's Shade," and "The Lass with the Delicate Air," accompanied by Mrs. Elizabeth Lamont Rodríguez. For an encore she sang "O Dear, What can the Matter Be?" Both Mrs. Christie and Mrs. Rodríguez were in handsome Colonial

costumes. The next number was "Air from Alceste," Gluck-St. Saens, played with great taste by Mrs. Rodríguez.

The principal speaker was Ambassador Clark. He declared that we owe our spiritual and political freedom to Washington and that one of the results of the World War will be economic freedom and a breaking down of barriers between social classes, making all men brothers.

Several pupils of Miss Easton, in Colonial costume, danced a minuet.

CEREMONY IN BOLIVAR HOME

The culminating event of the day was a concert recital in the former home of Simón Bolívar, under the auspices of one of Mexico's leading scientific and art societies, of which His Excellency, Sr. Ortiz Rubio, is honorary president—"El Ateneo de Ciencias y Artes de México." According to EXCELSIOR, English language newspaper of Mexico City, "some of Mexico's best and most noted artists participated in the concert," and to the group of gathered scientists and others, the United States Ambassador spoke as follows:

You do my government and my people great honor by your ceremonies tonight in memory of George Washington, and by your invitation that I be present and speak to you. This honor has particular significance because we meet in the house which has been honored and hallowed by the presence of that great hero and patriot, the inspiration of myriads of his compatriots, the emancipator of weary, burdened peoples—Simon Bolívar.

This thoughtful compliment which you pay to my Government and to my people, and to me as the representative of both, is not lost, nor will it be forgotten. I do not wish, in the few words I shall say tonight, to speak of Washington as a national hero. He was one of the few of all history—one of the few, of whom the peoples of this hemisphere have furnished their full share—to whom is vouchsafed the distinction and honor of serving great masses of their fellowmen.

Washington's life was a prophecy of the genius of the Americas. Through Washington were manifested civic and political virtues that have become the anchors of modern world democracies. He was born with self-reliance, courage, decision, industry, a love of rugged honesty and truth, and a deep, intense devotion to country. Out of these was built his great character and his high achievement.

From early boyhood until the end of his life, he displayed an industry and painstaking thoroughness, without which no man, who must make his own way in the world, can rise. In his early frontier campaigns he showed qualities of self-reliance, decision, and courage that have been the invariable companions of all those who have successfully fought for liberty in the Western World.

When, upon his nomination for the supreme command of the colonial forces, he retired from the council hall, that the discussions of his unsought candidacy might be unembarrassed by his presence, he evidenced that fine modesty, without which there is no true greatness.

At Valley Forge, with discontented, unpaid, unclothed, starving, disease stricken, death ridden troops, he brought into

play that stubborn tenacity of purpose and high resolve, that genius for leadership, without which the most righteous cause must fail, and without which the Americas would still be the playthings of Kings.

When a victorious, but almost mutinous, army, smarting under the grievances of an ungrateful Congress, sought to make him king, he thrust aside the crown, with a decision that was final, and that warned the selfishly ambitious men of all succeeding generations that monarchy was not for the Western world.

When, taking command of the colonial forces, he declined all compensation except actual expenses, and when, surrendering that command, he maintained his refusal and rendered a meticulous account of his expenditures, he set a standard of civic virtue, unselfish service, and honesty that has been an example for all true patriots since his time.

His surrender of the command of a victorious army, ready to follow him in any enterprise he might choose, and his immediate retirement to private life, displayed a high patriotism that was a beacon to all peoples of the Western world. His refusal of a second reelection as President of the United States was a manifestation of the splendid civic concept which in our day has ripened into the democratic principle, announced as a bulwark of the revolution in your own country—"No reelection."

I might go on, almost indefinitely, pointing out his virtues and his achievements. But I have named enough for my purpose.

These that I have enumerated were not his sole property; they have been the common heritage of every true lover of his country in all time; they have been the particular characteristics of those who have fought and died that we who now live on this hemisphere might have peace, contentment, liberty, free governments, and free institutions. And these blessings we shall enjoy so long, and so long only, as those whom we choose to govern us shall possess the same rugged virtues.

May the Giver of All Good instill into the hearts of the children of all our western peoples these same virtues, that always there may wave over us flags representing and dedicated to free peoples!

ADDRESS OF SENOR SALA

The address of welcome at the celebration in the Bolívar house was delivered by Honorable Antenor Sala, who said:

My cordial welcome. On entering, ladies and gentlemen, this ancestral mansion, where the Liberator Simon Bolívar resided in his youth, as a guest of honor, I recall from the deepest part of my soul the words that synthesized the greetings among the Greeks of ancient times: "Be thou happy!" Your presence makes me happy, rejuvenates me and fills me with inspiration, and that same cause which makes me happy has its influence upon our minds and the greetings of the Greeks penetrate in them with radiant and beneficent optimism.

Unlimited happiness springs from this place and on this occasion. The patriotic idea of liberty unites fondly together the admirers of Washington, who as a marvelous coincidence come to celebrate the second centennial of this hero in the same place in which the centennial of another hero was recently celebrated; yours was an American and mine an Ibero-American; both alike in their liberality, nobility, and patriotism; both masters of insurmountable liberty.

So things go on the impulse of destiny, and in this way they join themselves together as a proof of confraternity and progress, of ideas and people, and because the prevailing tendency of the world is union, peace, and liberty; a fraternal union which makes one for all and all for one. Be welcome



THE MARRIAGE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AND MRS. CUSTIS

The marriage of George Washington and Martha Dandridge Custis, by Junius B. Stearns. The wedding took place on January 6, 1759. Whether in a church or at the bride's house is not of authentic record, and there are no known reliable details concerning it.

here! The house of the Liberator of the people is your house; you have a right to it. George Washington, with a seat in immortality, gave independence to the United States of America, and on account of this he is entitled also to the seat of honor which he gloriously conquered in the country where the word liberty is profusely spoken of and where the people's rights are invoked.

This is your house! If yesterday warm praises were heard in honor of the Liberator, we shall hear today praises spoken in tribute to Washington; and the just praises of yesterday and those of today are inspired by the most pure sentiment of patriotism; both immortal heroes will be united in this



SEÑOR DON ATENOR SALA DELIVERING AN ADDRESS ON GEORGE WASHINGTON IN THE RESIDENCE OF SIMÓN BOLÍVAR, MEXICO CITY.

place by a fervent and eternal embrace as if they were only one being. The Creators of Peoples are always alike in their worth, thoughts, and actions.

What is not now worth while mentioning in these solemn moments is my person, as I am only the caretaker of this House in which the unconquered Bolívar at one time lived. But I am always faithful and watchful, being sincere in my faith. My most vehement desire carried to the greatest height of egoism, and which I would never change, is my love for my country and for the human liberties.

Be welcome!

LIC. HERRASTI SPEAKS

Señor Sala's speech was followed by that of Lic. Francisco de P. Herrasti, who spoke in the name of the Athenaeum of Sciences and Arts of Mexico. The address of Lic. Herrasti follows, in translation:

Mr. Ambassador of the United States of America, Gentlemen:

In this old colonial house, made famous by the fact that here once lived Simón Bolívar, hero of liberty in South America, companion of Sucre, San Martín, and Morelos, we are gathered this evening to commemorate the splendid glory of the hero of the North—paragon of citizenship, pure and sublime example of patriotism—George Washington.

Gentlemen: More than a hundred years earlier the pilgrims of the *Mayflower* had fled from England, seeking across tempestuous seas a land of liberty, and, having endured great hardships on land and water, with their Captain, Miles Standish, they finally landed at Plymouth, on the shores of America, which was to become for them a land of freedom. Today, a hundred and two of us, the same number that came over in

the *Mayflower*, are gathered in this old dwelling, another band of pilgrims, seeking not liberty, which has already been won for us by our forefathers, but a door to understanding and good will between the Americans of Washington and those of Bolívar.

The old legend of Rome tells that back in heroic times, when the city was threatened by enemies, the Roman Senate appointed Quintius Cincinnatus dictator. The messengers of the senate who were sent to notify Cincinnatus found him tilling his fields, his oxen yoked to the plow. When Cincinnatus saw the representatives of Roman authority approach, he cleansed himself of the grime and sweat of toil and clothed himself in the civil toga, the better to listen to the voice of his country.

Without delay Cincinnatus accepted. He put himself at the head of the Roman legions, defeated the enemy in sixteen days, then promptly abdicated the power that had been conferred upon him for six months and returned alone to his yoke and plow. Who in history, gentlemen, incarnates the soul of Cincinnatus better than George Washington? Who is more deserving than Washington, who not only for sixteen days but for forty-five years served his fatherland with unswerving devotion, patience, unselfishness, courage, intrepidity, patriotism, piety, magnanimity, and gentleness to the greatest degree known in history?

He fought against the French and Indians, represented Virginia in the House of Burgesses, became Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary army, President of the Constitutional convention, and President of the United States for two terms, giving final proof of his disinterestedness by refusing a third term. Of Washington it might be said that he was not a king because he did not wish to be; but he was greater than if he had been king, an enduring example for patriots and leaders. He lived a blameless life, this great public man, exemplifying for future generations the most perfect type of patriot. If we Latins year after year celebrate the French Revolution with all its horrors and crimes, should we not with more reason commemorate the great leader who, guilty of no misdeed, was the example and the forerunner of French liberty and, more than that, of the liberty of all America?

Fomenters of discord seek to show that there is antagonism and enmity between the Anglo-Saxon and Latin civilizations here in America and try to foster mistrust and suspicion among us. But this is not so, gentlemen. Anglo-Saxon and Latin civilizations are merely two different views of the classic civilization which was the great forerunner and common mother of Latin and Anglo-Saxon. The only difference is that we Latins are the direct heirs of classic civilization; we have followed this civilization in all its vicissitudes, in all its glory and splendor, but also in all its decadence and abuse of Austrian and Bourbon, wasting and squandering, as direct heirs frequently do the opulence and grandeur of their fathers and forefathers. The Anglo-Saxons, on the other hand, acquainted with our civilization from the times of Cassivelaunus and Agricola, following it from the days of Vacarius, professor of civil law, have chosen from classic civilization the most valuable precepts and gifts, like the adoptive son who often puts his patrimony to better use than the real son.

Our common origin and history should inspire us with brotherly love, opening our eyes and turning our hearts to those Americans who seek to realize the sublime ideal of the greatest Cincinnatus in history, George Washington. And if this can be done the future holds for American an abundance of felicity and glory such as the world has never yet known.

These are my most earnest desires, my most sincere sentiments on this historic evening which symbolizes the *Mayflower* of mutual understanding—that in the name of our common mother, venerated source of our civilization, Anglo-Saxons and Latins in America may work out their mutual felicity together, following the interpretation of our glorious classic civilization given us by the father of American civilization,

the great Virginian, "first in war, first in peace," first in the hearts of all who love liberty, right, and piety.

PORTRAITS DISTRIBUTED

Seven reproductions of the Athenaeum portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart were sent to the United States Embassy in Mexico by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. A report from the Ambassador states that "the Embassy sent one of these reproductions each to the American Consulate General, the American Club, the American Chamber of Commerce and the American School and retained the remainder in the Chancery."

EURINDIA, bi-monthly publication of political, social and economic affairs in Mexico and an organ of the Institute of Political Science of Mexico, made of its issue of February, 1932, a special Bicentennial number. The foreword in this issue of the magazine was written by His Excellency Dr. José M. Puig Casauranc, then Mexican Ambassador to the United States, as follows:

The reverence for George Washington in the United States will this month light the bicentennial lamp of the devotion owed to one who in his blameless private life and his historical public life, as man and as liberator, laid down the doctrine that has supplied the individual and the nation with nearly two centuries of American idealism and still presents strong prospect for the future.

The magazine, which was published entirely in Spanish, contained a reprint of George Washington's Farewell Address, an article entitled "The Bicentennial of George Washington," by Francisco de P. Herrasti, and a tribute, "The Great George Washington," by Antenor Sala. These two articles have been translated and are herewith reprinted:

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL

BY FRANCISCO DE P. HERRASTI

Fortunate indeed in the annals of civic splendor is the great patriot who today, one hundred and thirty-three years after his death, is extolled and acclaimed with the same unanimity he merited from the new nation and from his fellow citizens during his lifetime. Honored indeed is he whose tomb on his old estate at Mount Vernon has become a national sanctuary of the Anglo-Saxon race in America and who is also honored by the universal verdict of history—praised and eulogized by the pen of British, German, and French historians who have written of him in such high terms as we find on the famous pages of Lord Brougham and the Earl of Stanhope, John Richard Green and Sir Archibald Alison, Henry Martin, Carl von Rotteck, and Frederick von Raumer. These famous pages of unstinted praise, coming from the most critical and erudite centers of the world, are like that civic crown which the Romans believed was the only worthy guerdon and reward for patriotism such as his, untarnished by any breath of suspicion or dissension: Washington, the incarnation of the exemplary patrician, who in an atmosphere and an epoch of

uncertainty and corruption embodied the great qualities of men like Cincinnatus, Fabricius, and Fabius, who lived in the most heroic times of civic grandeur. And, to cite a writer of his own nationality, let Henry Smith Williams speak for this nation of more than a hundred million souls: "What better fortune could a patriot have than that it should be said of him that his people worship him with an adoration akin to deification and feel for him a veneration that may be summarized in the phrase 'the father of his country'?"

Washington has served as the yardstick by which patriots and statesmen are measured, and beside him all others leave something to be desired. And finally let us quote the words of the eminent writer, Sir James Bryce, for whose clear and impartial judgments and pure and clear language we instinctively feel great admiration. In his great work, "The American Commonwealth," in speaking of Alexander Hamilton, he incidentally says of the founder of the United States of America: "One cannot discourse on the disappearance of this brilliant figure [Hamilton], to Europeans the most interesting in the early history of the United States, without observing that neither during his lifetime nor afterwards did his fellow citizens seem to recognize his excellent merits. Certainly Washington is a much more perfect character. Washington stands alone, unapproachable, like a snow peak rising above its fellows into the clear air of the morning, with a dignity, constancy, and purity which have made him the ideal type of civic virtue to succeeding generations. No greater benefit could have befallen the republic than to have such a type from the first, before the eye and mind of the people."

In a new country such as the territory that stretched from the St. Johns River to Hudson Bay and from the Chesapeake to the banks of the Ohio River, where colonization dated only from the early seventeenth century—Jamestown in Virginia, the first permanent English settlement, being founded in 1607 in the reign of James I, thirteen years before the landing of the Pilgrims in New England—it is indeed wonderful that before the middle of the eighteenth century men should have been born who exemplified in such a high degree the most difficult and mature attainments of the human spirit; and more than this, it is wonderful that a man should possess these attainments who had not received a careful education, one who never even mastered the French language; who was but meagerly trained in mathematics; and was never an assiduous reader in spite of his extensive library; this we learn from his popular biographer, the Episcopal minister, Mason Weems, whose works are today half discredited by historical critics but whose writings appear in a definitive edition prepared by Worthington C. Ford. The secret of this miracle no doubt can be found in the traditional type of domestic civilization which families like that of Washington brought with them from the mother country. John Washington, the great-grandfather of the hero, left Northamptonshire in 1658, the year of Cromwell's death, and proceeded to America, taking with him the memory of a king executed in front of Whitehall; and of a protector of the republic who did what he could to exercise authority without tyranny, firm in his purpose to substitute for an outworn traditional authority the only method of restoring authority, which is by the clear and definite expression of the national will, and taking with him also the odious memory of a standing army ever threatening war; and of the horrors evoked by even the mere name of unbridled religious exaltation.

The later lessons of the colonists were also fruitful. The feeling of aversion to widespread corruption under the Stuart restoration and the vogue for such books as "Hudibrás," in reaction against the puritanism of the seventeenth century; the triumph of the principle that sovereignty is rooted in the representatives of the people and that the authority of the king himself proceeds from the will of his people, proclaimed in the Declaration of Rights, and repeated in the Bill of Rights of December 16, 1689, which transferred in England the

sovereignty from the king to the people under William, Prince of Orange, and his wife Mary, the daughter of James, the new sovereigns of the mother country; the great expansion of England in the New World and Asia in the reign of Queen Anne, sister of Mary and wife of Prince George of Denmark; the Spanish wars of the Succession; the defeat of Spain and the rivalry of France which by the peace of Utrecht transferred Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the Hudson Bay region to England; the shameful history of the slave trade where England replaced France and was granted the right to sell the Spanish colonies in America up to 4,800 Negroes from Africa a year; and, finally, the acceptance by the British nation in 1714 as Anne's successor on the throne of George of Hanover, a foreigner but a Protestant, son of the Electress Sophia, granddaughter of James the First. All this educated the leading British colonial classes in the school of attachment to Puritan severity and hatred of all corruption; faith in the policy of the people and their representatives, and aversion to despots; admiration for the prowess of the Anglo-Saxon race, scorn for Spain, and envy and jealousy of France; antipathy to the traffic in human beings; and repudiation of Catholicism and the Papacy. And something of all this is found in Washington.

The North American hero was born in the fiftieth year of the reign of George II of England; in the eleventh year of the ministry of the celebrated statesman, Sir Robert Walpole, who was to continue as Prime Minister until the future hero was ten years of age. Hatred of corruption and adherence to strict morality increased in the British colonies of America where corruption, long rife, continued under the first Hanoverian kings; and the vigorous and lively propaganda for reform instituted by the "Methodists" of Oxford not long before the birth of Washington, a movement in which the names of the orator, George Whitefield, and the poet, Charles Wesley, and the organizer, John Wesley, are famous. These nonconformists with the Established Church met opposition in England; but in America the future held a wider field for them.

[Here follows a full account of Washington's life, much space being devoted to the campaigns of the War for Independence in America, of which the author, continuing, says:]

The North American Revolution lasted from 1775 to 1783, ending ten years before the death of Louis XVI and six years before the celebrated 5th of May, 1789, the first day of the French Revolution, when, after 175 years of recess, the States General of France found themselves meeting again. The French and Indian War had been in a way a prologue to the North American Revolution, for once the French power in America had been destroyed, the English colonists had less need of England. France, in vengeance, assisted the rebel colonists; and Spain, also, and with her, Holland; and Thomas Jefferson, the American Ambassador in France, suggested to the Third Estate in Paris that it should constitute what was to be the famous National Assembly of the French Revolution.

Only after his unanimous election as Commander-in-Chief of the army was Washington's full moral stature appreciated by the world to which he gave an example of sublime modesty and disinterestedness, when he said: "Tho' I am truly sensible of the high Honour done me in this Appointment, yet I feel great distress from a consciousness that my abilities and Military experience may not be equal to the extensive and important Trust. . . . But lest some unlucky event should happen unfavourable to my reputation, I beg it may be remembered by every Gentl. in the room, that I this day declare with the utmost sincerity, I do not think my self equal to the Command I am honoured with." He accepted his expenses but in the Roman manner refused any stipend or remuneration. . . .

Also by a unanimous vote Washington was elected the first President of the United States of America in 1789, and by a unanimous vote he was reelected in 1792. The third term he refused, but nevertheless he received two of the electors'

votes. During his presidential term Washington was cruelly attacked, and this greatly embittered him. He was attacked on the score of neutrality in the war between England and France; on his support of the Jay Treaty with the mother country; on the vigor he displayed in the case of the French Minister Genet; in his repression of the "Whiskey Rebellion." History has approved the deeds of the hero and appreciates the fact that the success of the Government during its early years was principally owing to him; that he was the one who stamped the Government with a deeply national character; that he saved the credit of his country and provided a constitutional foundation for the Federation, compelling the opposite political parties to live together in harmony—the Federalists and the Democratic Republicans. His wisdom in supporting Hamilton, the man we have seen eulogized by Lord Bryce, has been eloquently defended. And if it were possible or necessary to add anything to his fame, this was done in the solemn and effusive Farewell Address that Washington gave to the nation September 17, 1796.

He retired from the Presidency in 1797 at the age of sixty-four and returned to the land, to the Mount Vernon of his youth. In the following year the country again sought to make use of the hero's services and appointed him Commander-in-Chief of the army that had been recruited in view of possible war with France; but the life of the famous Virginia colonist was approaching its end, and he died at Mount Vernon on December 14, 1799. His last wishes anticipated the work of Lincoln, his most anxious desire being that Virginia abolish slavery, a step which he believed would prevent many evils in the future. In England the slave trade was viewed with growing indignation, a far echo of the so-called Oxford movement. Thomas Clarkson and William Wilberforce were at the head of the movement, which lasted for 20 years, until the British Parliament abolished the trade in 1807, five years after Denmark and a year before the United States of America prohibited the importation of slaves into its territory.

Washington died as he had lived, giving an extraordinary example of his simplicity of soul. His high idealism and his well-proved love of liberty were manifest once more when, in his will, he granted freedom to his slaves. A tall man with enormous hands, serious, worthy, imposing, he died childless; that all the sons of earth who respect, love, and guard the classic principle of human liberty may claim him as their father and guardian. The words of Henry Lee and John Marshall are still the best epitaph of the liberator: "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

What more did Washington need to fill to the brim the most complete ideal of our Latin civilization, of which we have drunk deep through all the ages since the founding of Rome two thousand six hundred and eighty-five years ago? To seek an answer to this question is worth while, for it takes into consideration the division of America into two civilizations: our original Latin civilization and the Anglo-Saxon civilization derived therefrom. It is of course not the materialism of the "spinning jenny" of Hargreaves, the "power loom" of Cartwright, the "steam engine" of James Watt, those great revolutionaries of industry, contemporaneous with the life and greatness of the revolutionary of liberty, George Washington.

THE GREATNESS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

BY ANTENOR SALA

Humanity can never liquidate the debt of gratitude that it owes its benefactors in all latitudes, whether they be statesmen, soldiers, men of science or art. What has been accepted and utilized should not be forgotten, much less the name of those who have sacrificed themselves on the altars of progress. The memory of greatness, whether of persons or things, should be refreshed from time to time so that gratitude may

be revived and all who will listen told how great is the debt owed by humanity.

George Washington is one of the greatest creditors of the world; his beneficent deeds are remembered with immense satisfaction; his name is venerated, and present and future generations are besought to imitate whenever possible the example of the American "paladin" of whom historical criticism, purified by the passage of two hundred years, says: "he excels in history like the true personification of dignity, bravery, purity, and individual excellence." (Opinion of Motley.)

And it would be easy, following the line taken by some biographers, to commemorate the deeds of the patriot by looking at the dates and comparing them with the opinions expressed. Such a procedure would serve the double purpose of expressing gratitude and teaching a lesson that will endure; but I will take the liberty of following another road, and complying with the dictates of my admiration. I will review the determining causes of the legitimate greatness of Washington, and without going into an analysis of his military and civic feats, I shall inquire into the insignificant details of his daily life before he rose to fame and thus gather into a single sheath gratitude and the practical lesson of how the greatness of George Washington was formed. . . . (Here follow several pages of intimate George Washington biography). . . .

AMERICANS ORGANIZE

MEXICAN COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, published by the American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico City, also dedicated its February, 1932, edition to the Bicentennial. The foreword in this magazine, calling on Americans in Mexico to celebrate, was as follows:

Observance of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington is an activity of the American Government. It is hoped that every American citizen, at home or abroad, will participate in this event. Hundreds of thousands of American citizens, such as ourselves, are resident in foreign lands. But we, too, will have an opportunity of joining our countrymen at home in honoring the memory of the greatest American in this general commemoration in 1932.

American groups in Mexico have organized and there will be a number of celebrations in observance of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of his Birth—and it is to the Memory of George Washington that this number of MEXICAN COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY is dedicated.

Washington does not belong to any state or to any group of people. He is a national heritage! He belongs to the north as well as to the south, to the west as well as to the east. He belongs to every group of people in America, to every man, woman, and child. For he is truly the "Father of His Country."

In a letter received by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission from William B. Richardson, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico City, Mr. Richardson, among other things, said: "I take pleasure in reporting that the American colony in Mexico City worthily celebrated and observed the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George

Washington. . . . The Americans in Mexico City enthusiastically paid honor to our first President and I take this occasion of congratulating you for the worthy and patriotic work you have performed."

WOMEN LEAD IN CHIHUAHUA

In Chihuahua, capital and chief city of the Mexican State of the same name, the Bicentennial was celebrated with the aid of the Chihuahua Women's Club, which presented programs at the opening and closing of the celebration period. The first observance, on February 20, 1932, according to Hon. Francis H. Styles, American Consul in Chihuahua, "was very successful and enthusiastically enjoyed. The American colony in Chihuahua and vicinity and their friends attended this gathering in large numbers."

The program consisted of patriotic songs, a sketch of Washington's life by Miss Lillie F. Fox, president of the club, piano and vocal selections from Colonial music collections, presentation of portraits of George Washington to the following American schools: Centro Cristiano, Colegio Palmore, and Colegio Anahuac, and an address, "America's Greatest Son," by Consul Styles, following which the guests enjoyed a typical "Washington Tea Party." Consul Styles began his address as follows:

We Americans in Chihuahua and our friends have met together tonight to pay our respects and homage to George Washington in remembrance of the two hundredth anniversary of his birth. I consider it a pleasure and an honor to have been asked to deliver an address on this occasion. We have all, at different times in our lives listened to a number of speeches on George Washington, and we have all heard his praises sung far and wide ever since we have been old enough to understand. But on this occasion it seems fitting that we go into the activities of the man's life; to examine his exploits in war and his deeds of statesmanship in peace, that we may have a better understanding of what the name of George Washington really means to our country and all its inhabitants. The honor of being called "The Father of His Country," did not come to him because of legendary deeds, but rather because of concrete acts of wisdom and heroism which he performed in establishing our nation and shaping its destiny.

After an account of Washington's life and achievements the Consul continued:

Love for George Washington grew by leaps and bounds. Famous visitors thronged to his home. Mount Vernon was already becoming a shrine.

But this peace and happiness was not to be his for long. During the following year after a few days illness he died, on December 14, 1799. Thus passed from the stage of life, America's greatest son.

George Washington does not belong to any one state or to any one group of people. He is a national heritage. He belongs to the north as well as to the south, to the west as well as to the east. He belongs to every group of people in America, to every man, woman, and child. For he is truly the Father of His Country.

THANKSGIVING IN CHIHUAHUA

The Thanksgiving Day Bicentennial Celebration under the auspices of the Women's Club of Chihuahua was attended, as reported by the club president, Miss Lillie Fox, by "a group of friends, Americans and Mexicans . . . and was a pleasant celebration." President Washington's Thanksgiving Proclamation was read to the assembled guests by Consul Styles and vocal numbers from the days of Washington were featured. A sketch of Thanksgiving, with particular emphasis on Colonial observances of the day, was read and a tableau, "Our Flag," recreated the legendary Betsy Ross incident. The principal feature of the event was the reading of a paper by Miss Fox entitled, "Lest We Forget"—a summary of the characteristics of George Washington, from which the following quotations have been taken:

During the celebration of the Bicentennial of George Washington, we have read about him, talked about him, heard about him, sung about him, seen his pictures in every conceivable age and manner, from postage stamps to paintings, and we feel that our intellectual and social atmospheres have been saturated with him and his times. As the saturation has been so complete, we trust there will be some crystallization that will make finer and richer individual and national characters. This is the first and only Bicentennial of Washington, and ours has truly been a privileged generation. There will be other "Centennials"—2032, 2132—and so on, but our participation will have to be in some other form than physical. Many things we have heard will be forgotten, but some things should always be cherished and emulated.

The simple virtues of honesty, courage, love of the right, love for work, faith in God and his fellow-man, respect for the rights of others, and courtesy are predominant in his character and of the character of every good and honorable citizen.

[Here follows a detailed account of Washington's many virtues as illustrated by his eventful life and words from his own pen.]

We have considered here some of the great qualities of George Washington. He was not a perfect man and perhaps we have idealized him too highly on some points. He made errors and he recognized them as such. He was thoroughly human. He had a great heart and mind filled with a great desire—a great America.

TWO LAREDOS CELEBRATE

Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and Laredo, Texas, for thirty-four years prior to the Bicentennial year had celebrated in honor of George Washington at colorful annual fiestas. The Bicentennial Year was made

the occasion for the thirty-fifth celebration and was termed "the greatest of all." For four days, February 19, 20, 21 and 22, citizens of the United States and their Mexican friends mingled along the border line and in the sister cities in a series of events that made history for the respective communities.

With more than fifteen thousand visitors, undaunted by the cloudy weather, swarming into the twin cities, the celebration was inaugurated by a cantata-tableaux and Washington tree planting under the auspices of the Laredo, Texas, public schools on February 19. February 20 found the two cities in gala holiday attire with the national emblems of the United States and Mexico floating side by side. The day was marked by such events as the massing of flags by the American Legion, the Military Band, the Drum and Bugle Corps from Fort McIntosh, Texas, the Mexican Army and Holding Institute, and a military parade through the principal streets, with a review of the colors at the city hall. Band concerts, rodeos, and "Red Men" ceremonies enlivened the day.

Special Bicentennial religious services were held in all churches on Sunday, February 21, on both sides of the border and feature events including rodeos, horse racing, band concerts, and fireworks were enjoyed in both cities. The most picturesque event of the day was a bull fight in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, where "fine bred fighting bulls and famed matadors" performed in true Mexican fashion.

SALUTE OF TWENTY-ONE GUNS

The banner day of the celebration, February 22, was ushered in by a salute of twenty-one guns at Fort McIntosh, which echoed in the sister city across the Rio Grande. At 9:30 a. m. the military, federal, county, city, and civic officials assembled at the city hall in Laredo, Texas, formed a procession, and marched to the new International Bridge across the Rio Grande headed by the Fifth United States Cavalry Band and a mounted escort of officers and cavalymen. The procession of the American officials and bands halted within ten feet of the boundary monument. A similar procession of officials from the Mexican side started toward the bridge when the Fifth Cavalry Band finished the playing of "El Himno Nacional," the National Anthem of Mexico. The Mexican delegation advanced toward the monument to the tune of the "Star Spangled Banner," and upon reaching the



MARGARITA GARCIA, AS POCAHONTAS, IN THE GEORGE WASHINGTON CELEBRATION
AT NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO.

center of the bridge halted likewise within ten feet of the boundary monument, facing the American delegation.

Each band moved to one side and Mayor Albert Martin, of Laredo, stepped forward and welcomed the Mexican representatives to the Washington Birthday celebration in the following address:

Gentlemen: The people of Laredo whom I have the honor to represent, feel highly honored to have you visit us today, on this occasion of Washington's anniversary, and in their name I give you now the most cordial welcome.

We hope, therefore, that your stay in our city be an agreeable one and that the program of the feasts prepared by the Celebration Committee be satisfying.

In the name of the city of Laredo I give you an affectionate greeting, assuring you that your visit is for us a just reason of satisfaction and honor.

Mayor Amada González Palacios, of Nuevo Laredo, responded to this address with eloquence. Then officers of corresponding rank on the American and Mexican sides of the boundary line stepped

forward and shook hands, and General Miguel Orozco Camacho, commander of the Mexican garrison in Nuevo Laredo, representing the President of Mexico, delivered a verbal message in part as follows:

In the name of the President of the Republic, Engineer Pascual Ortiz Rubio, who has conferred upon me the honor of representing him on this occasion when your country celebrates the Bicentenary of the birth of the immortal George Washington, I come to bring a cordial and effusive greeting to the North American nation congratulating you most cordially, for your just and great glories.

To mention Washington is to mention liberty and emancipation, because Washington more than any other man, more than any other hero is a principle of faith, is the doctrine of liberation of the people of America, is the foundation stone of civic rights, to whose force the oppressed nations have appealed in their holy struggles for independence.

Mexico, geographically united to your great nation—Mexico, which is just stanching the bloody wounds of a struggle for liberty, of a struggle for democratic principles—revolutionary Mexico, extends the hand to the United States of North America, in a sincere greeting, and unites with you in the glorification of her heroes. Gentlemen: The Mexican People and Army greet you.

On the part of the American Government, Consul Romeyn Wormuth expressed his satisfaction for the attendance of the Mexican officials, speaking as follows:

Representing our American President, Mr. Hoover, in Nuevo Laredo, and addressing my kind Mexican friends, to whom I have been accredited by him with the approval of President Rubio, and specially authorized to represent him on this important occasion, I feel certain I am voicing the sentiments of President Hoover when I say, welcome, to this great Bicentennial Celebration in honor of the First President of the United States, George Washington.

Long live the two mighty Republics of North America and those who guide their destinies in peace and harmony. May the hands clasped today across this International Bridge be forever clasped in friendship and understanding as warm and enduring as the greeting I have the pleasure to extend to my friend and colleague Alejandro Martínez, Consul of the Republic of Mexico, in Laredo, and his fellow-citizens whom he so worthily represents, and also to General Camacho personal representative of President Rubio, head of a Nation rich in the same traditions of patriotism, heroism and democracy, which have been bequeathed to Mexico and the United States by those noble patriots Hidalgo and Washington.

HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER

After the mutual introduction of all officers of both sides of the border—a ceremony which was a literal expression of the saying, “friendly hands across the border”—the two delegations, with American and Mexican officers of corresponding ranks walking side by side, marched to the city hall in Laredo, Texas.

In the American city the Mexican guests witnessed a ceremony that has been perpetuated since 1898, “the delivering of the key of the city to Pocahontas” by the Mayor of the city.

A great parade, participated in by organizations from both cities, took place at 11:00 a. m. and at noon a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired. Prior to the starting of the parade all of the railroad whistles in both cities were tied down for ten minutes to mark the occasion when, two hundred years before at about that time, George Washington was born.

Rodeos, horse racing, boxing contests, colonial teas, band concerts, basket ball games and other events of similar nature filled out the day. At 8:00 p. m. a Washington Inaugural Pageant, with visiting “ambassadors” from many cities of Texas and northern Mexico in attendance, and a spectacular parade of the nations, with hundreds of brilliantly costumed participants, was staged on an out-door pavilion. Later in the evening a colonial street ball was held, in which hundreds of citizens

from both countries and thousands of visitors participated, garbed in picturesque colonial and Spanish costumes.

The newspapers of Laredo, Texas, stated that “all attendance records were smashed” in this great four-day celebration. Consul Wormuth reported that “the celebration was regarded as successful and that it tended to promote good feeling between the two cities.” *LA PRENSA*, leading Spanish language publication in the vicinity, in an article indicative of the importance attached by the Mexican people to the ceremony at the International Bridge and of the value of this particular event in promoting good will between the two nations, said:

The Washington celebration tightened the ties of friendship between the two cities of Laredo and Neuvo Laredo.

ORIGIN OF AN INTERNATIONAL CUSTOM

George Washington’s Birthday has been celebrated in the “two Laredos” for thirty-five years in a manner that was inaugurated in 1898 by the charter members of the Improved Order of the Yaqui Tribe No. 4, of Texas. With reference to this particular celebration in 1932, and its origin many years ago, Consul Wormuth wrote:

I am enclosing as of possible interest to you a description of one of the celebrations, containing some very interesting recollections, by Mr. Joseph Netzer, who has been chairman of the international committee during practically all of the thirty-five years during which Washington’s Birthday has been celebrated by the two Laredos.

The description, to which the Consul referred, sets forth vividly the origin of this custom and describes the recent happenings. Mr. Netzer’s “recollections” follow:

Early on the morning of February 22, 1898, smeared with the gaudy paint of war and bedecked in full battle regalia a small detachment of savage spies crept stealthily through the narrow side streets of the township of Laredo. Soon there resounded the war-whoop, the blood-curdling yells of the warriors of the tribe as they raced to the attack. Defended by the police, a small company of U. S. troops, and local officials, the Laredo City Hall fairly bristled with adequate resistance and it seemed as if the Red Men were rushing headlong into the valley of Death.

Shots rang out upon the air as the invaders came within range of the rifles. The whiz and sting of arrows convinced the white men that their opposition was earnest and persistent. So the battle raged.

Such valor among the Indian braves of that memorable day is yet unmatched in the annals of America, for not only did they capture the City Hall after a siege of about half an hour, but they were so skillful in the art of open attack that very few of their number were even seriously wounded. On the other hand, they had taken numerous prisoners. Among

these were several local policemen, which the Red Men proceeded to hang.

Thus were the beginnings of the first Laredo celebration of George Washington's Birthday which has been perpetuated each year since in the same form and fashion as inaugurated by the Charter Members of the Improved Order of Yaqui Tribe No. 4 of Texas, back in the old days.

With the clearing away of the smoke from the guns fired in the last few seconds of the sham battle, Pocahontas galloped in upon the scene, followed by her escort of Indian maids and young braves mounted on ponies. She raised her hand in protest, all hostilities ceased and the Mayor of the city, with local and State Officials grouped about him, greeted her and presented to her the key to Laredo. After patriotic speeches befitting the occasion of the symbolism of February 22 in the history of America and of the place it holds in the hearts of Americans, the entire company, led by the United States Troops from Ft. McIntosh, formed in parade. The Red Men and Pocahontas with her escort were followed up by attractive floats. On one of them were seated characters dressed in the colonial costume to represent George and Martha Washington, with a typical Uncle Sam standing in the background. Various entertainments including a bull-fight, and athletic games at the U. S. Army Post occupied the afternoon and several days to the conclusion of the festivities.

In those days the population of Laredo was composed of about eighty per cent Mexican and twenty per cent American. All the Mexican holidays were celebrated regularly, and it was our idea that we should inculcate in the minds of the Laredo people the importance of observing American holidays and arouse a patriotic feeling toward America and American institutions.

Having organized a Laredo chapter of the improved Order of Red Men in 1897 and obtained a charter granted to them by the Great Council of Texas. The Great Council of the United States having received their Charter from the United States Congress, it seemed very fitting to this group of charter members that an American holiday should be observed with the proper festivities, and Washington's Birthday was selected by them because of the fact that the Father of Our Country was the first "Great Sachem" or chieftain.

Thus the plans for the occasion were mapped out by a committee composed of Joseph Netzer, I. A. Alexander, Eugene Christen, John Gilligan, A. C. Hamilton, S. N. Johnson, Chas. Mosser, L. R. Ortiz, J. S. Penn, and Chas. Ross.

Pocahontas and her escorts were selected in a meeting of the local tribe of Red Men.

The attack on the City Hall was worked out to perfection, and the committee sent a letter to Congress requesting permission to use the U. S. troops stationed at Fort McIntosh in the parade that was to be held. Although this last procedure is not necessary in the present days, it was at that time—and needless to add—the letter produced the desired result.

It was a great day. We staged a reproduction of the Boston Tea Party on Independent plaza. A Colonial ship was built there and manned with a crew of English sailors. Garbed as Indians like the old Revolutionary fathers were, we battled the seamen, took possession of their craft and threw overboard one big box after another labeled in giant letters "TEA."

In the midst of our riotous attack on the City Hall one of our Indians armed with bow and arrow rushed into the hand-to-hand fighting feverishly, and was met with a discharge from one of the guns that grazed his ear and caused him to fall wounded in the thickest of the battle.

The military ambulance was rushed to the scene, the lad was virtually thrown into it and hurried to the hospital, where he immediately recovered, more frightened than injured

from the blank cartridge that was merely fired too close to his head.

One of the men dressed as a policeman was captured by the savages. They, in planning to hang him after the battle, had arranged for him to wear a sort of harness affair across his back under his coat to which a rope was to be tied for suspending him; then the noose was placed around his neck and hooked behind him to his harness rope, so that the horrible joke would be on the crowd of onlookers who would see a hanging, without the terrific after-effects. Well, you can guess the rest—the harness broke. The man dangled from a telephone pole in front of the City Hall with that noose really tightening around his throat, until we finally rescued him in a painfully choked condition. He recovered, but we came very near having a funeral on our hands that day. Comical as it is now in looking back upon the incident, it was quite serious at that time.

From the first Washington's Birthday fiesta to the present day, invitations have been sent out to the President of the United States as well as to Congress; to the Governor of Texas and to the State Legislature. Many prominent Senators and Representatives of the United States, as well as government officials of Texas, have attended the celebration from time to time and have been present in the assemblage of officials, when the Mayor of Laredo performs the ceremony of turning over the same key, that Joseph Netzer ordered made for the first occasion in 1898, to the Pocahontas as she entered and was greeted in the name of the city. S. G. Moore, who was Great Sachem of the Order of Red Men in Texas, was among the speakers at the first commemoration.

The first observation of February 22 initiated the Mexicans of Laredo into the manner of proper celebration and although they did not participate in that primary ceremony, they have formed a part of each one held since then.

On the morning of that appointed day the military and civic officials on this side of the Rio Grande marched in a body to the middle of the International Bridge where is located a monument which marks the boundary line between the two nations. They are met there by the military and civic officers of Nuevo Laredo, the city across the river. Speeches of felicitation are made, after which the friends from Mexico are escorted to their seats of honor as guests on that occasion. It is indeed a holiday that is looked forward to with as much enthusiasm by the native Mexicans of the Laredo vicinity as by the native born Americans.

IN CHIHUAHUA AND JUAREZ

Ten minutes' journey from El Paso, Texas, is Ciudad Juarez in Mexico. Reports from Hon. William P. Blocker, American Consul there, indicate that for the most part the residents of the city are accustomed to journey to El Paso to join with the people there in George Washington celebrations.

But in 1932 there were two bicentennial celebrations worthy of note in that consular district, the first of which occurred near the city of Chihuahua.

There, the consul reported, is a colony of the Mormon Church. It is customary for this colony to celebrate in honor of George Washington each year on his birthday. The two hundredth anniversary was made "a particularly outstanding event." Many of the Mormons are Mexican citi-

zens and they entered into the spirit of the day with enthusiasm equal to that displayed by the American citizens in their midst.

The second celebration occurred on September 16, 1932, when Consul Blocker was the guest of the Ciudad Juarez Rotary Club. The report submitted by the Consul regarding this event points out that "the day was both the regular meeting of the club and the Independence Day of Mexico. Much time was devoted to the patriotic part of the program, speeches being made on Mexican heroes."

The American Consul in his address "recalled the fact that Washington, Hidalgo, and Bolívar were the fathers not only of the independence of their respective countries, but in reality of all the North,



MRS. J. N. GODDARD, AS "MARTHA WASHINGTON,"
AND MR. WILLIAM POLE, AS "GEORGE WASHINGTON,"
AT THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN
CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO.

Central, and South American republics, and that the seeds of liberty were first sowed by them."

Continuing his report, the Consul says:

The Independence Day of Mexico was a most fitting time to present to the Rotary Club, to hang at the left of the portrait of Hidalgo, a portrait of the Father of my Country and a co-patriot of the great Mexican priest who first rang the bells of liberty in Mexico.

I mentioned that in my country we were devoting the year to a Bicentennial Celebration doing homage to our liberator, General George Washington, and that it made the occasion doubly distinguished to present the Club with a portrait of General Washington.

I concluded by stating that the portrait was a gift from the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission to the Club. Lic. Mario Somohano Flores, president of the Ciudad Juarez Rotary Club, accepted the portrait with a short but beautifully worded reply to my remarks, and ordered that it be hung in the presence of the members of the Club, by the side of the portrait of Hidalgo in the luncheon room.

HONORED IN VERA CRUZ

Through the Masonic Lodges and the United States Consulate in Vera Cruz, Mexico's port city on the Atlantic, the Washington Bicentennial message was heralded to a representative group of that city's populace.

On February 22, 1932, the consulate was closed and the Stars and Stripes flown in honor of the day. The organized Masons of the city invited Hon. William Karnes, American Vice-Consul, to appear before them on the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of North America's most illustrious Mason, George Washington, and eulogize his name.

Consul Karnes accepted the invitation, and stressed in his address the fact that Masonic lodges throughout the world were commemorating this American hero and in that fact alone lay not only a testimony of his greatness, but a powerful agency for world brotherhood.

PORTRAITS UNVEILED IN DURANGO

In Durango, capital of the State of Durango and site of one of Mexico's famous cathedrals, literature relating to the bicentennial was distributed to Mexican schools, many of which, according to Hon. Ellis A. Bonnet, American Consul, manifested a marked interest in the life of George Washington.

The American women of Durango celebrated the opening of the celebration with a George Washington tea on February 22.

A reproduction of the famous Stuart Athenaeum portrait of Washington, sent to Durango by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, was made the object of a special unveiling ceremony at the June graduation exercises in the Instituto MacDonnell, a school in Durango operated under patronage of United States citizens. A similar portrait was hung with appropriate ceremony at the consulate, on July 4, 1932.

PROGRAM IN MONTERREY

The Rotary Club of Monterrey, Mexico, according to the report of Hon. Edward I. Nathan, American Consul, "devoted its entire session of February 18, 1932, to the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington."

In addition to the regular members, among whom are a number of Americans, the club had invited

numerous honor guests, including the foreign consular corps and the teachers of the American School. A chorus of pupils of the school, two of whom were in costumes of the Continental period, sang the Mexican and American National Anthems.

There were three addresses, two delivered by Mexicans in Spanish, and the other by Consul Nathan. Mr. Nathan's speech was brief and confined to a general estimate of the character of the First President of the United States and the esteem in which he is held by the people of that country which proudly and affectionately calls him "Father."

Professor Andrés Osuna, Director of Public Instruction for the State of Nuevo León, gave an excellent biographical summary of General Washington. He was followed by the final speaker, Lic. Virgilio Garza, an attorney of Monterrey, who spoke on "Washington's Influence on Latin America."

An elaborate three-color program was printed for the occasion in Spanish, bearing a likeness of George Washington and the flags of Mexico and the United States. *EL SOL*, a local daily paper, gave considerable prominence to the event in its issue of the following day.

TWO EVENTS AT TAMPICO

"Two commemorative celebrations were outstanding in the Tampico, Mexico, observance of the Bicentennial Celebration," wrote Hon. Walter P. McConaughy, American Vice Consul, in his report to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, "and both of these observances were held on February 22, 1932."

First was that of the American School in Tampico. Americans are instructors in this school and

virtually all the American children in the city attend the institution. On the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birth a memorable ceremony was held at the school. This took the form of an historical pageant, supplemented by original declamations lauding the memory of Washington.

In the words of Vice Consul McConaughy, "the event was of special value in that it was actively participated in by the students themselves, and was prepared largely at their own initiative; thus it is no doubt true that the memory of the occasion is indelibly imprinted on the memory of each of the students present. Adults were invited to this ceremony and, it is said, were deeply impressed thereby."

The second Washington event of the day was a private observance under the auspices of Tampico Lodge No. 10 F. and A. M. Vice Consul McConaughy and other members of the American colony participated in this service, which emphasized the fraternal life of the Great American and the far-reaching influence his good name gave to the organizations to which he belonged.

CLUB PROGRAM IN GUADALAJARA

In Guadalajara there was an observance of the Bicentennial by an English Speaking Club, "composed mostly of Mexicans," according to the report of the American Consul in that city, Hon. Raleigh A. Gibson.

The February meeting of the club was made a George Washington Bicentennial Celebration and the speeches on that occasion were all devoted to the life of the First President of the United States and to eulogies of his character and expressions of good will to the country he founded.

PORTUGAL

IN PORTUGAL the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington was celebrated with a notable reception at the American Legation in Lisbon. The Prime Minister and other high officials of the Portuguese Government were present and joined with members of the American colony and the legation staff in paying honor to the memory of the First President of the United States. The Bicentennial Celebration also attracted the attention of the Portuguese newspapers, which published numerous biographical and historical articles about George Washington and the early history of the United States.

Hon. J. G. South, the American Minister, and Mrs. South were the hosts at the Bicentennial reception, which was held on February 22. In his report to the Department of State, Mr. South said:

I have the honor to report that, in commemoration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, I gave a reception at the Legation yesterday, which was attended by the Prime Minister, the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, most of the other Ministers of State, their staffs and aides, the Military Governor of Lisbon, the Civil Governor of Lisbon, the ranking officers of the Army and Navy, the officials of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the American Colony and the wives and families of the foregoing.

The plans for the observance of the George Washington Bicentennial in Portugal aroused the interest of members of the foreign diplomatic corps in Lisbon, and especially of the Brazilian Ambassador, Dr. José Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva, who wrote to Mr. South at Lisbon on February 21 as follows:

Three years ago, in an article about my father-in-law the Councilor Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira, jurist and statesman, I published a letter he wrote in 1902 about the personality of George Washington, first President of your great nation.

On the occasion of the 200th birthday anniversary of the ever-remembered founder of the glorious Federation of North America, I have great pleasure in remitting to your Excellency the translation of the said letter, thus associating myself to the homage paid throughout the country to the memory of that venerable figure of American history.

The letter above referred to was included in an article published in the *JORNAL DO COMMERCIO*, of Rio de Janeiro, on January 6, 1929, under the following caption: "Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira—His Admiration for General Washington, by Dr. José

Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva, Federal Deputy, now Brazilian Ambassador to Portugal." Mr. South sent the article to the Department of State, and it is here reprinted:

Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira had the deepest reverence for General George Washington, whom he considered the most perfect of heroes, a great benefactor of his country, full of patriotism and kindness, most righteous and deeply wise. With reference to this great man, founder of the powerful Nation of North America, Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira wrote the following letter to Cesario Alvim, in 1902:

"Rio de Janeiro, December 2, 1902.

"My dear Alvim: According to my promise I herewith remit to you a tin containing a handful of earth and a small stone taken from the tomb of General George Washington in Mount Vernon.

"These are, for me, most sacred objects, for they have been for many years in contact with the hero's remains, and have thus absorbed something of them.

"Antiquity would have made the General a demi-god. Romulus and Theseus were counted amongst the demi-gods for having founded Rome and Athens. Well, consider the deeds of Washington: He made his country's independence—the independence was practically the exclusive product of his genius and perseverance. The colonies, during the campaign, came nigh losing heart and accepting the political status later granted to Canada. He was the principal collaborator and inspirer of the Federal Constitution of 1787, 'practical reason's most beautiful conception,' as Lord Chatham called it in the English Parliament.

"A most wise Constitution for the people it was made for, but absolutely inapplicable to the Latin Race—as proved by the attempts at servile and ridiculous imitations ('o imitatores, servum pecus!') by the Latin peoples of both Americas. During eight years of government Washington taught his nation to love and apply the Constitution, and he founded by the Potomac the city that bears his name and is today one of the most beautiful in the world.

"What hero, ancient or modern, ever did as much? But that is not all. George Washington is the true founder of political liberty in modern times. The French Revolution owes its best and most generous inspirations to the American Revolution.

"Once Napoleon, wishing to flatter General Lafayette, said: 'General, you were present at the great battles in America.' To which the General replied: 'They were not great battles, Sire; they were small encounters, but on them depended the liberty of the world.'

"Washington is, perhaps, the most perfect, the most complete, the strongest representative of human personality. He possessed an indomitable energy in the execution of his purpose—something that reminds one of the obstinacy and tenacity of Cato. His powerful, solid and wonderfully balanced intellectual faculties gave him that power of genius the ancients called wisdom, viz., the faculty of finding the most just, practical and useful solutions for the most intricate complications in governing the State, for the greatest difficulties in private life. No one, so much as he, possessed that gift.

"He was modest—of that simple, sincere modesty peculiar to really superior men, clearly and deeply conscious of human weakness. When, in 1788, he came for his inauguration as President he was received at the Hudson River, opposite New

York, in a gilt galleon manned by thirteen oarsmen, representing the thirteen States then forming the Union. During the crossing the guns of the national fleet and those of the foreign men-of-war anchored in the river, thundered their salvos; the men of the national and foreign merchants ships climbed the rigging and raised loud cheers. Five days later the General, writing to a friend in Alexandria, said that in the galleon he felt his soul overwhelmed by a feeling of deep humility, considering himself incapable of fulfilling such great expectations.

"Consider now the immaculate virtues that with a divine light, in public and private life, lit up the countenance of the great nation's noble founder. His iron will, one of the great forces of his soul, was ever at his country's service.

"It is difficult to find a man in history whose patriotism was more vigorous, deeper or more enlightened. He had only one passion—the love of his Country. And what self-denial! Victorious, triumphant, founder of the Nation, master of the blind, unanimous confidence of his fellow-citizens; armed by events and by victory, as well as by his virtues; of unlimited faculties, chief of an heroic army entirely devoted to him—he enters the hall of Congress in Annapolis, divests himself of his formidable power and hands it to men whose sole strength is the representative character invested in them. To these he said that upon leaving that hall he would return to the condition of a simple private man.

"What ancient hero, or modern one, has ever given proof so eloquent of the pureness of his intentions and of respect towards the liberties of his Country? Truly in Washington's great personality history gives us perchance the first example of a successful, victorious hero, devoid of the smallest particle of personal ambition.

"He is the hero of heroes. Alexander was more graceful and had more charm; Hannibal possessed more strategy and tactics; Caesar more elegance and eloquence; Frederick the Great more swiftness and action; Napoleon more brilliancy and flame. But Washington was the greatest of them all; for he possessed, to a degree much higher than theirs, respect for the rights of man, a deep sentiment of humanity, a patriotism purer, sincerer, more vigorous; and he had much more wisdom in government.

"During my visit to the United States I had the opportunity of observing that the American people give an intense and ardent devotion to this great man. The General's memory soars above the cities, farms, factories and workshops, as a heavenly blessing. That memory is in truth the link that binds in one unit, in one great people, those numerous and diverse populations—even more, perhaps, than their political institutions.

"I too made pilgrimage to Mount Vernon, the Mecca of Americans. It is the farm where the General lived and died. It lies on the right bank of the Potomac on slightly elevated ground. The building has something grand about it, but its architecture and surroundings recall some of our large farms. The property exists with all its land just as when owned by the great citizen. It belongs to the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union and is administered by them. It is kept with the furniture and household objects of the hero's time. There I saw the bed and mattress on which he died; the trunk he used during the campaign of Independence, a large raw-leather one, with the date 1775 on the top; the

coat and breeches in which he was inaugurated in 1788; and many volumes in the library signed "George Washington" in strong, clear hand; on a wall, horizontally fastened, the General's fowling piece, a flint gun; beside it a powder horn, already shabby, similar to those used by our compatriots.

"In a small field between the house and the river, and on the esplanade in front of the building, there are many leafy and thick trees, oaks, acacias, magnolias, nearly all planted by the hero.

"Washington was one of the greatest farmers in Virginia; he owned about 400 slaves whom he treated very kindly. He planted mostly wheat and tobacco. I was shown an empty barrel used to carry wheat; on it were branded the initials 'G. W.' He managed his farm with the zeal, order and strictness peculiar to his character, respecting religiously the limits of his neighbors, but allowing no one to encroach upon his land.

"Washington lived his last days in this beautiful mansion, surrounded by the respect, esteem and admiration of his fellow citizens and foreigners. Louis Philippe, afterward King of France, visited him there in 1798, and returned touched with respect for the simplicity and moral greatness of the man.

"He had returned to private life, but in truth he was still the highest representative of the strength and will of his country. In his private condition he promoted the Congress of Philadelphia, which decreed the Constitution; and he did so by private letters to the Governors of the States. One may say he called that famous assembly. Having finished with such happy success so many and prodigious works, he rested under the shade of his trees quietly, with the serenity of one who had done his duty nobly. Is not that the image of the greatest happiness to which a patriot can aspire?

"Guizot said of Washington that he was the happiest and most honorable of heroes. And with these words I shall close this letter. All that could be said is here included; it is no more than the repetition of things known; but in a conversation, written though it be, it is good to revolve the memory of things past, especially for us who live in times when the great ideals of humanity are considered either as the dreams of a lunatic, or as the refinements of consummate hypocrisy.

"To end, let me tell you how it pleases me to write to you of Washington today, December 2, Birthday anniversary of our own compatriot, whom history will rank among the most illustrious and deserving sovereigns of his century, for his admirable moral character, his unfailing patriotism, and for the wisdom and justice with which he executed the functions of Chief of the Constitutional State. Your old friend and colleague,

"LAFAYETTE."

This is a document which shows us the figure of Washington and the tribute which this Brazilian jurist and statesman paid to a life so rich in patriotism.

In the phrases, so sincere and full of feeling, with which he refers to the founder of the great Republican Nation, one feels the strength of a civic sentiment, deeply rooted in moral virtues, that should be followed. The lives of these great men are beautiful and precious examples that the present generation should study with perseverance and attention, for the good of the Country—the better to serve it.

MADEIRA

MADEIRA, Portuguese island 350 miles off the coast of northwest Africa, toasted George Washington with its famous wine and bore testimony to his universal greatness in speeches by its leading citizens who expressed themselves at a George Washington reception in Funchal on February 22, 1932. The reception was given by the American Consul, J. F. Huddleston, and Mrs. Huddleston, at the Casino Victoria. Consul Huddleston reports that more than 150 persons were present including the Civil Governor of Madeira and Madame Cabaco, the Military Governor, Lieut. Colonel Seyulveda Henriques, and his aide, the President of the municipality, the Captain of the Port, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, other Portuguese

officials and their families, consuls of other countries and all Americans known to be in Funchal.

DIARIO DA NOTICIAS, Funchal newspaper, speaks of the affair as one of "great brilliance," the rooms of the Casino being "artistically decorated with flowers and with flags of America and Portugal, the tea having taken place in an atmosphere of highest distinction."

DIARIO DA MADEIRA adds a note in its report that "the reception began with the playing of the American and Portuguese national anthems, heard standing by the select guests, refreshments being later served with the distribution of small American flags to the guests. . . . All of the guests left the Casino Victoria charmed by the courtesies of the Consuls of the United States who were much complimented."

MOZAMBIQUE

MOZAMBIQUE, or Portuguese East Africa, through its public authorities and cosmopolitan populace was "well disposed toward showing its sympathy with a friendly Power and did what it could to join in the world-wide celebration of the Bicentennial." So says the American Consul at Lourenço Marques, Hon. Alfred D. Cameron.

The climate in the capital city of Mozambique during February, which is mid-summer in Africa, was so hot that any extensive celebration on Washington's Two Hundredth Birthday was considered out of the question; but to mark the anniversary Consul Cameron ordered a large American flag unfurled over the Consulate to signify to all passers-by that an important day in the history of the United States of America was being commemorated.

During the winter, however, on July 4, 1932, there was held at the Consulate in Lourenço Marques

an Independence Day-Washington reception. Consul Cameron reported:

In honor of this occasion every one of the civil and military departments sent a representative to attend the function. Some five or six heads of Departments broke precedents by calling in person. There was also complete attendance of the Consular Corps, of representatives of American firms and of American tourists who happened to be in town. More than forty officials and prominent business men paid their respects.

In the spring, on November 24, 1932, the Bicentennial was brought to a close in Mozambique with the holding of a sumptuous Thanksgiving Day-Washington banquet at the Polana Hotel in Lourenço Marques. The guests of honor at this affair were the Secretary General of the Colonial Government and Mrs. Malheiros and the Union Consul General (Dean of the Consular Corps) and Mrs. Steyn. When the name of George Washington was toasted the guests arose and with genuine sincerity proclaimed their respect for the Great American.

URUGUAY

URUGUAY has always held George Washington in high esteem and on every appropriate occasion has honored his memory. It is not surprising to learn, therefore, that in the capital city of Montevideo, as well as in the cities of Durazno, Colonia, and Paysandú—the capitals of the respective Departments of those names—there are streets named “Washington.”

In the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington in 1932, the Government and citizens of Uruguay participated with enthusiasm. Public events were held in honor of George Washington; the school children paid tribute to his memory; and the newspapers of the country editorialized on the significance of the Bicentennial Celebration and reported in detail all Bicentennial exercises which took place.

As a forerunner of the Bicentennial Celebration, at the commencement exercises held on December 3, 1931, at the Estados Unidos de America School in Montevideo, Hon. J. Butler Wright, American Minister to Uruguay, presented to the school a George Washington portrait. The picture—a copy of the Gilbert Stuart Athenaeum portrait—was furnished by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco, Uruguayan Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave a luncheon on February 22, 1932, to commemorate the Two Hundredth Anniversary of George Washington's Birth. American Minister Wright was guest of honor. Present also at the luncheon were: the President of the National Assembly, the President of the Supreme Court, three members of the National Council of Administration, the Minister of Public Works, the Uruguayan Minister to the United States, representatives of the Departments of War and Marine, and officers of the Foreign Office.

The luncheon was featured by two speeches, one by Dr. Blanco, and the other by Minister Wright. A translated summary of Dr. Blanco's remarks follows:

The day which we have the honor to celebrate by this meeting of various representatives of the Uruguayan Government commemorates the two hundredth anniversary of the

birth of one whose name is imperishably written not only upon the annals of the history of the United States, but also of the world.

Founder of republican government and first exponent of the principles of democracy, it is eminently just and proper that his name should claim the homage of the Government and people of Uruguay.

We cannot forget that when Artigas, the liberator of our country, suffered the reverses attendant upon his campaign for similar principles, he was offered refuge in the United States.

I have therefore the honor to convey to the President of the United States, through His Excellency Mr. Wright, who represents his country with ability and dignity, our most sincere felicitations upon the celebration of this memorable anniversary.

Minister Wright replied in an extemporaneous address expressing the appreciation of the government of the United States for this unusual demonstration on the part of the Uruguayan government. Mr. Wright closed his short address with an expression of confidence that friends of the United States would ever realize that the actions of our government were still actuated by the high precepts formulated and enunciated by George Washington; that his tenets had been, and would ever be, among the most valued principles of government in the Western Hemisphere.

THREE RADIO PROGRAMS ON FEBRUARY 22

On the same day, three programs in commemoration of George Washington's Birthday were broadcast from Montevideo radio stations. The first program was held under the auspices of the Association of Professors of Montevideo. Minister Wright delivered the main address in Spanish. The Director of the University and other professors also made short addresses. A translation of Mr. Wright's address, in which he quoted Daniel Webster, John Marshall, Calvin Coolidge and portions of Washington's Farewell Address, follows:

It is indeed a pleasure to greet by this means and on this day friends of the United States in Uruguay, a country which I have already visited four times—first in the year 1913.

I have had the honor, pleasure and privilege to be today the recipient of a manifestation of the high officials of the government of your country in celebration of this memorable two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, by which I have been profoundly moved. But let it not be believed that I have for one moment interpreted this gracious gesture toward my country and this charming courtesy toward myself in any other terms than a tribute to

that man whose memorable and successful struggle for the triumph of the rights of people and the full enjoyment of the privileges of democratic government causes his name to be imperishably written upon the hearts of all those who love liberty, equality and justice.

On a previous occasion, I ventured to refer, in translation, to the homage paid to the memory of Washington by three public men of my country—Daniel Webster, Chief Justice Marshall, and President Coolidge, and to translate three paragraphs from the farewell address of President Washington when he declined to accept reelection for the third time. These sentiments appear so particularly applicable to this day and have such wide international significance—especially in the sympathetic atmosphere of the relations between Uruguay and the United States, that I shall venture to repeat them here:

"That name, descending with all time, spreading over the whole earth, and uttered in all languages belonging to the tribes and races of men, will forever be pronounced with affectionate gratitude by everyone in whose breast there shall arise an aspiration for human rights and human liberty."—*Daniel Webster*.

"More than any other individual, and as much as to one individual was possible, has he contributed to found this, our widespreading empire, and to give to the Western World independence and freedom."—*John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States*.

"Wherever there are those who love ordered liberty, they may well join in the observance of that event. Although he belongs to us, yet by being a great American he became a great world figure."—*ex-President Coolidge*.

"Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government."—*Farewell Address*.

"Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct. And can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it?"—*Farewell Address*.

"In the execution of such a plan nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded, and that in place of them just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges toward another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur."—*Farewell Address*.

WASHINGTON EXTOLLED

Later in the afternoon of February 22, Mr. Benjamin Muse, First Secretary of the United States Legation, delivered a brief address from the "Monte Carlo" broadcasting station—a station which specializes in cultural programs on notable anniversaries in the history of the two Americas.

The following is a translation of the remarks in full made by Mr. Muse on the occasion:

Two hundred years ago today George Washington, the great (patriot) of the North American nation, the "Father of his Country," was born. It will be the occasion in the United States for a demonstration of homage to a national hero unequalled in our history. A Commission, set up by Congress, has been engaged in formulating the plans and making the arrangements for this great celebration, which in my country is not only for today, but to last for a period of nine months, beginning today and ending with the North American Thanksgiving Day, next November. Today marks the beginning, therefore, in the United States of an extraordinary demonstration in which schools, colleges, churches, newspapers and organizations of every kind will take part throughout the length and breadth of the land.

In the United States Washington is in a very real sense our national hero. He is our ideal American. His character is lauded in schools throughout the country in numberless addresses, in thousands of books, and tens of thousands of articles. He has been the subject of over 400 biographies, and his letters and papers fill thousands of printed pages. There is hardly a child in the United States above ten years of age who has not a vivid impression of Washington and what he stands for.

Washington's reputation as a general rests upon a firm basis. It is true that he was repeatedly defeated in the field, but usually only when the odds in numbers, discipline and equipment were against him. In a country devoid of good roads, where the ocean and its innumerable tributaries had always provided the chief means of communication, he had to contend with an enemy who usually had complete control of the water, and, when at last with the aid of the French, that control was challenged, he struck the blow which ended our War of Independence. In the victorious Yorktown campaign and in the retreat through New Jersey he displayed military qualities of a very high order: the Trenton-Princeton campaign was brilliant.

Washington's statesmanship was also of a very high order. As the first President of the United States a responsibility fell to his lot which was shared by few of his successors. He had to take a very important part in launching the new Government, in breathing life into the Constitution and in giving to the office of the Chief Executive needed vigor and strength. The organization of the new government, the establishment of the bank and the creation of the cabinet were achievements of the highest order.

Those who were closely associated with him, from the slaves to his generals or the members of his cabinet, revered him as a man, a soldier, statesman and patriot. His patience, his courage, his tenacity of purpose, were understood and admired by his contemporaries. We sense this admiration in his choice as President of the Constitutional Convention, in the weight his advice carried in the ratifying of the Constitution, in the universal demand that he be the first President of the United States, in the nation's grief at his death.

Above all it was Washington's character, which was supremely great, which was responsible for the greatness of his achievements. In the Revolution it was the trust in Washington which held together a faltering and discouraged people, which tided the country over the darkest hours, which was responsible for the eventual victory. After peace had been won it was this trust in Washington which made it possible for a disunited people to attain enduring strength and unity. His memory will always remain a sacred legacy to the North American people.

I am deeply appreciative of the sentiments of friendship for my country and respect for our national hero which my colleagues in this ceremony have been so kind as to express.

We associate the name of Washington with those of Artigas, Bolívar, San Martín and the other great heroes who share the glory of the emancipation of our America and your participation in this ceremony is a source of deep satisfaction to us.

The third George Washington radio program held on February 22 was sponsored by the Patriotic Association of Uruguay. Several speeches were made in praise of George Washington, and the Vice President of the Association, Señor Nelso García Serrato, read a letter which the Association addressed to the Pan-American Union in honor of the occasion.

RECEPTION AT AMERICAN LEGATION

In the evening of Washington's birthday, Minister and Mrs. Wright, together with officials of the American Association of Uruguay, gave a reception at the American Legation at which were present approximately 350 people including officials of the Uruguayan government, members of the Diplomatic Corps, leading Uruguayan citizens and members of the foreign colonies, especially British and American.

The Bicentennial Celebration continued in full swing on February 23 and 24. On February 23, the Rotary Club of Montevideo held a luncheon in honor of the memory of George Washington with a record-breaking attendance. Present at the luncheon were the members of the United States Legation staff, the Consul General and the President of the American Association. Speeches were made by Sr. Dr. Jacobo Varela, Uruguayan Minister to Washington, Dr. Raúl E. Baechtgen, and Minister Wright. The address of Minister Varela follows:

Gentlemen:

States, cities, seventy mountains and rivers, bear the name of Washington. In the capital of the United States rises an obelisk higher than that of Rameses II. There is a statue of Washington in London, in Paris, in Buenos Aires, in many other cities. Lloyd George has called him the founder of the British Empire because he showed how the colonies ought *not* to be governed. Lafayette, on sending to him the gift without an equal to a republican—the key to the Bastille—said that it was his doctrines that had torn down this stronghold of autocracy.

His spirit again walks upon the earth and has perpetuated itself in the times. As we see him today, two hundred years after his birth, so also will he be admired by the men who may be living in the millenium of his birth. Always there will be told the story of the child who could not tell a lie, the story of the cherry tree; the early ventures and thoughts of the young man; the hazardous deeds of the hero, great in victory and indomitable in adversity during those endless, sad nights at Valley Forge; the august serenity of the twilight of

his life. His purity, his equanimity, will shine forth, mingled with those contradictory attributes of the gods—supreme justice and understanding sympathy. More than remembrance of the man, Washington will remain a symbol of our epoch even when our western civilization may have been replaced by a new cycle of human culture.

The patient investigations of a generation of historians who have sought the truth instead of legendary tradition, have left few stones unturned. The greatness of Washington is such that it has resisted the analysis of an epoch that has examined it minutely but found only the most imperceptible veins in the eternal marble of this great man. Behind the portraits in the style of Epinal, like a painting of an old master under a modern imitation, appears the formidable MAN whom Jefferson described more than a hundred years ago. Six feet tall and of athletic build, he was first in war because he was strongest and most capable. He was first in peace because he was magnanimous to the conquered and had the fine courtesy to invite Lord Cornwallis to dinner, after the surrender at Yorktown. He conquered his enemies and himself also. His detractors blame him that before settling down he liked an easy life, wine, and that he was terrible in his anger. But that places the touch of humanity on his glorious majesty, which will shine forever in his achievement that has no equal—the creation of the great republic that is his monument and its doctrines which he formulated in his Farewell Address and which are the basis and guide of its people in the hour of their supreme decisions.

Mr. Minister of the United States, Butler Wright; we all know your own brilliant career and the great success you have had in your diplomatic missions. But I am moved to say there must be few times when you have experienced deeper satisfaction than when you see the unanimous veneration which your great patriot inspires in a people who encompass all beliefs and ideas and consequently are not always unanimous, but who are one in honoring the nobility, the achievements, and the warm heart of one of the highest types of the human race—George Washington.

The American Association of Uruguay devoted its bi-weekly luncheon on February 24, to a commemoration of the Bicentennial of Washington's birth. There was an unusually large attendance, including not only citizens of the United States, but also Uruguayan and British citizens.

The friendliness of the Uruguayan press to the Bicentennial Celebration was notable in the large numbers of clippings which reached the offices of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. All Uruguayan newspapers, without exception, published friendly allusions to the event; and such leading newspapers as *EL DIA*, *LA MANANA*, *EL PLATA*, *EL DIARIO*, and *EL IMPARCIAL*, devoted many columns to eulogies and photographs of George Washington and to accounts of the Bicentennial Celebration in Uruguay.

AMERICANS HONOR HERO OF URUGUAY

In reciprocation for the manifestation of Uruguayan friendship toward the United States as evidenced in the Bicentennial events on February 22,

23, and 24, the American Association of Uruguay, on June 19, the birthday of the Uruguayan national hero, General José Cervasio Artigas, held ceremonies at the Artigas Monument in Plaza Independencia of Montevideo.

One hundred and fifty children from the Estados Unidos School participated, singing the Uruguayan National anthem at the opening of the ceremonies and closing the event with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." A military band was furnished by the Uruguayan authorities. Approximately 1,000 people gathered at the Artigas Monument to witness the ceremony. Every reference by the speakers to Uruguayan-American friendship was greeted with applause. Mr. Wright opened the ceremony with the following remarks:

It is our privilege today to pay tribute to the memory of a great patriot who, together with those other heroes of the Americas of whom all citizens thereof are justly proud, dedicated his life to the cause of liberty.

This year also commemorates the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of an American liberator whom my compatriots—with deep affection—term the Father of his Country and who, I may say with pride and pleasure, is acclaimed by the other countries of our Americas as the leader in the struggle for independence and democracy.

The interpretation of this sentiment in Uruguay has been so felicitous—taking the form of gracious courtesy by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the generous tributes rendered by the press, and the interest evidenced by the citizens of this republic as expressed through the far-reaching channels of the radio—that my fellow-citizens resident in Uruguay have been eager to claim the privilege of expressing in some tangible form their appreciation of those courtesies as well as their homage to the greatest man in Uruguayan history.

It would be unseemly for me to claim a pleasure which properly belongs to the president of the association of my fellow countrymen resident in Uruguay who will now address you and who, acting in behalf of all of us, will place upon the tomb of this your most distinguished citizen, a tribute of appreciation and respect. I am, however, so fortunate as to claim the honor of assuring you of the sincerity with which the people of the country of Washington salute the citizens of the land of Artigas.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS SPEAKS

Mr. Phillip West, President of the American Association, laid the wreath on behalf of the Society and Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco, Uruguayan Minister of Foreign Affairs, responded with a short address on behalf of his government in appreciation of this friendly American gesture. A translation of Dr. Blanco's remarks follows:

The homage which the people of the United States of

America are today paying to Artigas in the person of the representative of that country will be profoundly appreciated by all the citizens of the republic.

It was the Government of the United States of America, in fact, which offered to Artigas, in defeat, its generous hospitality, together with the honors of his rank, a rare distinction conferred by that people, who perceived even from that great distance the greatness of soul and the idealism of our national hero.

Through the years the friendship between the countries of Washington and of Artigas has endured.

This ceremony has a high significance—children, youth, womanhood—the flower of the country, participate in this homage and tribute.

We receive with gratitude the flowers which call to our minds the glorious memory of the past and which speak to us of the present friendship between two nations each of which, in its own sphere, represents the ideals of democracy. I have heard with great pleasure the words of the Hon. J. Butler Wright and those of Mr. West, president of the American Association, and in the name of the President of the Republic I thank them cordially and I reciprocate their sentiments.

LAST BICENTENNIAL EVENT

The last Bicentennial ceremony held in Uruguay took place on November 22, 1932. The Bolivarian Society of Uruguay, an institution maintained for the purpose of furthering intellectual and cultural relations between Uruguay and the United States, sponsored the program which was held in the Public Assembly Hall of the University of Montevideo.

Present at the ceremonies were officials of the government of Uruguay and the United States, contingents of cadets from the Uruguay Military and Naval Schools, students from the Crandon Institute, an American School for Girls, and a large representative audience.

The proceedings of the meeting were broadcast by radio. The President of the Society, Dr. Miguel Paez Formoso, presided. The secretary of the society, Dr. Hugh O'Neill Guerra, delivered an address devoted to the political and private life of George Washington. American Minister Wright closed the program with the following remarks:

No representative of the United States of America could fail to be deeply inspired by this tribute so generously paid to the memory of George Washington—an homage to a man whose memorable and successful struggle for the triumph of the rights of peoples and the full enjoyment of the privileges of democratic government has caused his name to be imperishably written upon the hearts of all who love liberty, equality and justice.

I therefore welcome this opportunity of expressing my appreciative gratitude for the gracious homage paid by the Uruguayan Government, its institutions, press and citizens,

during the course of the present year, which marks the two hundredth anniversary of his birth.

It is thus under particularly auspicious circumstances that the Bolivarian Society, whose lofty purpose is to foster the spirit of true understanding between the peoples and the nations of this hemisphere, and over which you, Mr. President, so worthily preside, has convoked this meeting in order that it may add its eloquent and potent voice to those who recognize in Washington the embodiment of all the principles which we of the Americas hold most dear.

I should indeed be unappreciative if I were not to feel a deep sense of satisfaction in your generous action—a sentiment which I shall of course be happy to convey to my Government.

From all the memorable utterances of George Washington and from all the tributes paid to him, I shall select but three for this occasion:

In his Farewell Address, he uttered, among other truths which are as applicable today as they were when first spoken, the following memorable phrase—

“Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct, and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it?”

This is, in fact, the very motive of the society of which we have the honor to be the guests today.

John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States from 1800 until his death in 1835, said,

“More than any other individual, and as much as to one individual was possible, has he contributed to found this, our widespreading empire, and to give to the Western World independence and freedom.”

But perhaps one of the most beautifully genuine tributes paid to the memory of this great American is one which appeared in the composition of a child who is the son of one of my good friends: given the subject of George Washington, he closed his essay with this unconsciously exquisite phrase: “God made him childless, so that his countrymen might call his Father.”

What better sentiment could be invoked as an expression of the deep and underlying sentiment which actuates this meeting of serious men than the realization that although we of the United States of America are proud to claim him as the Father of our Country, Washington is really the heritage of all those who cherish the ideals which form the very foundation of democratic government, and, therefore, the special inspiration of our sister republics of the Western Hemisphere.

Let us pledge our best endeavors to remain worthy of the sublime example that he has set for all of us.

PAN AMERICAN DAY TRIBUTE

His Excellency, Sr. Gabriel Terra, the President of Uruguay, sent the following message in tribute to the first President of the North American Republic, which was read on Pan American Day, April 14, 1932, at a ceremony before the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon, attended by the chiefs of mission of the Latin American Republics, viz:

THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY, WHERE INDEPENDENCE AND DEMOCRACY ARE REVERED BY THE PEOPLE, JOINS IN THE HOMAGE WHICH IS BEING RENDERED TO THE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON ON THIS SECOND CENTENARY OF HIS BIRTH. WASHINGTON'S UPRIGHTNESS IN THE EXERCISE OF THE HIGHEST PUBLIC OFFICES, THE ORIENTATION OF HIS GOVERNMENT IN THE DIRECTION OF PEACE AND RESPECT FOR OTHER NATIONS, AND THE RECOGNITION OF HIS VIRTUES BY HIS FELLOW CITIZENS MAKE OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES A FIGURE VENERATED THROUGHOUT AMERICA, BUT PARTICULARLY IN URUGUAY, WHERE HIS MEMORY AND EXAMPLE ARE THIS YEAR BEING HONORED.

GABRIEL TERRA,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

SWITZERLAND

SWITZERLAND was ready to honor the name of George Washington when the occasion presented itself during the Bicentennial of his birth, and throughout the Alpine land, notably in the larger cities, were held commemorative events participated in by the leaders of the nation and representatives of many other countries.

The red blood of liberty had been coursing through the veins of the Swiss for centuries when George Washington took his place as champion of the cause of liberty in the New World. It had found expression in the glorious exploits of William Tell; in the immortal deed of Arnold Winkelried as early as 1386, when he "made way for liberty and died," and it later reasserted itself in the gallantry of the Swiss Guards who perished at the Tuileries and whose sacrifice is now recalled by the famous Lion of Lucerne.

In Switzerland, therefore, there might be justification for hero-worship to confine itself to Swiss patriots; but the Swiss people themselves think and act otherwise, as was demonstrated by them time and again during the George Washington year.

His Excellency Dr. Giuseppe Motta, President of the Swiss Confederation, expressing the attitude of his people with respect to the celebration, sent the following message to the President of the United States:

BERNE, SWITZERLAND,
FEBRUARY 22, 1932.

HIS EXCELLENCY MR. HOOVER,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE BIRTH OF WASHINGTON, THE FEDERAL COUNCIL, FAITHFULLY INTERPRETING THE DESIRE OF THE SWISS PEOPLE, RENDERS HOMAGE TO THE IMMORTAL MEMORY OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND OFFERS ITS CORDIAL GOOD WISHES FOR YOUR PERSONAL HAPPINESS AND THE PROSPERITY OF THE FRIENDLY REPUBLIC.

(SIGNED) MOTTA, PRESIDENT,
OF THE SWISS CONFEDERATION.

Geneva, Switzerland, heard the message of the Bicentennial from the American Ambassador to Belgium and United States Senator Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia, both Delegates to the Disarmament Conference. A gala Washington banquet attended by governmental leaders held the stage on February 22, 1932, at Zurich. Berne

paid its tribute in a reception attended by the President of the Swiss Confederation and all of the Federal Counselors. Lausanne's Mayor and the Rector of the famous University of Lausanne attended the observance of the Bicentenary in the Seat of the Swiss Federal Tribunal. At Lugano the Mayor placed wreaths on the famous Washington monument at a public ceremony. The oldest American student organization in Europe conducted the celebration at Fribourg. Basel newspapers devoted liberal space to the Washington theme. American diplomatic envoys in Switzerland were recipients of countless felicitations on the occasion; and in many other places and ways was the Bicentennial celebration marked in Switzerland.

CELEBRATION IN GENEVA

Hon. Hugh S. Gibson, American Ambassador to Belgium and acting chief of the American Delegation to the Disarmament Conference, and Senator Swanson, Delegate to the Disarmament Conference, played the leading roles in the observance of the Bicentennial in Geneva, Switzerland, on February 22, 1932.

The Celebration took the form of a dinner in commemoration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, and large red, white and blue placards posted in conspicuous places in the hotels and stations announced the event to all Americans in the vicinity.

According to Prentiss B. Gilbert, American Consul at Geneva, who was toastmaster of the event, "There were present 180 guests, members of the resident American colony, Swiss friends, and members of the Delegation to the Disarmament Conference." The dinner was held at the Hotel des Bergues, the official residence of the United States Delegation.

AMBASSADOR'S ADDRESS

The American Ambassador to Belgium declared in a speech that drew considerable comment from the assembled guests and the press, that the United States still maintained George Washington's in-

junction to keep armaments "on a respectable, defensive posture." The full text of the Ambassador's address follows:

The Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington gives us occasion to consider how old we have really become, we who have long considered ourselves, and have been long considered a young nation. Since Washington's inauguration as first President of the United States in 1789, one hundred forty-three years have passed and the American Constitution is the oldest written basic law now governing any nation. Practically every nation of the world has fundamentally changed the organic structure of its Government since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Even Great Britain, whose constitutional principles though unwritten ante-date our own, has so fundamentally altered the situation that existed at that time, by the Reform Laws and by the Westminster Statutes reorganizing the relations between the different portions of the Empire, that any American of George Washington's day would barely be able to recognize it as the same Government he knew. Thus a new people, heirs of an old culture, have gradually evolved into one of the oldest of Governments. The United States finds itself the most venerable of existing republics, not one of which existed in its present form when Washington was born or when he became President. It is true that here in Switzerland the idea of representative government had long been a reality, but although the first confederated alliance in Switzerland was established between Uri, Schwytz and Unterwald in 1291, the present Constitution of this nation was only adopted in 1874.

It is with the conception of our Government, strikingly illustrated by the fact that we today celebrate the Two Hundredth anniversary of the great man who was chiefly instrumental in its foundation, that should make us see, and make the world realize, that our country has grown up to the privileges and responsibilities of maturity among nations. Therefore, when we take part in the activities of the world we bring not only something of that courage which inspired Washington to lead in a struggle for liberty when liberty was almost an unknown word, but also that judgment which comes from ripe experience gained from a long application of that system of Government the lines of which he traced.

It was amazing that his vision was not bounded by the narrow confines of the Eastern shores of the American continent, nor to the restricted population then scattered its length. On the contrary, he foresaw definitely the growth of a great nation and in his farewell address, after eight years of the Presidency, the views which he expressed on foreign affairs have influenced us more than those of any single President of the United States, not even excepting Monroe. It is almost unnecessary to repeat those words:

"Observe good faith and justice towards all Nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all.—Religion and Morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it?—it will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a People always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence."

It is with these precepts in mind that we are met here in the common effort of the world to rid itself of the excessive burdens of armament. In the long history of our nation we have always maintained our armaments, in accordance with the injunction of our first President, at such a level as "to keep ourselves by suitable establishments on a respectable defensive posture." Thus from the earliest history of our nation, the purpose of arms has been defined as primarily for defense, and we find ourselves with some fifty-odd nations,

seeking to put that principle into general application here and now.

It is not my purpose here today to eulogize George Washington. We have present some one far better fitted than I, by the ties which bind him to Washington's native State, by his own career as a student of the American Constitution, and by the daily practice in its application for many years in the Senate, to bring you inspiration from that State which produced George Washington, and of which he is the senior Senator. I have merely attempted to point out how certain principles which Washington laid down have, in the two hundred years since his birth, produced a nation whose governmental forms have been so widely emulated that it has become the dean rather than the newcomer among governments.

SENATOR SWANSON SPEAKS

Senator Swanson extolled the career and ideals of his fellow Virginian, Washington, decrying all modern slanderers of his name. The following notes of the Senator's address outline the context:

It is fortunate that George Washington's Bicentennial occurs a short while after some muck-raking writers have been striving to destroy the history, tradition and admiration centered around Washington. These writings simply reproduce slanders circulated during the Revolutionary War in order to destroy the character of the General and the confidence in which he was held by the people, as the Tories and British realized that the success of the cause of the Colonies was wrapped up in his person and if he was destroyed the Revolutionary cause would fail.

These slanders were exposed at the time and were dead until found and resurrected by these writers. They remind me of monkeys senselessly chattering in the forest over dead insects they have discovered. Many of these writers, after more thorough investigation of the life of Washington, have recanted and now pay tribute to his ability, worth and nobleness.

Frederick the Great, one of the most eminent soldiers of his time, described as one of the most successful military maneuvers of the age Washington's transferring his troops from New York to Yorktown in the face of a superior and vigilant enemy, through a long stretch of country, largely wilderness and without bridges. Washington's military exploits number him among the world's great geniuses.

Statesmanship consists in the wisdom to discern the right path and the valor to follow it. Washington possessed both qualities in a pre-eminent degree. No statesman ever showed more foresight than Washington, when he advised Congress against the proposed capture of Canada by forces of the Colonies. He deemed it not merely ill-advised from the military standpoint; he felt it would be a great mistake for the United States to possess Canada when the time came for making peace with England. Washington pointed out that we would either be compelled to restore Canada to France or be considered the most ungrateful ally, and that France would claim not only Canada but the territory around the Great Lakes and down both sides of the Mississippi River to Louisiana, thus shutting the United States off from westward expansion and tending to embroil us in the conflicts of European nations.

Previous to this, Washington had written to Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, and suggested that he organize troops to cross the Ohio and settle title to the great territory in the Northwest, in order that this might be included within the bounds of the United States at the time of making the treaty of peace with Great Britain. This led to the expedition of

George Rogers Clark, the Hannibal of the West, who gained a notable victory at Vincennes and extended the limits of the United States to the Mississippi and beyond.

The foresight of Washington made possible the present mighty Republic. Statesmen of no other nation have shown greater foresight on any similar occasion.

Emerson, the great American essayist, has well said that every institution is the lengthened shadow of a man. In the broader sense it may be said that the United States is the lengthened shadow of Washington in power and traditions and ideals.

As long as America continues to be an extension of Washington in wisdom and fairness to all nations, she will progress toward a greater destiny than that which has blessed her in the past.

All the distinguished contemporaries of Washington admitted that in capacity, in calm judgment, in wisdom and leadership, he stood head and shoulders above them. No further proof of his greatness can be furnished than this tribute from members of the galaxy of great men which has never been surpassed at any one period in any one country in modern history.

FRIBOURG STUDENTS CELEBRATE

The oldest American students' organization in Europe, the Columbia Society of the University of Fribourg, held a Bicentennial celebration in that famous university city on February 21, 1932. At 3.30 p. m. there was Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the Chapel of the Villa St. Jean, which was followed by the Washington commemorative event at the same place. The gathering was presided over by Mr. Walter S. Carroll, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and addresses were delivered by Hon. Michael Francis Doyle, prominent attorney of Philadelphia and Chairman of the American Committee of the International Club at Geneva, and by Rev. Joseph F. Thorning, S.J., Representative of the International Catholic Peace Association and correspondent for the N. C. W. C. News Service at the Geneva Disarmament Conference. Both of these speakers lauded Washington from an international standpoint, pointing out that although General Washington desired at all times to avoid "foreign entanglements," nevertheless he sought all measure of cooperation with the nations of the world that would make for peace and economic welfare.

Among the distinguished guests were the Baroness Irma de Graffenried, Conseiller d'État Perrier, Mrs. W. F. Doyle, R. P. Alphonse van den Wildenburg, R. P. van den Oudenrijn, R. P. André Gigon, Mrs. Margaret O'Brien, the young lady students of the Villa Beata and Villa des Fougères, branch of Rosary College, Chicago. Representatives were also present from the French, Swiss, German, Ital-

ian, English, Polish, Hungarian, and Dutch national societies. The arrangements committee consisted of Messrs. J. L. Federal, W. Carroll, F. Pitt, M. O'Connor, L. Farrell, and J. Bodie.

PROGRAM IN BERNE

DER BUND, leading newspaper of Berne, capital of Switzerland, described the character of George Washington in an editorial article in the words of Machiavelli: "Great men are equal to themselves in all circumstances whether fortune elevates or crushes them. They keep their steady mind so deeply rooted in their way of living that everybody may easily recognize that fate has no power over them."

With this high estimate of Washington in their hearts the people of Berne, through their leaders, joined with the resident Americans in the city in celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth.

The celebration took the form of an official Washington reception in the Bellevue Palace in Berne and, as recorded by Hon. Winthrop S. Greene, Secretary of the American Legation in Switzerland, in a description for the Department of State, of April 19, 1932, "was largely attended by government officials, members of the diplomatic corps and Swiss people. There were actually present the President of the Swiss Confederation and all of the Federal Counselors. The American Minister to Switzerland, Hon. Hugh R. Wilson, journeyed from Geneva to Berne especially for the occasion." Although there were no speeches made, there was an exchange of greetings and felicitations among the government officials, with particular reference to the day, and all who attended left with a firmer conviction that George Washington was a hero worthy of international commemoration.

The American Consul in Berne, Hon. David B. Macgowan, received from a former resident of Switzerland, Mrs. Elma Schniewind, of New York City, a life-size bronze bust of George Washington as a gift to the Consulate. The bust is the work of the sculptor Bianchini, and has been placed in the central room of the Consulate where every visitor can see it upon entering the office.

MONUMENT IN LUGANO

In the city of Lugano, in the Swiss Canton of Tessin, where vineyards, olive and orange groves

and walnut woods mark the landscape, is a famous monument to George Washington. According to information furnished the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission by the American Consul-General in Zurich, Hon. Lewis W. Haskell, it is the only public monument honoring Washington in Switzerland and is the work of



GEORGE WASHINGTON MONUMENT AT LUGANO, SWITZERLAND, SHOWING BICENTENNIAL FLORAL DECORATIONS.

an unknown sculptor, dating back to the days of the American Civil War. It is enclosed in an open pavilion under a copper cupola supported by eight Doric columns of granite. The pedestal bears the inscription:

MAGNUM SECLORUM DECUS

which may be translated as "An Adornment of the Ages," and below this:

GIORGIO WASHINGTON
1732—1799

It is said that the bust was ordered to be carved by a former resident of the Canton who had re-

turned from a prolonged and profitable residence in the United States nearly three-quarters of a century ago. For many years the bust was in a private garden at Lugano, as an expression of the owner's gratitude to his adopted country. Later, coming into the hands of the city of Lugano, it was moved to its present location, the civic authorities providing the pavilion described. In the restless period following the Armistice the bust was thrown into the lake of Lugano, by an unknown malefactor, but was promptly restored by the local government.

Around this monument on the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth there gathered many of the citizens of Lugano and Americans living in their midst and an appropriate ceremony was held at which the Mayor of Lugano placed a wreath on the bust on behalf of the government of the Swiss city and its citizens. Another wreath was sent to Lugano for the occasion by the Bicentennial Committee in Zurich.

RECEPTION AT LAUSANNE

Lausanne, the seat of the Federal Tribunal in Switzerland, received the message of the Bicentennial at a celebration in the form of a Washington reception held in the gardens of the Lausanne Palace Hotel on Independence Day, 1932. The event was organized by the American Consul in Lausanne, Hon. Frederick W. Baldwin, acting in conjunction with a committee of Americans residing in that canton.

Mr. Baldwin reports that "the Presidents of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Canton of Vaud, the Mayor of the City of Lausanne, the Rector of the University of Lausanne and all of the foreign consuls were invited to the celebration. About 150 people attended. The Consul delivered a speech, the main topic of which concerned the life and character of George Washington and his influence upon the whole world, following which the representatives of the city and university and the foreign consuls were greeted in French by Mr. Baldwin. The Rector of the University replied in French in the name of the canton, city and university authorities, thanked the Americans for their expression of good will and voiced deep admiration for George Washington. The 'Star Spangled Banner' and the Swiss National Anthem were played as the celebration ended. In the evening a George

Washington dinner was organized, to which some fifty Americans, including a few foreigners came."

JOINT PROGRAM IN ZURICH

Zurich, capital of the Canton of Zurich, largest city in Switzerland and the country's most important commercial manufacturing center, sent its foremost citizens to represent the city at the George Washington Birthday celebration under the auspices of the American colony, assisted by several Swiss organizations at the Savoy Hotel, Zurich, on the evening of February 22, 1932.

The honorary guests were Herr Dr. Adolf H. Sträuli, National Counselor of the Canton of Zurich and Vice President of the Society of Swiss Friends of the United States of America; Herr Dr. E. Kloeti "Stadtpräsident" (Mayor); the Dean of the Consular corps in Zurich, Consul-General Bianchi of Italy; and Mr. Max P. Fiedler of the Society of Swiss Friends of the United States of America.

Speaking of the occasion, the American Consul in Zurich, Hon. George R. Hukill says in a dispatch of March 3, 1932, to the Department of State: "There were about 150 guests present and the celebration was considered one of the most successful ever arranged in this city on an American anniversary." Fifty persons participated on the committees in charge of the celebration and everything proceeded with clock-like precision.

Between the dinner and the ball a patriotic program was held, the chief feature of which was the following address delivered by Consul Hukill:

Mr. Chairman, our Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen: First of all I want to extend a hearty welcome and warmest greetings to our distinguished guests who have joined us this

evening in our celebration of the birth, two hundred years ago, of George Washington.

We are honored with the presence of Herr Regierungsrat Dr. Sträuli, representing the government of the Canton of Zürich; Herr Stadtpräsident Dr. Kloeti, who as Mayor of Zürich represents the city government; Signor Bianchi, Italian Consul General, who as Dean of the Consular Corps in Zürich represents that body; Herr General Director Stierlin, of the Bally Company; the Reverend Mr. Miller, chaplain of the English Church in Zürich; Dr. Potter, Dr. Achard, and Mr. Prager, representing Rotary International.

By your presence, gentlemen, you impress upon us the esteem for Washington in the Old World, whence he drew such noble and generous support in his great struggle for liberty. The participation of other nations and their people in this event is very gratifying to Americans abroad and at home, and it brings to mind the account of one of Washington's biographers of the manner in which the news of his death was received in Europe in 1800.

On the occasion of a triumphal military procession in Paris, decreed by Napoleon, there was a feature which seemed strangely out of keeping with the glittering pageant and the sounds of victorious rejoicing. The standards and flags of the army were hung with crepe.

About the same time, if tradition may be trusted, the flags upon the conquering channel fleet of England were lowered to half-mast in token of grief for the same event which had caused the armies of France to wear the customary badge of mourning.

An uninformed observer of these manifestations might have wondered much whose memory it was that had called them forth from these two great nations, then struggling fiercely with each other for supremacy on land and sea. His wonder would not have abated had he been told that the man for whom they mourned had wrested an empire from one, and at the time of his death was arming his countrymen against the other.

I shall not attempt to deliver a eulogy on George Washington this evening. To do so would require more time than I could fairly expect you to give me and my strongest efforts would not add to his imperishable fame. I shall merely quote the words of President Calvin Coolidge in a speech to the nation in 1924: "His was the directing spirit without which there would have been no Independence, no Union, no Constitution, and no Republic. His influence grows. His stature increases with the increasing years. In wisdom of action, in purity of character, he stands alone."

He is the man whom we honor tonight.



GUESTS AT THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL DINNER AT ZURICH.

Left to right: Dr. Max P. Fiedler, president of the Society of Swiss Friends of the United States; Dr. E. Klöti, mayor of the city; and Mrs. Arthur E. Suter, president of the American Women's Club of Switzerland.



Left to right: Mrs. George H. Hukill, wife of the American consul at Zurich; Counselor Dr. Streuli, and Consul Hukill.

SWISS NEWSPAPERS FRIENDLY

Zurich newspapers not only devoted considerable space to chronicles of the Bicentennial events in Switzerland and Europe in general, but editorialized on the subject of Washington in a way that was unmistakably friendly and sincere. The following translated quotation from the *NEUE ZÜRCHER-ZEITUNG* of February 21, 1932, indicates the spirit of the Swiss press in eulogizing the great American hero:

George Washington, as we see him today, is an aristocrat in his very nature and in all his gestures. His apparent pride hides a sympathetic timidity. He was an unequalled soldier, severe with himself and often surprisingly tender toward others. He was an indefatigable worker. He battled with unequalled courage. More so than any other leader, he possessed the gift to fill others with his own unshakable convictions. As a patriot, he had a firm belief in something still to be shaped. He weathered the most terrible difficulties. His solitude was a part of his greatness as only a few were valiant enough to appreciate fully the purity of his intentions. Washington was a man who loved and strove for affection, who aimed always at the highest ideals, fought and suffered. The cardinal point is this: he suffered. Notwithstanding the gulf of years which might separate us, we understand and love him. Our compassion and our veneration belong to him.

THE SWISS-AMERICAN REVIEW, official bulletin of the Society of Swiss Friends of the United States of America, issue of February, 1932, was devoted almost entirely to the Bicentennial theme. The famous Stuart portrait of Washington was reproduced on the cover of the magazine, which contained a lengthy biographical article with illustrations of Sulgrave Manor, ancestral home of the Washington family; an old ink drawing of General Washington, and Mount Vernon; two Washington letters, a picture of the Washington monument at Lugano, Switzerland, detailed information concerning the Bicentennial celebration at Zurich and a splendid article entitled "Swiss People Around George Washington." The last named article, translated from the original context in the magazine follows:

SWISS PEOPLE AROUND GEORGE WASHINGTON

The struggle which arose in 1765 on the occasion of the introduction of a stamp tax in America and which concerned the question whether the English Parliament had the right to tax the colonies of Northern America without their consent, and which finally led to the declaration of independence of the 13 United States was not only politically but also socially rooted. It was the struggle of the enlightened intellectuals and of the little men against the great business men, the great proprietors and the families of officers, who all were on the side of England. This explains why the already large colony of Swiss-Americans were separated into two severely

opposed camps. On the English side there were all the nobles and rich ones established in leading positions. Henry Bouquet of Rolle was the Superior of Washington and Governor General of Florida. His successor in this office was Frederic Haldimand from Yverdon. When in his fight against Washington he became Governor General of Canada, Augustin Prevost from Geneva succeeded him in Florida. All three of them were highly gifted military chiefs and fought together with de Meuron from Newchâtel against the efforts to establish independence with a passion which made them deeply hated among the friends of George Washington. They were far more dangerous for the sacred cause than the Englishmen who did not want to fight but to negotiate. This enmity explains why George Washington had Major John André from Geneva hanged as a spy when he was captured by the insurgents and when it was established that he had been the mediator of a correspondence between the English commander-in-chief, Sir Henry Clinton, and the American, General Benedict Arnold, concerning the surrender of the Hudson fort, West Point. Washington felt also very hostile towards Johann Joachim Züblin from St. Gall, who in 1760 had been elected preacher in Savannah, and who in 1777 was delegated as a leading politician of the State of Georgia to the Continental Congress, where he voted against the declaration of independence. Washington, however, succeeded in mobilizing his own electors against him and Züblin was compelled to flee. Washington himself could not do quite without the Swiss. Among the private soldiers they had a leading part as instructors, directed by Colonel Steuben of Prussia. The physician Benjamin Rush, and Heinrich Zimmermann (carpenter), who had a very influential voice in the political life of Pennsylvania, organized the sanitary service of the Rebels. J. J. Faesch manufactured guns in New Jersey, and Congressman Henry Wiesner furnished from New York the necessary powder. Dr. Rush even signed the Declaration of Independence. His name can be found between Robert Morris and Benjamin Franklin. At the side of these prominent people fought thousands of unknown soldiers whose ancestors had left Helvetia to start a new life in America, and they risked their life for the cause of the new world.

Not only the Swiss people in America were prominent in the hard struggle for the independence of the 13 States. From Switzerland many enthusiastic friends of the movement crossed the ocean to take sides with George Washington. They were particularly numerous when Yves Gilbert Motier, the Marquis de Lafayette, together with the German Johann Kalb, who in 1768, by order of Choiseuls, agitated the colonies against the mother country, assembled a regiment, probably financed by the French Government, with which he sailed to America. There were many Swiss people in this regiment. Among them we find a young citizen of Geneva, Albert Abraham Alphonse Gallatin, who subsequently became the best known Swiss in America. Born in 1761, he was the son of Jean Gallatin, councilor of State of Geneva and a close friend of Necker and Madame Stael. A love affair was the cause of a lasting separation from his father, and so he went to Canada with Lafayette, who became General of the American Northern Army. The lack of means was the cause of the failure of this expedition. The retreat was inevitable and the success of the insurgents was checked for years. Lafayette sailed for France to get some aid. With this aid which he succeeded in obtaining, he barred the retreat of Lord Cornwallis, which operation ended in the capitulation of Yorktown on October 19th, 1781. The English had long before become tired of this expensive war, so the insurgents were able to sign a peace with England. Gallatin, who already had been commander of Fort Passamaquoddy, was now compelled to earn his bread by giving French lessons until the paternal heritage enabled him to buy a farm in the vicinity of the property of George Washington. He got into close personal contact with the

President and enjoyed a political and economical training which very soon showed rich fruits. After having settled in Pennsylvania, Gallatin began to be politically active. In 1789 he was councilor of State and in 1793 he was elected U. S. Senator. As A. Steinach in his "History and Life of the Swiss Colonies of Northern America," 1889, relates, the Senate, however, invalidated this nomination, because contrarily to the provisions of the Constitution, Gallatin had not yet been a citizen of the Republic for nine years. Two years later the nomination was uncontested.

In the Parliament he was at the head of the enemies of England. His principal interest was devoted to the finances of the State. The new Republic was nearly bankrupt. Gallatin in his votes showed such a solid knowledge of these matters that in 1801 President Jefferson made him Secretary of the Treasury. He held this charge up to 1814. Through a prudent exploitation of the federal farm territories, through the establishment and circumspect guidance of a national bank, through the amortization of the national debt made possible by an extreme economy, through extremely careful budget practices and through the adaptation of the taxes to the budget Gallatin succeeded in putting order into the shaken finances of the young States to cover the needs and even to create reserves for extraordinary cases. At the beginning of the war with England, in 1812, he was, therefore, enabled to raise the necessary means without friction. After this war, he went to London together with John Quincy Adams, who was Minister in Russia, to negotiate peace with England and to conclude a treaty of commerce. After the happy accomplishment of this task, he was appointed Minister of the United States in Paris, where he remained until 1823 and where his good counsels in financial matters were very carefully and thankfully heeded. Baring intended to reward Gallatin richly for these services, but he refused with this explanation: "A man who has directed the finances of his country may not die rich."

Gallatin returned to America in 1823. He was offered a seat in the Cabinet, but he refused every political office. The Presidentship of the national bank and of the Historical Society of New York pleased him more. He devoted his time to investigations on the theories of currency and to historical

researches. His achievements in both fields were remarkable even from the literary point of view. He died in New York in 1849, 88 years old. Gallatin has reached the highest honors open to a Swiss in America. His beneficent activity brought the greatest esteem to the name of his mother country. May his countrymen always strive to preserve this esteem.

The editor of the SWISS-AMERICAN REVIEW invited the American Consul to write the foreword to the Washington edition of the magazine and in response to the request Mr. Hukill submitted the following statement, which was given prominent place in the booklet:

The response of the S. F. U. S. A. to the suggestion of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission that appropriate commemorative ceremonies be held throughout the world on this anniversary, as exemplified in this special edition of the Society's bulletin, is a splendid tribute to the memory of Washington from those who have been associated with the land of which he was the father. To the Society's active and whole-hearted support of the plan for an appropriate program in Zurich is due in great measure its success. Such interest on the part of those to whom Washington can be but an historical figure of another nation is further assurance of the regard in which his name is held beyond the boundaries of the land where he is "first in the hearts of his countrymen."

In the United States this anniversary will be observed with various ceremonies from February 22nd to Thanksgiving Day. Exercises will be held in the schools and churches and by social, civic, commercial, patriotic and other organizations in every community. Similar celebrations will be held abroad, wherever there are admirers of the man, the soldier, the statesman, who more than any of his contemporaries established the republic whose capital bears his name. These manifestations give further evidence of the place the name of George Washington shall ever hold in history.

HUNGARY

THE memory of George Washington was honored in Bicentennial programs and other appropriate events in every corner of Hungary where a committee of 400, including the most prominent men in the country, headed the nation-wide activities. From one end of the kingdom to the other, in scores of Hungarian towns and cities, streets were named, trees planted, commemorative tablets erected, and programs were conducted—all as Bicentennial features in memory of George Washington.

On the day preceding the official opening of the Celebration honoring George Washington on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of his Birth, President Hoover received the following cablegrams from the Kingdom of Hungary:

BUDAPEST, FEBRUARY 21, 1932.

PRESIDENT HOOVER,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE CELEBRATION OF YOUR GREAT PREDECESSORS TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY I BEG TO ASSURE YOUR EXCELLENCY AND ALL AMERICANS OF THE DEEP VENERATION IN WHICH GEORGE WASHINGTON'S NAME IS HELD BY THE HUNGARIAN NATION AND BY MYSELF.

NICHOLAS DE HORTHY,
REGENT OF THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY.

BUDAPEST, FEBRUARY 21, 1932.

PRESIDENT HOOVER,
WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

IN THE NAME OF HUNGARIAN NATIONAL GENERAL MEETING SOLEMNISING BICENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY WE PAY OUR TRIBUTE TO THE IMMORTAL MEMORY OF WASHINGTON STOP WE BEG YOU TO ACCEPT THE SINCERE ASSURANCE OF HUNGARIAN GRATITUDE AND SYMPATHY TO YOUR GLORIOUS NATION WHICH SO OFTEN SHOWED GENEROUS SYMPATHY AND FRIENDLY FEELINGS TOWARDS HUNGARY AND HAS GIVEN BREAD TO MULTITUDES OF EMIGRATED HUNGARIANS WHO ARE NOW TRUE AND FAITHFUL CITIZENS OF YOUR REPUBLIC STOP WE HAVE THE HONOUR TO SALUTE YOU MISTER PRESIDENT THE FIRST CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES THE WORTHY SUCCESSOR OF GREAT WASHINGTON THE FOUNDER OF AMERICAN LIBERTY.

HUNGARIAN GEORGE WASHINGTON
BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE.

DR. ALBERT BERZEVICZY,
PRESIDENT OF THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.
BARON SIGISMUND PERÉNYI,
PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD ASSOCIATION OF HUNGARIANS.
DR. ROWLAND HEGEDÜS,
PRESIDENT OF THE HUNGARIAN AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

In this fashion did the people of Hungary convey to the people of the United States their interest

in the Bicentennial Celebration and their intention of taking an active part in the world-wide tribute to our First President.

The initiative in the Bicentennial program for Hungary was taken by Dr. Rowland Hegedüs, president of the Hungarian American Chamber of Commerce, and former Minister of Finance, to whom belongs much of the credit for the success of the observances. It was largely through his efforts that the Hungarian George Washington Bicentennial Committee was organized.

Heading the Hungarian committee were Count Albert Apponyi, Hungary's First Delegate to the League of Nations since that nation joined the League in 1924, and Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, President of the Hungarian Royal Academy, both of whom acted as presidents. There were likewise two vice presidents,—Baron Sigismund Perényi, President of the World Association of Hungarians, and Dr. Hegedüs. The United States Minister to Hungary, Nicholas Roosevelt, and the Hungarian Minister to the United States, Count László Széchenyi, were honorary presidents of the committee.

IMPRESSIVE OPENING CEREMONIES

The opening program of the Bicentennial celebration in Hungary was presented in Budapest in the Royal Hungarian Academy of Science on the morning of February 21, 1932, under the auspices of the Hungarian Bicentennial Committee. The importance attached to the program is shown by the number of prominent Hungarians and others who were in attendance. The Regent of Hungary had planned to be present but was prevented by illness. Included among the guests were the Archduke Joseph, the presidents of the two houses of Parliament, the Foreign Minister, diplomatic representatives of other countries, and many others.

No pains had been spared to make the program decorative and impressive. Flags of both countries as well as numerous colorful banners were hung throughout the hall. There were guards in brilliant uniform and troops of Boy Scouts to lend a martial air. The best male choir in Budapest was engaged to sing the Hungarian and American na-

tional anthems, and the entire program was broadcast and filmed in moving pictures.

Dr. Berzeviczy presided and delivered the opening address of which the following is a summarized translation:

Nowhere did the appeal of the Washington Bicentenary Committee find a warmer reception than in Hungary where the figure of this great patriot is so deeply embedded in the hearts of the people. In spite of the great distance friendly relations have long existed between Hungary and the free people of North America.

Hungarians took part in the American fight for independence. Michael Kovats became a colonel in a cavalry regiment under Brigadier Pulaski.

The people of Hungary followed with great interest America's fight for independence.

Daniel Webster fought for the independence of Hungary. He sent Dudley Mann to Vienna to learn the truth about Hungary. Then followed a temporary estrangement between America and Austria. But after the war of 1848 there was a great exodus of Hungarian patriots. Ujhazy, the leader of the émigrés, was appointed by Kossuth the first Hungarian Minister to the United States. Ujhazy founded the settlement of "Uj Buda" in Iowa.

It was due largely to these émigrés that America took steps to bring Kossuth to America. The S. S. *Mississippi* was despatched to the shores of Asia Minor to fetch Kossuth. Kossuth was received by the American Congress and had great moral success in America, establishing that warm friendship between the two nations which finds expression in today's celebration.

Hungarians also took part in the Civil War, including Asboth, Stahl, and Anselm in the armies of the North.

After the "compromise" with Austria in 1867 there was a new emigration of Hungarians for economic reasons. About two and one-half million emigrants went to America from the former Hungarian territories. The present number of Hungarians in the United States is 316,318. These Hungarians helped to build up the United States, one more reason to celebrate the founder of the American nation.

Reverting to Washington, Dr. Berzeviczy pointed out that he was, without controversy, the greatest general and statesman in American history and a great human figure.

Describing Washington's life, the speaker referred to him as a farmer, frontiersman, surveyor and a born leader.

Vanity and selfishness were unknown to Washington. He died in his 67th year, two years after the expiration of his second term of presidency. The Washington monument in Budapest will for ages to come tell Hungarians of the greatness of Washington.

Owing to the absence in Geneva of Count Albert Apponyi, who was scheduled to make the principal address, Dr. Hegedüs was the next speaker. "His speech in Hungarian," wrote Minister Roosevelt to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, "provoked enthusiasm and approbation when he enlisted the Spirit of Washington in the campaign for 'Justice for Hungary.'" A brief summary in English of the speech follows:

Among the greatest men of history there were only five who at the same time were great generals and statesmen. These were Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Frederick the

Great, Napoleon, and George Washington. But while the first four were leading established nations, Washington united people into a nation. The name "Americans" begins with Washington. Washington's influence today goes beyond the American frontiers. America became a leading world power and Washington's principles of liberty and justice exerted great influence upon Europe. Carlyle seeks the roots of the French revolution in the American struggle for liberty.

Washington's figure is very important also in Hungary, not only because he gave a home to many million Hungarians but also because his ideals correspond with those of the Hungarian nation. As a general, Washington was similar to Görgey; as a statesman, his political wisdom was similar to that of Deák.

Kossuth's visit to America was very important as far as Hungary was concerned. It was Kossuth who said that America would sooner or later become involved in the affairs of Europe. This prophecy came true during the World War. If, when America entered the war, American public opinion had been influenced by Kossuth's American speeches, America's intervention would not have caused the mutilation of Hungary; it would have led to the establishment of an independent Hungary. The fact that Congress refused to ratify the "Paris-suburb" peace treaties shows the influence of Washington's farewell address—his political testament which will ever remain the foundation of American politics.

The speech of Dr. Hegedüs was followed by the singing of the Hungarian National Anthem and the "Star Spangled Banner" by the male choir of Budapest.

Minister Roosevelt was then introduced and made the following address.

As the representative in Hungary of the Government which George Washington created, permit me to express the warm appreciation of the American nation that the people of Hungary, in these times of crisis and suffering, should have taken such pains to show their admiration for George Washington and their friendship for America by calling together in his honor this gathering of distinguished Hungarians representative of every group in Hungarian life. I believe I am right in taking this as a proof of the appeal that the memory of George Washington makes to all classes of mankind.

Nor is this wide appeal altogether fortuitous, for Washington in his own life combined experiences common to many different classes of people. Born a member of the landed aristocracy of Virginia, linked by family and class ties with the England of Addison, Walpole and Marlborough, he was brought up on the frontier of the American wilderness. Heir to great estates, he nevertheless began at an early age to earn his own living, and successively filled the functions of an engineer, a frontiersman, farmer, soldier, merchant, politician, law-maker, and nation builder. The hunting field was as familiar to him as the field of battle or the field of parliamentary debate. Essentially an "outdoor man"—a lover of horses, dogs and trees—he also had a shrewd business instinct and exceptional business ability.

There is irony in the fact that, although hospitable by inclination and fond to his last days of social activities, and especially of dances and balls, he lived a lonely life even though surrounded by admirers and pestered by politicians and self-seekers. A man of strong emotions and passions, he held himself ever in check, calm when others were excited, and rising above personal enmities and rancor. Self-less, serene, detached, objective, he was able to control the disruptive passions and jealousies of his people and to unite in the service of his country violent partisans and prejudiced politicians.

If I remind you briefly of the atmosphere in which Washington was born, you may the better understand him. I said a minute ago that he belonged to the landed aristocracy of Virginia, brought up in a community which bore the earmarks of 18th century English culture and was closely patterned after the life of the English county families. But only a few miles beyond the colonial manor house lay the wilderness, stretching 5,000 kilometers across an unknown continent to the Pacific. The vast virgin forests of the Appalachian mountains presented an almost impassable barrier to the coastal settlement of a million or more colonists scattered from Canada to Carolina. In fact, the wilderness even seemed to be actively at war with the colonists.

In order to plant their corn and beans and build their houses, it was necessary to chop down giant trees by the thousands. Always the forest stood just at the edge of the clearing, ready to reclaim any fields that the farmer neglected. Life was a constant struggle against nature—a struggle in which self-reliance, endurance, ingenuity and energy were most needed. The frontier revealed the truth about men. It unmasked weaklings and the pretentious; it brought up the strong and the sound. A leveller of mankind, it yet was also a great school for leadership.

Into this wilderness forest George Washington plunged at the early age of 16, first as a surveyor laying out boundaries of private estates, and later as a soldier in the British expedition against the French and Indians in the region of the present city of Detroit. Washington commanded a company of volunteers which served with—and under—the British regulars. The campaign in itself was unimportant but influenced the world's future as it gave to this young man of destiny his first conviction that the ways of the Englishmen of England were not those of the Americans of Virginia, and that the conservatism and self-complacency of English officialdom made it difficult for English Ministers or officers to understand American problems. Incidentally, the intimate knowledge which he obtained of how the British handled their troops in the American wilderness gave him an insight into British tactics which, during the Revolutionary War, helped him so to conduct his own troops as to achieve victory.

For five years, on and off, Washington was active in the military defense of the wilderness frontier. When finally he returned to the administration of his estates it was natural for him to take a part in the internal government of Virginia comparable to that which he had taken in its defense against Indian and alien enemies. For sixteen years he served as a member of the Colonial legislature of Virginia, unobtrusively and modestly, as one who preferred to help rather than to direct. When Virginia decided to elect a member to attend the First Continental Congress which met in 1774—two years before the Declaration of Independence—to discuss what the colonies should do to obtain fair treatment from the Mother country, the choice naturally fell on George Washington. The following spring he attended the Second Continental Congress. At both meetings he remained in the background, but in spite of his modesty his opinion was constantly sought and his advice followed.

A fellow-member in the Continental Congress said of Washington that he had never known him to talk for longer than ten minutes. Another, describing Washington's record in that parliamentary body, said "If you speak of solid information and sound judgment, Colonel Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on that floor."

Here was a conservative and an aristocrat anxious to further the cause of liberals and commoners; a Virginian ready to fight for the defense of New England. It became clear at once that Washington was a symbol of union as well as of independence. He was thus chosen Commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armies in June of 1775, and directed to proceed to Boston to lead the New England forces against the

British. While questions of political expediency influenced his selection, it is difficult not to believe that destiny itself played a rôle in thus choosing for the apparently hopeless task of uniting a handful of colonists scattered along a coastline 2,000 miles in length to fight a war against the great British Empire, a man who in a rare degree embodied those qualities of character requisite for the leader of such a cause.

I shall not bother you with the details of the military activities of the American revolution, other than to remind you that the war lasted eight years; that while the Americans were handicapped by lack of resources, the British were handicapped by the difficulty of operating in a hostile country two months from the home base, their line of communication harassed by enemies in Europe. Nor shall I recount how the presence of a naval detachment of France, at the time at war with England, helped to hasten the final victory of the revolutionary forces. Frederick the Great of Prussia, when the war was won, sent a sword, it is claimed, to Washington with the inscription "From the *oldest* to the *greatest* General in the world." It is interesting and pertinent to note that when one of the Prussian King's courtiers sought to flatter His Majesty by suggesting that he, Frederick, was the greatest of Generals, the King is reported to have replied, "No, I am not; Washington surpasses me. I conquered with means, he has conquered without them."

But Washington's services to his country were not alone as a military strategist. The colonies had won their independence from England, but sought to become independent each of the other. Despite a common racial affinity and history the thirteen States of America nearly went the way of the nations of Europe, seeking each to erect tariff walls against its neighbor, to hamper trade, to establish its own currency, to levy its own taxes, and in other ways to exercise that complete sovereignty which goes with a full national status. To Washington and others it was clear that in disunion lay disaster. "Today one nation, tomorrow thirteen," he said in a moment of despondency. As that shrewd American philosopher-statesman, Benjamin Franklin, had put it in American slang a few years earlier when attending a meeting of the representatives of the thirteen colonies at which each was insisting on having its own way, "Either we hang together or we'll hang separately."

In the four chaotic years that followed the peace Washington took little active part in suggesting policies. But he was the one figure known to all his countrymen. He alone stood out above state lines, and had the confidence of different sections. When, therefore, their quarrels became most bitter it was to Washington that they turned, confident that he in his fairness and common sense would solve them without fear or favor. When it was finally decided to call a convention to frame a constitution to create a national government it was essential that Washington preside. The mere fact that he would attend was enough to lend national significance to the gathering. When he was named its presiding officer men throughout the States saw new hope for the future. Their distrust of each other was complete. But so also was their faith in Washington. This faith he fully justified by keeping above partisan strife and political scheming, playing rather the rôle of mediator and welder, holding the delegates together and encouraging them to agree.

Out of that convention came the Constitution of the United States. But even yet the States were slow to unite, reluctant to ratify the Constitution that their delegates had created. When finally it was in order—and another precious year or more had been wasted while politicians haggled lest they lose petty privileges and patronage under the new system—the States without a dissenting vote chose as the man best suited to breathe life into the new Government the leader in whom all Americans had placed their trust during the eight years of war, and to whom all had turned when the

Constitution was framed. General Washington became President Washington. The stamp of his great character was thus placed from the beginning on that office and his common sense, moderation and fairness were concentrated on the formation of a great government.

Time does not permit me to enumerate the many important services which Washington rendered as first President of the United States. Countless volumes have been written about them, and students of government in all countries have examined his acts with discerning interest. Suffice it here to stress again the influence of Washington's character in holding the new Government together and in over-riding the jealousies of politicians. Party feeling ran high in America from the beginning. Not only was there rivalry for power between different members of the Cabinet but fundamental principles of government were at stake.

On the one side stood the brilliant and conservative first Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, determined at all costs to make the Federal Government strongly centralized so that it could easily dominate the government of the States. Bitterly opposed to him was the first Secretary of State, Thomas Jefferson, a man of wide intellectual powers and extensive theoretical knowledge of the philosophy of government. Jefferson's ambition was to see the powers of the individual States strengthened and the National Government kept weak. Between Jefferson and Hamilton was much personal bitterness. Both were men of strong character who had played—and were to continue to play—great rôles in moulding the destinies of the United States.

President Washington saw that unless partisan strife could be minimized during the first years of the new Government that Government might well perish from internal dissension. It fell to his lot, therefore, to maintain a balance between the followers of Jefferson and those of Hamilton, steering a course between the highly centralized, strongly nationalistic government desired by Hamilton and the loosely federalized government based on States' Rights desired by Jefferson. As time passed Washington's sympathies went over more and more to the Hamiltonian policies. As a result the United States today has a centralized government based on the principle of federalism.

Washington was President when the French revolution broke out. In the ensuing wars between France and England he was determined to preserve a strict neutrality. In fact so strongly was he impressed with the importance for the New American Nation to keep aloof from the European war that he evolved the policy which has ever since guided America's relations with the rest of the world.

This policy was crystallized in his famous "Farewell Address" on completing his services as President of the United States. Often referred to as his "political testament," a portion of it, at least, deserves to be quoted because it is so little known in Europe and yet has had such a profound influence on American foreign policy, regardless of whether the party in power has been Republican or Democratic. Few documents have played such a dominant part in the development of America's foreign relations.

After stating that the great rôle of conduct for America in regard to foreign nations should be, in extending commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible, President Washington explained that

"Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation.—Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns.—Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the *ordinary* vicissitudes of her policies or the *ordinary* combinations and collisions of her friendships, or enmities . . .

"Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course . . . Why forego the advantages

of so peculiar a situation? . . . Why by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor or caprice? . . . 'Tis our true policy to steer clear of *permanent alliances*, with any portion of the foreign world."

It should be noted that Washington emphasized aloofness from the *ordinary* combinations and vicissitudes of European policy, thus implying that on *extraordinary* occasions a different policy might be dictated. This was, in fact, what happened when America's interests were directly threatened by foreign powers. In the last century and a quarter the United States took part in three wars with European nations and participated in countless international gatherings where its interests were directly concerned. Its policy has been most succinctly summed up as one of "co-operation without commitments; of independence without isolation."

Washington retired from the Presidency on the fourth of March, 1797. For a brief time at last he was able to devote himself to the care of his estates which he so greatly loved. Men still sought his opinion on all manner of subjects and came from distant lands to see him. In fact, he complained that his home was like a roadside tavern, constantly filled with changing guests. In 1798, just before his end, when a crisis in our relations with France threatened another war, he was called from his retirement by the unanimous demand of his people once more to become the Commander-in-chief of the American armed forces. Fortunately the war scare passed and the former President went back to his home at Mount Vernon, once more to tend his fields and farm.

Riding out in rain and snow on the morning of December 12, 1799, to superintend the work in one of the pastures, he caught a chill. When he got back he was put to bed and his favorite physician was sent for. The cold rapidly developed into acute congestion of the lungs, and after two days of illness the end came. "I die hard," he is reported to have said, "but I am not afraid to go." His death plunged the American nation into mourning and drew tributes from all parts of the world.

Almost of mythical proportions during his life, the figure of Washington has loomed ever larger with the passage of time. Far greater was his rôle than that in the famous saying, "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen," for his influence permeated the entire life of the American action and so in time made itself felt throughout the world. No Caesar this, no Napoleon; nor a man of revolutionary intellectual powers; but rather a man of vast common sense and courage, selfless, strong and far-seeing, modest but fearless in pushing through whatever task he commenced, a great leader and a great patriot, rightly distinguished as the "Father of his Country."

Press reports of the program were all generous in their praise, many of them going to great lengths to detail the event.

MANY CITIES PARTICIPATE

The Hungarian Bicentennial Committee reported celebrations of various kinds in 26 cities and counties. These celebrations consisted of programs, tree plantings, municipal festivities, the display of flags and decorations, the publishing of articles on George Washington in newspapers and periodicals, and other similar features. In most of

these activities the schools played a prominent part.

The report from the Hungarian Bicentennial Committee, signed by Virgil Kördögh, Director, is herewith quoted, being transmitted to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission through the American Minister:

MANY CITIES PARTICIPATE

I take pleasure, Mr. Minister, in making the following report relative to the celebrations held throughout Hungary on the occasion of the Bicentennial of the Birth of George Washington:

Budapest—The Lord Mayor of the City of Budapest celebrated the Bicentennial of the Birth of George Washington in a festive general assembly, reviewing the biography of George Washington and extolling his merits. After the meeting the Lord Mayor sent a telegram of greetings to the United States.

Debrecan—The Royal Free City of Debrecan commemorated the birthday of George Washington by a magnificent celebration. Professor Dr. Béla Tankó made a speech recalling the splendid qualities of Washington. This was followed by songs by the city choir, which were highly appreciated by a large audience.

Pécz—The Royal Free City of Pécz celebrated the Bicentennial of the Birth of George Washington in its press as well as in its schools, and the town was adorned with flags.

Sopron—The Royal Free City of Sopron will lay out a new park in memory of Washington, and all the nut trees planted therein will be called after America's great hero. In the same park will be placed a commemorative tablet.

Baja—The Mayor of the City of Baja called a festive assembly in commemoration of the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington. The planting of memorial trees was decided upon by the audience. The local press mentioned Washington in its leading articles.

Kispest—The town of Kispest commemorated the bicentennial in the press, by festivals in the schools, and by adorning the town with flags.

Budafok—The town of Budafok commemorated the bicentennial of the birth of Washington by a special literary and musical evening. The leading article in the local paper was devoted to Washington.

Pesterzsébet—The town of Pesterzsébet celebrated the day by special exercises in the schools, and the local press contained pertinent articles.

Sátoraljaújhely and Komárom—The town of Sátoraljaújhely celebrated the occasion with great enthusiasm. All the houses were adorned with flags and there were festivals in the schools. The schools and the press of the town of Komárom celebrated the day.

Salgótarján—There were enthusiastic celebrations in the schools of the town of Salgótarján and the local press printed long articles on Washington's life and work.

Gyöngyös—The town of Gyöngyös met in a special general assembly to celebrate the bicentennial.

Pápa—The town of Pápa celebrated the day appropriately.

Keoskemét—The houses of the town of Keoskemét were adorned with flags and the schools had festivals to commemorate the day.

Békés—The Lord Lieutenant of the country of Békés in collaboration with the Deputy Lord Lieutenant requested the district sheriffs and the directors of public instruction to arrange for adequate celebration of the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington. The press of the county was asked to assist the authorities by giving publicity to the occasion.

Fehér, Székesfehérvár, and Székesfehérvár—The Lord Lieutenant of the counties Fehér and Székesfehérvár made all neces-

sary arrangements that the day might be appropriately celebrated. The press assisted. At Székesfehérvár the direction of the Vörösmarty Club arranged a celebration.

Veszprém—The Lord Lieutenant and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Veszprém, assisted by the district sheriffs and the directors of public instruction, arranged to have the bicentenary adequately celebrated.

Peat-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun—The Deputy Lord Lieutenant of the county Peat-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun by a special edict called the attention of the district sheriffs and the directors of public instruction to the importance of the occasion. The towns of this county were adorned with flags.

Báesbodrog—The Deputy Lord Lieutenant of the county Báesbodrog ordered that all the parishes in his territory undertake adequate celebrations.

Tolna and Szekszárd—The Deputy Lord Lieutenant of the county Tolna directed the schools and the county press to observe the bicentennial. The town of Szekszárd celebrated the day by a special general assembly.

Komárom and Esztergom—The Deputy Lord Lieutenant of the counties Komárom and Esztergom by a special edict ordered the mayors of the towns and the proper authorities of the parishes to arrange celebrations in commemoration of the bicentennial and requested the local press to assist the authorities in their efforts.

Zemplén—The Deputy Lord Lieutenant of the county of Zemplén requested the directors of public instruction to arrange for special lectures in the schools in commemoration of the bicentennial.

JULY FOURTH CELEBRATION

Special ceremonies were arranged by the committee in observance of America's Independence Day, and these were conducted on the morning of July 3, 1932, at the monument to Washington in the Municipal Park at Budapest.

The first part of the program consisted of the formal opening of an avenue in the Municipal Park which passes in front of the Washington monument and which was named the Washington Promenade. The custody of the promenade was transferred from the Department of Public Works to the Deputy Mayor of Budapest, representing the municipality. As this ceremony was concluded, the State Police Orchestra played the Star Spangled Banner.

At the monument there was a large assemblage including members of the Hungarian Parliament, representatives of the Royal Hungarian Government, members of the diplomatic and consular corps in Budapest, representatives of the Hungarian George Washington Bicentennial Committee, and many other persons prominent in official and private life in Hungary and other countries. The program here was opened by the Chorus of Budapest singing the Hungarian National Anthem.

A brief address of welcome was made by Dr. Rowland Hegedüs, speaking as the representative of Count Albert Apponyi, president of the Hun-

garian George Washington Bicentennial Committee.

Baron Sigmund Perényi was then introduced as the principal speaker. The Baron, president of the World Association of Hungarians, said:

I dare say that we Hungarians yield to no other nation in reverence and respect to the founder of American freedom and greatness because we believe him to be the representative of those principles of liberty and justice which God has destined to become the common benefit of humanity.

In paying homage to the greatest American here we express also the feelings of gratitude towards America and Americans who have shown us so often their sympathy and friendly feelings, who have given bread to multitudes of emigrated Hungarians who are now true and faithful citizens of the mighty Republic.

We live in an age of the gravest financial crisis created by distrust and hatred and enmity in international relations and the waves of the economic ruin threaten to inundate the whole world.

In the gloomy night of adversity we come to the spirit of Washington to find hope and consolation in our present misfortunes. Sorrow takes a deeper root in human breasts than joys. When nations are suffering and millions live a wretched existence, the heart of men can feel all the more the intensity of yearning after heaven-sent leaders and the true veneration for those great patriots who have devoted their lives to the welfare of their fatherland.

Washington was the first and he is still the greatest American and whoever studies his history must consider his principles

as a living source of instruction to statesmen and to patriots all over the world.

Washington's military genius which had directed the war, his wisdom which had controlled his people, and his patriotism were everywhere appreciated and he was esteemed as the purest and noblest character.

In his farewell address issued in the year 1796, a paper unequalled in patriotic sentiment and wisdom he set forth the principles which had guided him: "Be united," he said in substance, "be Americans. Observe justice and good faith toward all nations and be independent politically of all. In a word be a nation, be Americans and be true to yourselves."

"Observe good justice and faith toward all Nations," he said, and if the spirit of Washington could raise its voice now it would proclaim this principle again as a rule for ever to be followed as the only possibility for economic cooperation, as the only remedy in the present desperate situation to save the world. He would recommend to let the passionate excitement of past times subside before the prudent advice of present necessities.

Spirit of Washington watch over the principles, which were the guiding star of thy noble life for the prosperity and future security of thine own country and for the common benefit of humanity.

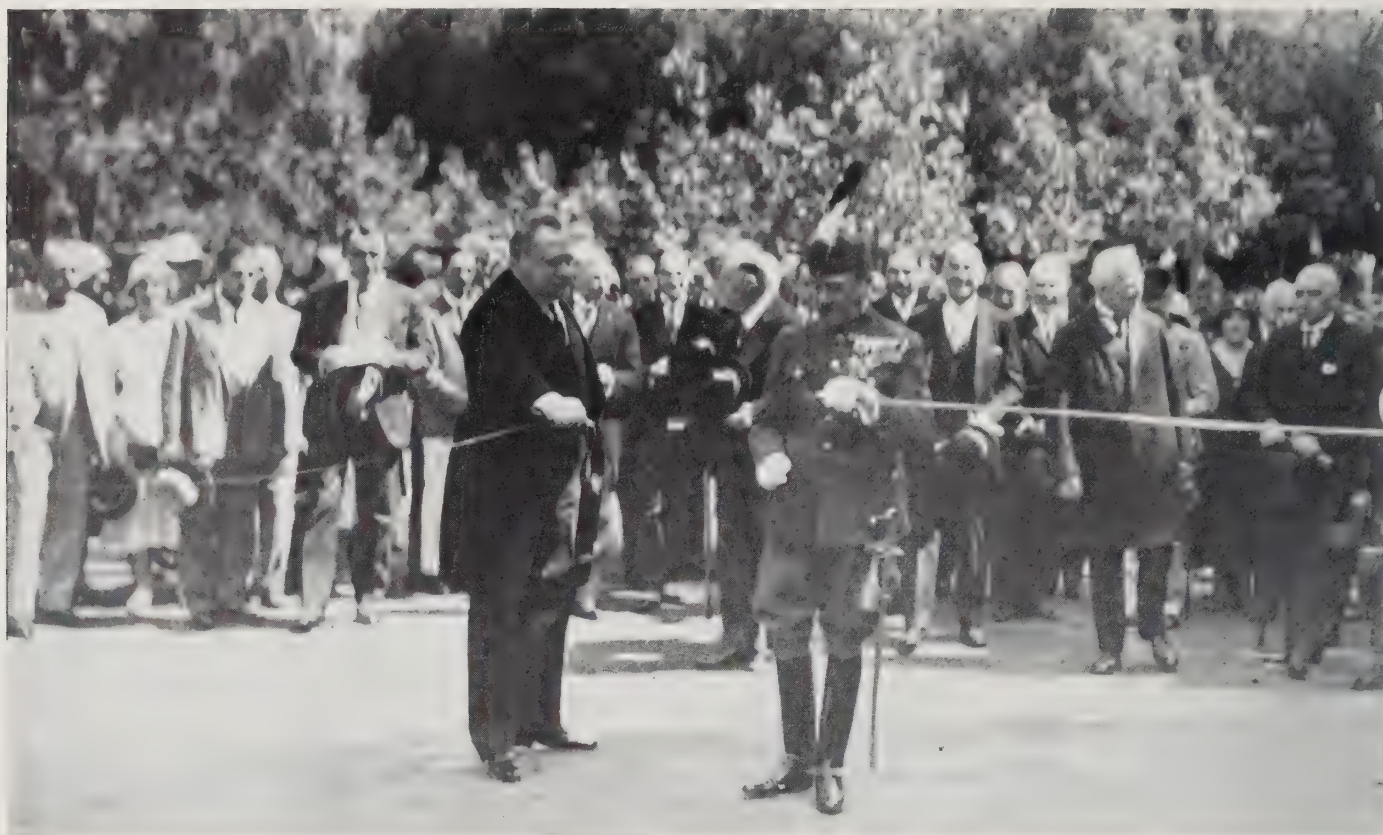
In the name of the Hungarian people I lay this wreath on thy memorial.

At this point five trees were planted in memory of George Washington and the Hungarian soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary War. The trees were planted by representatives of the Regent of



WASHINGTON PROMENADE IN THE MUNICIPAL PARK, BUDAPEST, DEDICATED IN 1932.

THIS STREET WAS NAMED FOR THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AS PART OF BUDAPEST'S CELEBRATION OF THE BICENTENNIAL.



THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE WASHINGTON PROMENADE, IN BUDAPEST.
GENERAL CAMILLO KARPATY, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE HUNGARIAN ARMY, REPRESENTING THE REGENT, IS CUTTING
THE RIBBON.

Hungary, the Hungarian Bicentennial Committee, the American Legation, the Ministry of Home Defense, and the people of Budapest.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the Budapest Chorus.

United States Consul General John Ball Osborne, the final speaker on the program, then made an address as follows:

Minister Roosevelt, who regrets keenly that circumstances prevent his presence here today, has requested me to represent him on this occasion of the celebration of American Independence under the auspices of the George Washington Bicentennial Committee of Hungary.

Among the numerous ties of friendship which unite Hungary and the United States none are stronger and more deeply appreciated by the American people than those which relate to George Washington and the foundation of the United States.

In the great struggle for American Independence very many Hungarian Hussars who were incorporated in the Foreign Legion of the French Army participated gallantly, and among the collaborators of Washington was the Hungarian Colonel Michael de Kowats, who rendered valuable service as cavalry instructor in the Continental Army.

These historical ties with the birth of the American Republic, are beautifully symbolized by this artistic and imposing monument erected in 1906 in memory of George Washington by the Hungarian residents of the United States. This monument also symbolizes the strong social bonds between the two countries and reminds us that there are half a million Hungarians in the United States who are thinking

today of Budapest and its tribute of homage to the foremost American of all time.

Among the several organizations that are constantly working for a better understanding between the two countries is the Hungarian American Chamber of Commerce, which has been active in promoting the observance in Hungary of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. This organization has contributed greatly toward the establishment of closer relations between Hungarians and Americans, as respects not only trade and financial links, but also cultural bonds.

This monument is particularly significant and inspiring when we recall the fact that Washington never visited Hungary or any other foreign country, excepting only Barbados in his youth. It is a tribute of homage from Hungarians to one who stands in history as the exponent of national liberty and the personification of the American people at their best.

Washington's intense patriotism and unflagging devotion to the cause of liberty, his valor and military genius, and his fortitude and patience in the times of trial are qualities that appeal strongly to Hungarians. In nobility of character and patriotism George Washington and Louis Kossuth were kindred souls of the same glorious type and this fact itself constitutes an everlasting tie between the two nations. In several cities of the United States there are public monuments of Kossuth, notably in New York City and Cleveland, Ohio.

You are doubtless familiar with the principal facts in the eventful life of George Washington, who displayed such great talents in peace as well as in war; as President of the United States as well as in the management of his estate at Mount Vernon. While his early formal education was by no means extensive or remarkable and he spoke no foreign language, he made up for all deficiencies by the diligent reading of well-chosen literature. His outstanding achievement in the colonial period was the service he rendered after Braddock's



VISITING HUNGARIAN-AMERICANS AT THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT IN THE CITY PARK, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY. IN THE GROUP, NEAR THE CENTER OF THE SECOND ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT, ARE HON. GEORGE LUKACS, FORMER MINISTER OF EDUCATION OF HUNGARY; AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL JOHN BALL OSBORNE, AND MUNICIPAL COUNSELOR KOVACSHAZY, REPRESENTING THE MUNICIPALITY. THE VISITORS PLACED ON THE MONUMENT AN URN CONTAINING SOIL BROUGHT FROM MOUNT VERNON.

defeat. In fact, it was his military genius and aptitude as a leader of men that focussed on him the attention of Congress as the appropriate Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Armies in the Revolution.

At the age of 27 years he married a lady of Virginia and their combined fortunes in landed property made him one of the richest men in America. He represented the best type of an aristocratic country gentleman. As a farmer and merchant of his products he was keen, progressive and successful, attending personally to small details. He made the best tobacco in Virginia and its superior quality was recognized in England. Barrels of flour stamped with his name and estate were admitted freely into British ports without examination.

With such a comfortable economic background the average man would prefer a peaceful life of ease when the storm of war came—but not so with Washington. The fire of liberty burned in his soul and impelled by this great force he risked everything and threw himself unreservedly into the struggle for national independence which was to drag through seven years of trials and tribulations, alternating defeats and victories.

Perhaps the most picturesque moment of Washington's life was when, chosen by Congress as the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, he arrived at Boston after the battle at Bunker Hill and, seated majestically on his horse under a famous elm tree, with aristocratic dignity, he took command of a motley, unorganized army of farmers, mechanics and tradesmen, who, under his leadership, were destined to become

veterans, to make history, and to change the map of the world.

Washington's subsequent services in the establishment of the National Government and as the first President of the United States were invaluable. It may justly be said that from the outbreak of the Revolution until his death Washington was the guiding star of the American nation. His wise words of advice still influence the conduct of the American people and the principles of the American Government.

In his address Baron Perényi has referred to the hope and consolation afforded by the Spirit of Washington in this gloomy night of world-wide adversity. It is true. Little by little all the nations have become so interdependent that disaster to one reacts adversely on all others. At the present time all the nations are passing through a Valley Forge which calls for the same courage and patience that enabled Washington to triumph.

Today Budapest has strengthened the existing ties between the two countries by the graceful dedication to the memory of George Washington of this promenade in front of the Washington Monument, in this sylvan scene of entrancing beauty. All these ties constitute what may be termed a Spiritual Bridge between Hungary and the United States over which troop in both directions unceasingly invisible messengers of friendship and goodwill, working for a better international understanding.

On behalf of the American Minister and in the name of my Government and my compatriots, I thank you all, as well as all the organizations here represented, for this new evidence of goodwill toward the United States, and, in memory of George Washington and, in token of sincere Hungarian-American friendship, I lay this wreath upon the Washington Memorial.

Several selections from Hungary's patriotic music were then played by the State Police Orchestra to bring the program to a close.

On July 6, 1932, President Hoover received the following cablegram from the Hungarian World Association and the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce:

BUDAPEST, JULY 6, 1932.

THE PRESIDENT,

THE WHITE HOUSE.

HUNGARIAN GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE HAVE THE HONOR TO EXPRESS THEIR SINCEREST SYMPATHIES ON OCCASION OF ENTHUSIASTIC CELEBRATIONS HELD AT WASHINGTONS MEMORIAL IN BUDAPEST. HUNGARIAN NATIONAL COMMEMORATING THIS BICENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ILLUSTRIOUS PATRIOT GEORGE WASHINGTON, FATHER AND CREATOR OF UNITED STATES, HEIR OF LIBERTY, EXPRESS THEIR ARDENT WISHES CHERISHED FOR THE PROSPERITY OF YOUR COUNTRY.

BARON SIGISMUND PERÉNYI, PRESIDENT

HUNGARIAN WORLD ASSOCIATION.

ROWLAND HEGEDUS, PRESIDENT

HUNGARIAN CHAMBER COMMERCE.

CEREMONY AT WASHINGTON MONUMENT

An interesting ceremony was conducted at the Washington Monument in Budapest on August 18, 1932, when a party of Americans, mostly of Hungarian descent, visited that memorial to pay tribute to the memory of America's first President. The

group, consisting of more than a hundred persons, brought soil from Mount Vernon to mingle with the soil of Hungary, symbolizing the ties existing between the two countries.

Among the addresses made on this occasion was one delivered by George Lukacs, former Hungarian Minister of Public Education, who spoke eloquently of the numerous American citizens of Hungarian birth or ancestry. These people, Mr. Lukacs said, always kept bright and strong the friendship of Hungary and the United States.

Mr. Osborne also spoke on this occasion. His remarks were as follows:

It was the intention of Minister Roosevelt to be here and greet you but he has requested me to express to you his keen regret that he has been unable to come.

To you, as messengers of international friendship and goodwill from my country, I extend heartiest welcome and grateful appreciation of the valuable service which you are rendering to the cause of good understanding between Hungary and the United States.

Most of you are so fortunate as to have this splendid country as a background and hence you are familiar with the numerous strong historical and living ties between the two countries, not the least important of which are those that relate to the life and times of George Washington.

To us Americans the most sacred spot in Hungary is precisely here where 26 years ago generous-minded Hungarian residents of the United States erected this impressive statue of George Washington. Here ever since, at least once a year, on Independence Day, the Americans of Budapest have gathered to commemorate the foundation of our Government and the immortal services rendered to our country by George Washington.

Today you have added to the sentimental value of this sacred spot by bringing here some of the soil taken from Washington's home at Mount Vernon. This tribute sym-

bolizes beautifully the ties of blood existing between Hungary and the United States, to which His Excellency George Lukacs has so eloquently referred.

No country in the world is better qualified than the United States to understand and appraise justly the problems and aspirations of different peoples, because our nation is made up of all the races and nationalities of the world. Throughout the vast domain of the United States Hungarians by birth and by stock are scattered by the thousands and their hearts beat in sympathetic rhythm with the Magyars in Europe. The knowledge of this fact is a source of consolation and encouragement to the Hungarian nation.

Every large group that comes on a visit to Hungary promotes its welfare, and so your own visit has its spiritual aspects. By the exchange of helpful information and constructive ideas you will exercise an influence in the cause of international peace and happiness.

On November 26, the George Washington Bicentennial Committee of Hungary sent the following telegram to the President of the United States:

BUDAPEST, 1932, NOV. 26.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON.

ON OCCASION OF THANKSGIVING DAY THE HUNGARIAN GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE IN THE NAME OF THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE SEND CORDIAL GREETINGS TO THE GREAT AMERICAN NATION EXPRESSING THEIR ADMIRATION AND FORMING MOST HEARTY WISHES FOR THE PROSPERITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

DR. ROWLAND HEGEDUS,
BARON SIGISMUND PERÉNYI.

In this manner was the Bicentennial Celebration in the Kingdom of Hungary brought to an official close. For nine months the people of Hungary honored the memory of George Washington; and this will remain as a permanent memorial to the mutual friendship and respect of the people of the United States and the Kingdom of Hungary.

FINLAND

TO COMMEMORATE the Bicentennial of the Birth of George Washington the President of the Republic of Finland, P. E. Svinhufvud, sent the following telegram of felicitation to the President of the United States:

HELSINGFORS, FEBRUARY 21, 1932.

HIS EXCELLENCY HERBERT HOOVER
PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ON THIS SOLEMN DAY WHEN THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES ARE CELEBRATING THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THEIR FIRST PRESIDENT AND GREAT CITIZEN GEORGE WASHINGTON I BEG YOU TO ACCEPT THE MOST SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF FINLAND.

P. E. SVINHUFVUD,
PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC OF FINLAND.

On the afternoon of February 22, at the American legation, the American Minister, Mr. Edward E. Brodie, tendered a reception in honor of the occasion. Attending this function were the President of the Republic of Finland and Madame Svinhufvud, cabinet members and their wives, members of the diplomatic corps, prominent Finns of all ranks of society and representatives of the American colony in Helsingfors.

It is interesting to note the comments of the Finnish newspapers as of February 22. They show conclusively the respect and admiration in which the name of George Washington is held in that Republic.

One long editorial ends as follows:

The result of his work is the great Republic, the United States of America, with which Finland has so many friendly ties.

Another newspaper said:

By the force of his personality he held together the band of volunteers, and by his discipline, bravery, and love of liberty instilled into his men a burning desire for victory which, even after years of defeats, still smoldered in the breasts of all his soldiers.

A third newspaper commented:

George Washington was great as a soldier, as a statesman,

and as a man. He was pure and noble by nature. The American nation has hailed him as being "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

A fourth newspaper, speaking of Washington's achievements after the Revolutionary War made the following statement:

George Washington had led the army to victory and now he was to strengthen the union, reconcile parties, shape the administration, and inspire in his countrymen confidence in the new social order. We know that he succeeded in his task. At the close of his first term he was re-elected, but when the people wanted to elect him for a third term he refused to be a candidate, retiring to his estate at Mount Vernon.

GREECE

GREECE, with its classic background of history, literature, religion and mythology, on whose tablets are graven hero-names of the ages, recognizing in George Washington a character worthy of a place with the figures of Hellenic herolore, gave expression to its high regard for the Great American during the Bicentennial. The President of the Hellenic Republic, His Excellency Alexandre Zaimis, sent the following greetings to the President of the United States on the opening day of the Washington celebration:

ATHENS, FEBRUARY 22, 1932.

HIS EXCELLENCY
MR. HERBERT HOOVER
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE BIRTH OF WASHINGTON, I BEG YOUR EXCELLENCY TO ACCEPT THE SINCERE GOOD WISHES OF THE HELLENIC PEOPLE AND MYSELF FOR THE HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY BOTH OF YOUR EXCELLENCY AND OF THE NOBLE AMERICAN NATION.

(SIGNED) ALEXANDRE ZAIMIS,
PRESIDENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC.

His Excellency, Themistocles Sofoulis, President of the Hellenic Chamber, sent the felicitations of the legislative body of Greece to the same branch of the Government of the United States on the occasion of the inauguration of the Bicentennial year. This message, which was laid before the House of Representatives by the Speaker, follows:

ATHENS, FEBRUARY 22, 1932.

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE BIRTH OF WASHINGTON, THE GREAT AMERICAN LIBERATOR, I BEG

YOU TO BE THE INTERPRETER TO THE CONGRESS AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE RESPECTFUL ADMIRATION FELT BY THE HELLENIC CHAMBER FOR HIS NOBLE MEMORY. WE CAN NOT FORGET THAT THIS ILLUSTRIOUS CHAMPION OF INDEPENDENCE CLOSED HIS CAREER WHILE DESIRING FOR HIS PEOPLE CONCORD AND PEACE TOWARDS WHICH ALSO OUR BEST WISHES FOR ALL HUMANITY, WHOSE HAPPINESS IS INSEPARABLE FROM THE PROSPERITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, ARE ALSO DIRECTED AT THE PRESENT TIME.

(SIGNED) SOFOULIS, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER.

CEREMONIES IN ATHENS AND SALONIKI

The Bicentennial received its greatest ovations in Greece in the ancient cities of Athens and Saloniki, where it was celebrated in the form of receptions, colonial balls, speech-making at public gatherings, Thanksgiving Day dinners, and addresses before educational institutions.

On February 22, 1932, at the Hotel Angleterre in Athens the Athens Post of the American Legion staged a gala reception and ball which, according to Hon. Lester Maynard, American Consul General, were attended by American and foreign officials as well as leading Greek officials, their families and the local American colony. The decorations, music and programs reflected the Bicentennial motif.

During the afternoon Prof. Samuel Elliott Basset, Professor of Greek at the University of Vermont, was invited by the American Legion to give a lecture on the life of Washington in the hall of the Greek Archeological Society. The students of Athens College and the American college for Girls learned special patriotic songs for the occasion and attended in a body. From THE ATHENS TIMES, an English language newspaper published in the capi-

tal city, the address of Professor Basset is quoted as follows:

In addressing the American Legion of Athens I am moved to say: "Fellow Americans and Fellow Greeks"—"Fellow Greeks" because many years ago in many parts of this land I broke bread with the Greeks. I learned to know at first hand that human virtue of hospitality for which Hellenes have always been famous.

Homer frequently illustrates that virtue. Pericles in his Funeral Oration says that Athens, the Hellas of Hellas, differed from other nations because "we unhesitatingly benefit others, not from any consideration of profit, but because of the nobility of the act."

More than two thousand years later the modern Hellenes gave signal proof that the words of Pericles were no exaggeration; when, within the last decade, although their land was crowded with newcomers of their own race, they nevertheless threw open their doors to thousands of needy aliens, "not from any consideration of profit, but because of the nobility of the act."

This disinterested consideration for the stranger, a virtue typically Hellenic, if it could become worldwide, would help to smooth out many an international difficulty and would certainly increase the friendship between nations. For the individual who has once shared the hospitality of the Greeks, as I did thirty years ago, always thereafter feels an intimate fellowship with every Greek.

There is another peculiarly Greek virtue—which likewise might be cultivated by all nations with profit to the world—that prompts me to say "Fellow Americans."

This is the capacity for a certain other nationalism, or at least a binationalism. I mean the ability to extend the love of country so that it includes more than one nation, and at the same time to deepen the loyalty of both nations.

The ancient Hellene when he settled in a distant colony

could be loyal to the land of his adoption without forsaking his allegiance to his mother city.

So his modern descendant who becomes an American citizen maintains his pride in Greece and his loyalty to her religion, her language and her national interests, and at the same time proves himself a loyal American.

The Greeks in America alone of the newer American citizens have a strong and flourishing organization whose two-fold aim is to strengthen their allegiance to Hellas and to increase their effectiveness as American citizens, and their loyalty to America.

There is no more convincing evidence of this loyalty than the record as American soldiers of men like you gentlemen of the Athens Post of the American Legion, and the fact that your Post is the largest in the American Legion outside of America.

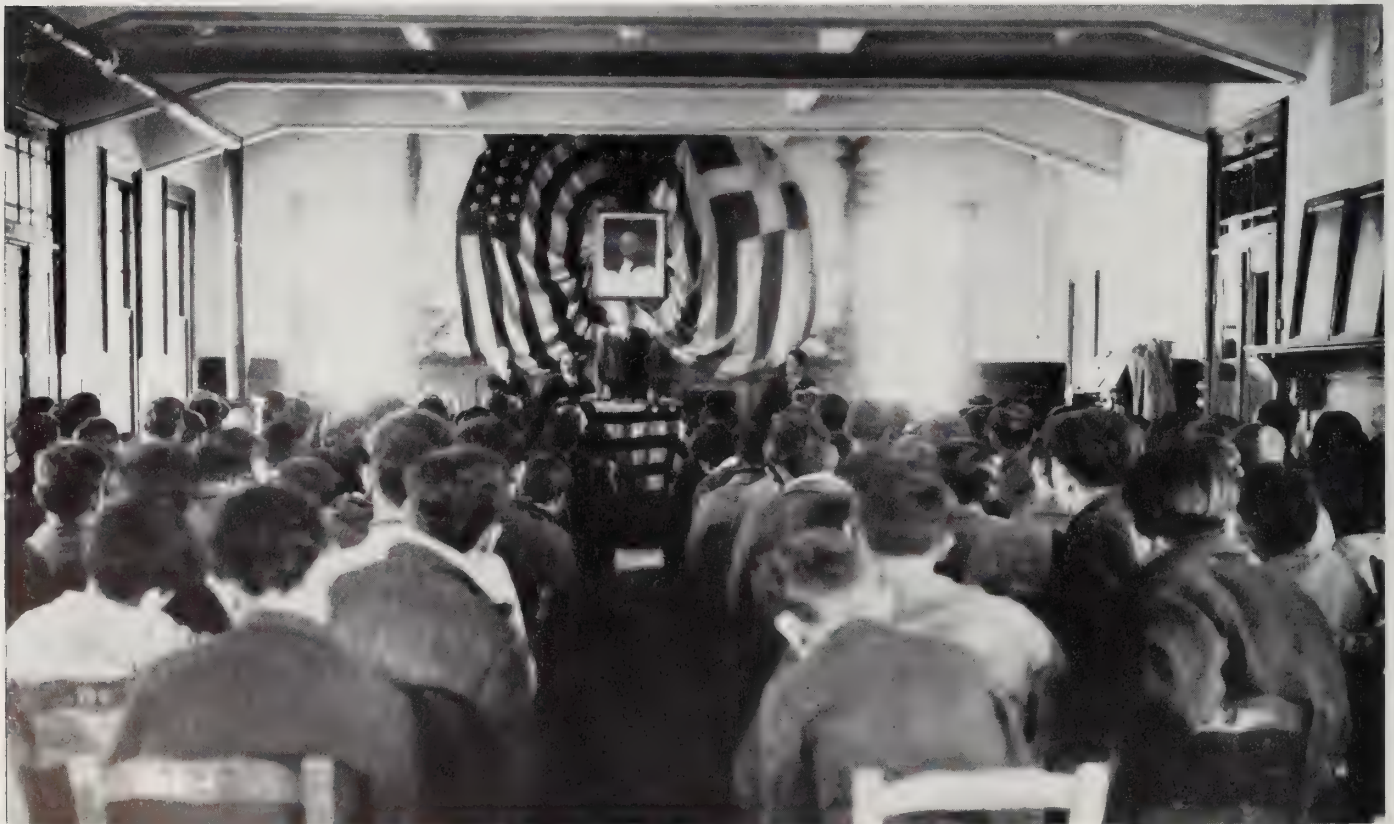
As members of the American Legion you rightly honor today the memory of the First Commander-in-Chief of the American army.

But this commemorative gathering which you have assembled, because it is held at a time when men all over the world are looking with grave anxiety towards the immediate future of human civilization and because this occasion is celebrated by Greeks and Americans in this city of Athens has an international and deeply human significance.

Today marks the two hundredth and therefore notable anniversary not of any particular achievement of George Washington as General or President, but of his birth. We are gathered to pay honor to George Washington as a *man* and as a *great man*.

Among the great men of history there have been prophets, men with a more human vision of a better future for mankind.

Washington was not a prophet. There have also been men of genius, who have revealed some unusual capacity in art or



GEORGE WASHINGTON CELEBRATION AT THE AMERICAN FARM SCHOOL, SALONICA, GREECE.
MR. CHARLES PISAR, AMERICAN CONSUL, IS ADDRESSING THE GATHERING IN THE ALBERT BOYDEN MEMORIAL ASSEMBLY ROOM.

science or invention, as generals or statesmen, so far beyond the experience of mankind that it seemed superhuman.

By the verdict of history, Washington was not one of these. Yet, although he was neither a genius nor a prophet he holds a firm place among the men of all time and he does this by reason of his qualities as a man.

Few human beings lack these qualities utterly, but in Washington they reached heroic proportions. It was by his heroic human qualities and not by prophetic vision or by the gift of genius that Washington made possible the establishment of the American nation, and by the same qualities that he made an indelible impression upon the government of that nation during the formative years of its infancy.

A nation is often measured by its material success. Men forget how much of that success may have been due to external considerations; to its geographical position and the lavish gifts of nature and of fortune. The growth of the United States of America from a weak and obscure State to a great world power is, of course, a notable achievement. But the fact that since its beginning, more than one hundred and fifty years ago, it has continued under the same free government, with no Dictator for the briefest period and with no other even temporary abrogation of the chief principles of its Constitution, is of greater significance for human progress.

Where in history has democracy shown an equal stability? And nothing can be more fitting than that in Athens, where all around us are monuments of the world's first great democracy of two thousand years ago, we should pay honor to the father of the most permanent experiment in modern democracy.

It is most appropriate that in Athens, which through Socrates first taught the world the supreme importance of developing the highest qualities of the *man*, we should pay tribute to the memory of Washington, who contributed to the permanence of free government by reason of his human qualities.

Washington was a man, even as you and I, but, unlike us, he was a man of heroic size. Homer would have said of him "surpassing the men of today."

He was a man writ large in letters of gold. He had the qualities of other men of his class, who were Virginian gentlemen, but their qualities in him reached heroic proportions. They were "Homeric"; like those which flourished in the time of which Homer sings, in that springtime of the human race, when life was deeply and strongly lived in all its joys and sorrows and in all its responsibilities and obligations.

Like Homer's heroes, Washington enjoyed the good things of life, "the dance and the song, which are the garnishments of the feast." As any Homeric prince he found enjoyment in overseeing his country estate, its broad acres with its cattle and its tilled fields.

His temper would sometimes blaze forth like the wrath of Achilles, but unlike Achilles, after the brief outburst, Washington cherished no grudge.

His laughter was Homeric, boisterous with the joy of living, and like Homer's heroes, he was not ashamed of tears. When he bade farewell to his officers at the close of the war he threw his arms around their necks and kissed them, with tears of emotion; and when he delivered his farewell address to Congress we are told that his eyes were wet.

So he was loved as few men of history. Because of the heroic proportions of his lovable qualities as a *man* he was "first in the hearts of his countrymen."

But Washington revealed in still grander proportions and this is the secret of his greatness—a more positive, more effective, more irresistible, human quality, which alone meets every test in a great crisis. There has never been any doubt what this quality was. In 1770, before Washington had shown any sign of greatness, a contemporary wrote of him "he is a young man of extraordinary and exalted character."

More than a century and a half later, in a book published last year, a noted American historian sums up the verdict of history in these words:

"When we think of Washington it is not as a general, nor as an executive or diplomat; we think of the man who by sheer force of character held a divided and disorganized army together until victory was achieved, and who after peace was won, still held his disunited countrymen by their love and respect and admiration for himself until a nation was welded into enduring strength and unity."

"Sheer force of character" was the secret of Washington's greatness.

Fifty years ago every American child knew by heart the story of Washington and the cherry tree: how as a small boy, possessed of his first hatchet, he cut down his father's favorite cherry tree, and when his father questioned him about it, he admitted that he cut it down, because, as he said, "I can not tell a lie."

The cold light of historical criticism has relegated this story to the realm of myth. Yet this myth of Washington and the cherry tree is in the highest sense true.

"The highest and noblest thing that history can be," says Gilbert Chesterton, "is a good story, for this appeals to the heart of all generations and prints indelibly a great lesson of the past."

The story of the cherry tree pictures concretely, vividly and unforgetably the historical truth that sheer force of character, that is, a serious recognition of the deeper responsibilities of life and of the basic principles of right living, and an unswerving loyalty to both, is the human quality which is essential in the effective life, especially in its crises, great or small, for it is like a rock that can not be shaken by any storm of adversity.

In the dark days of Valley Forge, when the Continental army was reduced to a few thousand half-naked, half-starved soldiers, when the Confederacy was all but bankrupt in finances and—what was worse—in morale, America still had a sufficient asset in the sheer force of character of George Washington.

For the serious recognition and the loyal acceptance of the deeper responsibilities of life makes a man an effective optimist.

He has no room in his heart nor time to spare for Fear, the Black Mother of Helplessness.

And the fearlessness and confidence of the leader awakens in his followers a responsive confidence, that we call morale, that makes men all but invincible.

It was by this his sheer force of character that Washington laid the enduring foundations of American democracy; it was this which gave his life historical significance and made it a lasting possession of humanity, and it is this that lends to this two hundredth anniversary of his birth a timely and an international significance.

The present world crisis has arisen not unnaturally after a century in which human progress has been too largely one-sided.

The improvement of the conditions and means of living has outstripped the progressive development of the principles of living.

There has been a time-lag in the development of the highest human qualities.

The world has forgotten the immortal words of Socrates, uttered in the ancient Agora yonder, in the very building whose foundations came to light last year: "Concern yourselves not first of all nor so earnestly for the things of man as for the man himself that he may be as excellent as possible."

The world has been so much interested in producing wealth that it has not had much time to give to producing character. In prosperity this lack of an even balance between the things of the man and the man himself is less noticed, but in a

crisis like the present the need of men, like Washington, is apparent.

The world today is rich in resources, in the materials of prosperity; the only shortage is in morale and in leaders of strong character, confident themselves and trusted by their countrymen.

Instead of morale we have fear, whose daughter is helplessness; instead of strong leaders ready to act, and backed by united nations, there are too many who hesitate and seem uncertain what their countrymen expect them to do.

Suppose there were today in every nation—as fortunately there are in some nations—one man who like Washington because of his lovable human qualities, and above all by his sheer force of character, could unite and inspire with confidence the people of his own nation, and the other nations.

There would be a speedy solution of the world's present difficulties. And only such men can save civilization in crises that are likely to occur from time to time hereafter.

We are apt to think that just ahead, somewhere beyond the first bend in the road, lies the millennium, a prosperity free from depressions, a world without crises.

But the conditions of our mortality are such that while humanity may rise to unknown heights, its ascent is continually marked by critical periods of danger, when civilization can be kept from a fall only by heroic human qualities, especially by sheer force of character and personality like that of Washington. Herein lies the deep human significance of this two hundredth anniversary of his birth.

A few months ago there came to light an American newspaper of January 4, 1800, containing a full account of the funeral of Washington, which had been held shortly before.

The account concluded with these words:

"The sun was now setting. Alas the sun of glory was set forever. No!—the name of Washington, the most illustrious and beloved personage which America has produced, will triumph over death. The unclouded brightness of his glory will illuminate the future ages."

This prophecy, stripped of its rhetoric, has been fulfilled, as a thousand commemorative gatherings like this give evidence today.

But homage of the lips, and mere passive recognition of Washington's greatness is doing but half-hearted honor to his memory. The ancient Hellenes of the Age of Pericles paid a more sincere tribute to the great men of their heroic past by imitating and emulating them.

The greatness of our present age is largely due to our use of the physical power which past ages have stored up in the earth for us.

We are fools if we fail to make an equal use of the power of the human spirit, developed by the heroic great of all time, of whom Washington was one.

The obligation which rests upon us and upon all the millions who remember Washington today is to see that his heroic qualities are indispensable in our present civilization, that we give them preference in the exercise of our franchise, and that we do what we can to focus the attention of education and of all agencies for moulding public opinion in the need for developing a serious recognition and a loyal acceptance of the deeper responsibilities of life, what we call force of character.

Then we shall be profiting by the lesson of history; we shall be doing what we can to avoid a further one-sided progress of humanity, and we shall be paying the most profound and effective tribute to the undying fame of Washington.

JULY 4 IN ATHENS

On Independence Day, July 4, 1932, the entire American colony in Athens and many of their

Athenian friends convened at the Greek Archeological Society's hall to pay honor to George Washington. In the principal address Hon. Edwin A. Plitt, American Consul in Athens, reminded his listeners that Washington had only a solemn faith in the future when he and his compatriots were struggling to establish a new nation, while Americans of today have a rich and traditional past on which to found all efforts for world recovery. The full text of Consul Plitt's address reads as follows:

I believe that patriotism should be the keynote of any address delivered during an Independence Day celebration. Much of the significance of the meaning of the word seems, however, to have been lost in these days of world-wide depression and increasing belief in internationalism to cure the ills that seem to be besetting us humans in every field of endeavor. Therefore, the fact that so many of us have braved the discomfort of a rather warm afternoon and gathered here to celebrate an event which is the most important milestone in the development of our United States, is proof that as far as we are concerned patriotism is still a live issue with us. And being so far from home, makes our appreciation of it but the keener. For it is not our daily contact with other nationalities that makes us think more of our own? Subconsciously we are forever comparing our ways with those of the people around us, and the mere fact that another carries the same kind of passport as ourselves forms a powerful bond of unity in the knowledge of which we can gather added strength to accomplish the various tasks that have been assigned to us to carry on overseas.

I sometimes wonder, however, whether we actually make the best use of this bond of national sympathy and mutual ideals, for I fear that today there may be few of us, no matter whether we happen to meet on Broadway or Stadium Street, whose conversation does not sooner or later turn toward the subject of these hard times. And this indicates neither an optimistic nor patriotic outlook upon life. True patriotism is more than periodical flag waving, and should not be something which is reserved only for those days which happen to be indicated in red on the calendar, but should be with us throughout the year. Fortunately, it is with a great many, and it is to those in every country regardless of whether its emblem is white and blue, or red, white and blue, that whatever progress has been achieved by them, that appreciation is due.

But no progress is possible without faith in the future. Therefore, patriotism and optimism must go hand in hand. Pessimism never extended frontiers, neither did it build railroads, ships, airplanes, nor the great cities and industries that we have today. It is true, the world is passing through a temporary period of difficulties that has made so many look upon the future with apprehension. But is it not possible that we advanced a bit too fast in the last twenty years, and we must now mark time for awhile in order that we may the better accommodate ourselves with the natural rhythm of a more normal progress? Perhaps as yet unrealized by us, we may be on the threshold of a new and greater period of material and spiritual evolution, the benefits of which may be beyond our present limited comprehension, and we should be grateful to be able to be a part thereof. With this in mind, let us compare our position then with another period of long ago, but of particular significance to us.

When the first Americans wrested a few stony acres from the wilderness they had only their faith in the future to help them along. George Washington, whose bicentennial is being celebrated throughout the world this year, wherever Ameri-

cans are gathered together, had only his own optimism and patriotic faith of his supporters to help him mould thirteen poor little colonies into the semblance of a political unit, which but few outside of its own boundaries at the time believed could successfully stand up against a powerful European nation.

But it did, and so well, that we are here to celebrate the achievement today. And what has happened since? In less than a half a century later, this small strip along the Atlantic seaboard, brought into political unity by Washington, expanded across a territory larger than Europe, and made the broad Pacific its western boundary. And since then, its people—that is, those whom you and I represent here today—developed this vast empire to such an extent that it became the magnet that for over a hundred years attracted all citizens of the world who became dissatisfied with the limitations of the places of their birth. And still they come, clamoring in thousands to be let into its gates, convinced that no matter what ills are besetting the rest of the world, America's future does not lie behind her. Of such achievement it is our patriotic privilege to be rightfully proud.

Some of our history, like that of other great nations as well, has had to do with wars. But patriotism is not reserved only for such periods of national stress. It serves in times of peace as well. It calls for the same amount of personal sacrifices and optimism as to the outcome of our endeavors—only the drama of the battlefield is lacking. Many of us here today, have seen the latter with our own eyes, and we know from such dire experience that perseverance was required to overcome the hardships we then faced, and this same patriotism and unity of purpose will once again help us and the rest of the world to a brighter future. But to achieve it we must not only have the same faith in the outcome as we had fourteen years ago, but we must work as well, and shift the callous from the spinal terminal to the palm, as someone has so aptly expressed it. No matter what form our patriotism takes, so far as our own problems are concerned, the potentialities of America are so great, such problems may be looked upon as only incidental in the forward march of a great people.

In the first century and a half of its existence the United States became the richest nation of the world, with its full development still lying hidden in the centuries to come. Washington and his time had only their faith in the future to help them and carry on their task; we have that same faith, but in addition thereto the assurance of achievement as reflected in our history; and the exercising of the same manner of straight thinking, common sense, and kindness, that distinguished the early Americans, enabling them to overcome all obstacles, and which qualities have through the years become a national characteristic, will once more carry us over the top in this great economic struggle of the world.

As I have said, we can rightfully be proud in having a share in this, and for those of us who are living in a foreign land that has so warmly welcomed us to its hospitable shores, and are looked upon by our Greek friends as representative Americans, there is an exceptional opportunity to demonstrate this national trait at the present time, which will not only add honor to us individually, but become a patriotic service to that great commonwealth so far away, which is your and my United States.

The concluding Bicentennial observance in Athens was held on Thanksgiving Day, when the American Legion, Athens Post, again was responsible for the staging of a Washington dinner and dance. Consul Lester Maynard presided and the affair was attended by American and Greek Gov-

ernmental officials and members of the American colony of Athens.

PROGRAM IN SALONIKI

In Saloniki, known in the days of Paul the Apostle as Thessalonica and now famous for its archeological wonders and Byzantine architecture, the name of George Washington was given significant honor. On Sunday evening, February 21, 1932, a public Washington service was held at the Anatolia College. The principal feature of this occasion was the address of Hon. Charles J. Pisar, American Consul at Saloniki, in which the major events of the life of the First President of the United States were developed. Mr. Pisar repeated his address the following morning before the student body and guests of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute. At the latter school Mr. Pisar's address was preceded by the remarks of Mr. C. L. House and an address delivered in Greek by Mr. Costa Zannas, one of the Grecian members of the Board of Trustees of the school, on the subject of George Washington, emphasizing particularly his life as an agriculturist. During the afternoon an athletic program took place and in the evening a Greek translation of Mr. Pisar's address was read before a native audience and several of the students related instances in the life of Washington. Mr. Pisar's address follows:

Tomorrow, February 22, there will be celebrated in the United States, and in all other countries wherever Americans may foregather, the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, who is associated in the minds of all Americans with the eulogy declaring him to have been "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

As a soldier and statesman Washington stands forth as the outstanding international as well as national figure of his time. But it was his great character which inspired men, not only those who were his contemporaries but those who have followed since. His fearlessness, honesty and unselfishness, sound judgment and unflagging determination, together with an unlimited ambition for his country, enabled him to achieve victory for the cause of independence almost single-handed, and organize the colonies into the Republic of the United States in spite of the most discouraging difficulties and obstacles which ever beset a man.

Before I go on further with this review of the life of Washington let me tell you something of the colonization of North America and of the conditions that existed before and at the time when Washington appeared upon the scene.

In the sixteenth century numerous attempts were made by the French, Spaniards and the English to colonize North America but it was not until the beginning of the seventeenth century that the English efforts met with success. In 1606 the Virginia Company was chartered in England. At that time the name of Virginia was used to designate the whole of the territory which was claimed by England. The mem-

bers of this company were divided into two principal groups, those who resided in or near London, and those who lived in southwestern England in the vicinity of Plymouth. To the Londoners the King gave the right to colonize the territory between Cape Fear and the Potomac River, and the Plymouth men he gave a similar right to plant colonies north of the Hudson River. The first expeditions sent out by these companies were not successful due largely to the fact that its members were imbued with the idea of finding gold and returning to England instead of building homes and remaining as permanent settlers. They found the country inhospitable, the winter climate in the north was severe, and the Indians unfriendly. Their numbers soon became decimated, and those who survived returned to England. These failures, however, did not deter others from seeking their fortunes in the new land. New companies were formed which profited by the experience of the former enterprises, were more successful and soon numerous colonies sprang up along the entire Atlantic seaboard from Massachusetts to Georgia.

Although the first settlers came to America principally for economic reasons, many of those who came later sought asylum in the new world where they could worship God according to the dictates of their conscience. Among the first of these people were the Pilgrims or nonconformists whom King James determined to make conform to the established Church or drive them out of England. This group was followed by the Massachusetts Bay Company which was eminently prosperous. Subsequently other groups came to America to seek religious freedom, headed by Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson. A group of Catholics founded a colony in Maryland under Lord Baltimore, while the Society of Friends or Quakers, under the able leadership of William Penn, settled in Pennsylvania. Following the discovery of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson, a sturdy colony was founded by the Dutch at what is now New York City, while the Swedes, whose King, Gustavus Adolphus, also had a colonial aspiration, settled in southern Delaware.

All these settlers made their home in the narrow strip of land between the Atlantic seaboard and the Appalachian Mountains which is nowhere more than 250 miles wide. It was a wild and thickly wooded region which required hard work before it could be cleared and made productive. In most parts the Indians were unfriendly and distrustful of the newcomers. In the northern colonies the people engaged in shipbuilding and trading; those in the middle colonies engaged in trade, while in the south they became large land owners and planters.

During the 125 years which passed between the founding of the first permanent English colonies in North America and the birth of Washington the colonization of America was attended by many difficulties, struggles, quarrels and dissensions among the colonies and the companies, and between the colonists and their royal governors. Political and religious quarrels took place in some of the colonies and in several instances whole factions broke away from the parent colonies to settle elsewhere. Notwithstanding all these, the colonies continued to grow, new settlers came from Europe, so that by 1732, the year of Washington's birth, 600,000 people had settled in the new world. It was not, however, until shortly before Washington's birth that any serious attempt had been made by the settlers to venture into the frontier wilderness beyond the Allegheny Mountains in which movement Washington was later prominently identified.

In 1656, John Washington, then 20 years of age, the son of a preacher in a small English village, and the great-grandfather of George Washington, came to Virginia. He was later joined by his brother, Lawrence, who had been previously in America, in permanent residence on a rich tract of land between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers. It was an uninhabited region, except for the Indians. Both the Wash-

ington brothers were prudent men and readily accumulated estates in Virginia where they prospered shrewdly with the rest.

John Washington became a notable figure in the Virginia Colony and took considerable interest in its government. He took care to raise his children in a way to prosper at the very first. Seventy-six years later the Washingtons were still to be found on the land settled by him. They had become thorough Virginians and closely identified with the life of the new country.

Augustine Washington, the grandson of John, and the father of George, in his turn inherited most of the family estates, in addition to which he acquired other property. He also had interests in an iron mine, and on the whole was very comfortably situated. By a first marriage he had two sons, Lawrence and Augustine. George was the eldest son by a second marriage. His father had every means to give him as good a schooling as could be had at that time, but he died when George was 11 years of age, and in his will he provided for him only the portion of a younger son. As Virginia custom dictated, the bulk of the estate went to Lawrence, the eldest son. Augustine, the second son, received most of the property in Westmoreland County. George, who had been left to the guardianship of his young mother, shared with the four younger children the residue of the estate. He was to inherit his father's farm on the Rappahannock River, when he became of age, but for the rest he had to look out for himself. His father and two older brothers had been to England to get their schooling and preparation for life, but George could only hope to get such elementary and practical education as was to be had in Virginia at that time. He might have grown up with very little education but he had an eager mind and strong will which led him to acquire learning despite the lack of advantages.

His formal schooling ended at the age of 13. Even at that age he showed considerable business instinct and gave much time to preparing himself to become a practical business man. Washington was undoubtedly in every sense of the word a self-made man. When his regular instruction ended, his education began, and through all his later years he was constantly absorbing knowledge from contact with men, from an extensive library which he had accumulated, and from a wide correspondence. One of the most recent foreign biographers of Washington said: "At 16 he did not evince the same brilliant ingenuity shown by Benjamin Franklin at the same age nor were his the divine gifts of Voltaire, that favorite of the most refined society which ever existed. Even so, he was neither a fool nor a bumpkin; the character and precision of mind were apparent from the days of his earliest training. If he was not quick to seize an idea, if dreams came seldom into the province of his imagination, if he was practically unable to define or to express his feelings, at least from an early age he was able to recognize and appreciate things as they were. Indeed, upon this, his entire life and all his actions were hinged so rigidly and exactly that he inspired sympathy in everyone he met. The young Franklin, the young Voltaire, the young Rousseau were uprooted; the young Washington was solidly rooted in the soil he loved and which suited him. In his peregrinations as a boy from one Virginia manor to another he learned more than Latin, French, and fencing. He learned to know his country, its climate, its seasons, its yield, the disposition of its inhabitants, the character of its notables, the value of its negroes; in fact the import of every cloud on its horizon."

When sixteen years of age Washington became a surveyor and for four years earned a living and much experience in that calling. Through his brother Lawrence, who was the owner of Mount Vernon, and other wealthy land owners, he obtained many important commissions, and was thrown into contact with the leading people of the colony. His first

surveying commission which he undertook for Lord Fairfax, who had been granted extensive land rights in the Shenandoah Valley, which was then still unknown and unsettled, was carried out with such capability and despatch that although he was self-taught, he was recommended and appointed the first official surveyor for Culpeper County. He soon became an expert on the country beyond the Allegheny Mountains.

In 1751, when his brother, Lawrence, died, he found himself named as executor of his will, and subsequently by its provisions inherited the estate of Mount Vernon.

It was at this time that the French who had come down from Canada were laying claim to the rich Ohio Valley west of the Alleghenies. They had driven out the early English colonists who had settled where Pittsburgh now stands and had built a fort. The English would not tolerate the encroachments of the French into their territory. Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia had instructions to settle the Ohio Valley and to provide the settlers with the necessary protection through the construction of a series of forts down the Ohio River. Knowing Washington for his knowledge of the country, his experience as a woodsman and a hardy traveller, Governor Dinwiddie chose him, although only 21 years of age, as his messenger to the French Commander in north-western Pennsylvania to warn him of England's claim to the Ohio Valley and to demand his withdrawal. Washington accomplished the 250-mile journey without a mishap, winning the confidence of the Indians he met on his way. The French, however, were determined to stay. Washington learned what their intentions were, and the report which he prepared for Governor Dinwiddie was considered of enough importance to be sent from London to all the European capitals by way of justifying Great Britain in making war upon France.

For the next twenty years Washington was identified with one expedition or another into the territory beyond the Alleghenies, either under commission from the Governor of Virginia or on behalf of himself or his friends. He led a force of Virginia Militia against the French, accompanied General Braddock as a personal aide in a campaign against the French at Fort Duquesne, built numerous roads, and a series of forts in the Shenandoah Valley to protect the settlers against the increasing raids of the Indians who were growing restive under the advance of the white settlers.

During all this time Washington continued to give close attention to his estates. He was an expert farmer. He was one of the first farmers in Virginia to resort to scientific fertilization and the rotation of crops, and kept extensive records of his experiments. His estate was managed in a businesslike manner. He kept a very careful set of account books for it, as he did for his other enterprises. Overseers made weekly reports showing just how each laborer was employed and what crops had been planted or gathered. While he was absent reports were made to him and he replied in long letters of instruction. He overlooked no detail in carrying on his farm according to the practice of the day. He also successfully managed the estates which had been left to his step-children.

In addition to his interest in farming, Washington was also associated in many business enterprises which included drainage and lumber operations in the Dismal Swamp of Virginia. He was interested in several real estate and transportation companies. When his brother Lawrence was still alive he became interested with him in the Ohio Company, which had a grant of 500,000 acres of land on the east side of the Ohio River. Later on he conceived a plan for an Atlantic-Mississippi waterway and navigation between Lake Erie and the Ohio River by a series of canals. Even after the Revolutionary War, Washington's pioneering interest did not abate, and he made an extensive expedition into the wilderness on behalf of the Potomac Company, of which he was the head,

to look into the possibility of opening navigation through to the West.

During all this time the colonies were prospering and a lucrative trade was being developed not only with England but with the West Indies, France and other countries. England felt, however, that she was not getting a full share of this trade, and a series of Navigation Acts were imposed upon the colonists prohibiting them to trade with any other country but England. No manufacturing was permitted in the colonies, which were required to sell all their raw materials to England and purchase from the mother country their requirements of manufactured goods. English manufacturers were not permitted to export looms and other industrial equipment to the colonies.

In 1763, England having concluded a rather costly war with France, and not wishing to make any further experiments in illegal taxation at home, turned to the colonies as a source of revenue. Under the pretext of protecting the colonists against the French and the Indians, but really to obtain provision for their maintenance, England sent 10,000 troops to be quartered among the colonists at their expense. A series of stamp and import taxes were imposed upon the colonists, all of which were stoutly resisted on the plea that the Crown had no authority to impose taxation to which the colonists had not given their consent. No taxation without representation became the slogan of the day.

In addition to a tax on tea, the sole right for the importation of tea into the colonies was given by the British Parliament to the East India Company. The colonies resolved to refuse and boycott this tea. When the exporters at Boston attempted to land this tea a number of colonists, disguised as Indians, boarded the three ships then in the harbor and threw the tea overboard. To punish the colonists, the harbor of Boston was closed to trade, and other repressive measures were adopted. In order to carry out these measures British troops were concentrated at Boston under General Gage. The colonists took counter measures. They met at Philadelphia and drew up a Bill of Rights in which they defined their attitude. Two of the American leaders, John Hancock and Samuel Adams, had been marked down by the British Government for arrest on a charge of treason. They were known to be in Lexington, about 11 miles from Boston, and on April 18, 1775, Gage sent his forces for their arrest and to seize certain stores which had been accumulated by the colonists at Concord. His movements were observed, the colonists were forewarned, and when the British arrived at Lexington they were confronted by a company of militia, upon whom they opened fire. They next continued to Concord, where they found that the stores had been removed. The firing at Lexington brought out new levies of armed colonists from all directions. A skirmish occurred at Concord. The British then retreated to Charleston, to where they were pursued by the colonists until they were within the protection of their warships in Boston Harbor. Instead of returning to their homes, the colonists decided to lay siege to Boston.

The war having now begun, the need for a strong commander to lead the colonial forces became evident. In view of his character, training and expression, it was only natural for the Second Continental Congress to select Washington for the task.

He assumed direction at the military operations on July 3, 1775, and at once found that he had a most disheartening task before him. His army, based on short terms of enlistment, constantly changed in number and personnel; he had no heavy guns suited to siege operations, and for weeks at a time had no powder save what the men had in their pouches. Washington was obliged to present a bold front to the enemy but was unable to undertake any active movement or to explain the reasons for his inaction. In the winter of 1775-1776 heavy guns, which had been captured in the previous

spring at Ticonderoga and Crown Point by men from Western New England, were drawn over the snow to his lines, and the capture of a British vessel provided the necessary powder. Now, at last, Washington was able to assume the offensive. In March, 1776, he seized Dorchester Heights, overlooking Boston, which no longer became tenable to the British, who evacuated the town and left the harbor.

When the American colonies at first undertook to resist the British troops which had been sent out to enforce the unjust laws and taxes which had been imposed upon them, there were many people, including Washington, who had no intention of breaking away from the mother country and setting up an independent nation. Most of them were content to remain under British rule but sought greater freedom and a more liberal policy on the part of the British rulers. As the war progressed and the colonies realized that they could expect no change in the attitude of England, the desire for independence grew. In 1776, Washington wrote: "When I took command of the army, I abhorred the idea of independence; now I am convinced that nothing else will save us." On July 4, 1776, the colonies declared themselves a free and independent nation and from then on the war was prosecuted with the purpose of making that independence in fact as well as in name.

The conditions that Washington found when he assumed command of the Colonial troops repeated themselves throughout the early part of the war, which dragged on for eight years. From the outset there was always great difficulty in securing the requisite number of soldiers and in keeping up a disciplined force. The people were usually ready to turn out for a few weeks, but enlistments for a term of years were hard to obtain. In the latter part of 1776 Washington was able to persuade Congress to authorize the formation of a permanent force. Many obstacles were encountered in organizing this force, but the soldier when drilled became a splendid force, able to encounter successfully their own number of veterans of the opposite side. Now that the forces had been organized, Congress still failed to provide the troops with adequate clothing and food, and sometimes failed to pay them for months. The army underwent terrible sufferings during the cold winters, and particularly at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777, when the men were without blankets and food, and at one time nearly 3,000 were unfit for duty for want of shoes and clothing. Washington wrote of his troops at that time: "Naked and starving as they are, we cannot enough admire the incomparable patience and fidelity of the soldiery. . . ."

Throughout all this time Washington fought hard for his troops, but Congress was without funds, and little could be done in the early years of the struggles until, with the defeat of the British in the north, the success of the cause of the Colonists was assured and help came from abroad. In addition to the difficulties Washington had in keeping his army together, there were many disaffected officers and suspicious members of Congress who were trying to disparage everything he did, and to displace him in his command. A weaker man might have succumbed to the intrigues which were carried on against him, but his character, determination and patriotic devotion to the cause carried him on to complete the task he had undertaken.

His great abilities as a soldier were manifest throughout the war. His generalship extending over a series of years from the siege of Boston to the fall of Yorktown, we are told, is unrivaled in the history of warfare. When Lord Cornwallis surrendered to him after the battle of Yorktown he expressed his admiration for the skill with which Washington had conducted the campaign all the way from New York, adding that his "achievements in New Jersey were such that nothing could surpass them."

The United States were now independent, but the problems

which confronted them were as difficult as the securing of their independence had been. The war had failed to unite them into one nation. No one realized this more than Washington. He sent a circular letter to the state Governors in which he expressed his fears in language which showed what a statesmanlike view he had of the situation. He wrote: "It is yet to be decided whether the revolution must ultimately be considered a blessing or a curse. . . . This is the moment for the Americans to establish or ruin their character forever. . . . There should be lodged somewhere a supreme power to regulate and govern the general concerns of the confederated republic, without which the Union cannot be of long duration."

For the next four years, although Washington turned to his estates and other private business and the opening of the country beyond the Alleghenies, he continued to give much attention to the future organization of the thirteen colonies into a compact nation, and in 1787 presided over the convention which drafted the Constitution of the United States.

When the Constitution was at last adopted by the thirteen states and the new republic was ready to embark on its course it was at this time that the whole country again turned to Washington as the most experienced and ablest man, and unanimously elected him President. For eight years he continued to guide the helm of state, and during that period no important national question arose which did not receive his personal attention and decision. He laid down the principles of such vital questions as public revenue, public debt, and civil and criminal law of the republic, the admission of new states, the treatment of the Indians, the system of taxation, and the protection of life and property.

His early self-training in business manifested itself in the organization of a national bank which provided a basis for the national credit. When he assumed the presidency the country was hopelessly in debt, contracted during the war, and had no credit, and when he closed his term of office a large part of this debt had been paid, and the country's credit established.

During his presidency Washington continued to give considerable attention to the opening and development of the territory west of the Alleghenies. Both Virginia and North Carolina consented that part of their territory beyond the mountains be given a separate organization, out of which the states of Kentucky and Tennessee were formed and admitted into the Union. In the northeast Vermont was organized out of a part of New Hampshire land grants and also admitted as a state, so that at the close of Washington's administration the original thirteen states had increased to sixteen; the great Northwest territory had been organized, and Ohio was almost ready to enter the Union.

We therefore see that Washington in addition to being a great soldier was also a great statesman. He was a builder, a creator. All his life was devoted to building up the country he loved so well. It has often been said that had there been no revolutionary war Washington would have been a great man. The American experiment in the organization of its Federal Government under the leadership of Washington proved so successful that all the nations that arose in the Western Hemisphere drew their inspiration from the example.

After seeing the new nation firmly planted on its feet, Washington at the close of his second term of office was ready to let others carry on. He was anxious to return to his estate at Mount Vernon, which had been neglected during his absence, and to spend his last days in the quiet of his home on which he had spent much time to beautify. He was also anxious to get back to his books, for he was a great reader and probably had one of the largest libraries of any gentleman in the colonies at that time. He was a prolific writer, and nearly 20,000 letters are in existence which contain his sentiments. His writings, not including his journals, general

orders, and state papers, fill fourteen volumes. His correspondence abounds with many sayings which are as applicable today as they were in his time.

On December 12, 1799, Washington contracted a chill while riding over his estate, and two days later peacefully passed away. Shortly after his death, Napoleon, then on the eve of his own career, paid this tribute to Washington:

"The people who so lately stigmatized Washington as a rebel, regard even the enfranchisement of America, as one of the events consecrated by history and past ages. Such is the veneration excited by great characters. He seems so little to belong to modern times, that he imparts to us the same vivid impression as the most august examples of antiquity with all that they accomplished. His work is scarcely finished when it at once attracts the veneration which we freely accord to those achievements only that are consecrated by time. The American revolution, the contemporary of our own, is fixed forever. Washington began it with energy and finished it with moderation. He knew how to maintain it, pursuing always the prosperity of his country; and this aim alone can justify at the tribunal of the Most High, enterprises so extraordinary.

"His administration was as mild and firm in internal affairs as it was noble and prudent toward foreign nations. He uniformly respected the usages of other countries, as he would desire the rights of Americans to be respected by them. Thus in all his negotiations, the heroic simplicity of the President of the United States, without elevation or debasement, was brought into communication with the majesty of Kings. He sought not in his administration those conceptions which the age calls great, but which he regarded as vain. His ideas were more sage than bold; he sought not admiration, but he always enjoyed esteem, alike in the field and in the Senate, in the midst of business as in the quiet of retirement."

One hundred and twenty-six years later, President Coolidge, speaking at a joint session of the American Congress, said of Washington: "His ways were the ways of truth. He built for eternity. His influence grows. His stature increases with the increasing years. In wisdom of action, in purity of character, he stands alone. We can not yet estimate him. We can only indicate our reverence for him and thank the Divine Providence which sent him to serve and inspire his fellow men."

That is the story of George Washington—surveyor, frontiersman, road engineer, soldier, planter, commander of the colonial armies, President of the United States, the father of


his country who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

OFFICIALS ATTEND RECEPTION

During the afternoon of February 22 a Washington reception was held in Saloniki at the American Consulate which was attended by more than two hundred persons, among the number being such Hellenic dignitaries as the Minister Governor General of Macedonia and Mrs. S. Gonatas, the Secretary General of the Government, General of Macedonia and Mrs. J. Lazarides; the Director of Political Affairs of the Government General of Macedonia and Mrs. Leccos, and Miss P. Leccos; Rev. Gennadios, Metropolitan of Saloniki; Mr. Harissios Vamvacas, Mayor of Saloniki; the General Commanding the Third Army Corps and Mrs. P. Klados; the General Commanding the Tenth Infantry Division of Saloniki and Mrs. P. Vokos; the Director of the Bank of Greece and Mrs. Varlamides and Miss Varlamides; the Director of the Greek State Railways and Mrs. I. Melissinos; Professor P. Vizoukides, President of the University of Saloniki, the Director of the Free Zone of Saloniki and Mrs. S. Dumas; the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Saloniki and Mrs. D. M. Papaconstantinou; Colonel Calochristianakis, Chief of Police of Saloniki, and Mrs. Calochristianakis; Mr. and Mrs. A. Hamadopoulos, President, Editors' Association, Saloniki.

This occasion was marked with a splendid cordiality and by expressions of international good will and high regard for the Great American in whose honor the event was held.

AUSTRIA

RESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER, on February 22, 1932, received the following cablegram from President Wilhelm Miklas of Austria:

VIENNA, FEBRUARY 22, 1932.

PRESIDENT HOOVER,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ON OCCASION TODAY'S BICENTENARY BIRTH NATIONAL HERO GEORGE WASHINGTON PLEASE ACCEPT MY AND AUSTRIAN PEOPLES CORDIAL MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY AND FRIENDSHIP TO YOU AND AMERICAN NATION.

PRESIDENT MIKLAS.

The President of the Republic of Austria thus felicitated the President and the people of the United States on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

Even before the official opening of the Bicentennial Celebration, Austria demonstrated her regard for the First President of the United States and her friendliness to the American people. At noon on February 4, 1932, at the White House when His Excellency Edgar L. G. Prochnik, Austrian Minister to the United States, presented to President Hoover a birthday gift, from the people of Austria to the people of the United States, in commemoration of the Bicentennial of the Birth of George Washington.

The gift presented by the Austrian Minister was an equestrian statuette of George Washington, designed by Professor Dobrich, one of Austria's outstanding sculptors, and made in the Vienna Porcelain Art Works. Professor Dobrich, before making the statuette, studied every available portrait and statue of General Washington in order to make an accurate reproduction of his features.

Of gleaming white porcelain, the figures of Washington and his mount present a striking contrast to the pedestal of ebony. The base itself is decorated in sterling silver with the shields of the nine states composing the Austrian Republic: Burgenland, Corinthia, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Tirol, Vorarlburg and Vienna. It bears the inscription, also on a silver shield:

1732, AUSTRIA TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WITH FRIENDSHIP, ESTEEM AND ADMIRATION, 1932.

The gift and the spirit behind the gift were appreciated by the American people. Hundreds of

pictures of the statuette and of the actual presentation appeared in the newspapers of the United States. The gift remains as a permanent mark of mutual respect and friendliness between the two peoples.

LARGE GATHERING AT EXERCISES IN VIENNA

A large gathering of Austrians and Americans met on the evening of February 22, 1932, in the ceremonial halls of the Neue Hofburg in Vienna to honor the memory of George Washington on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of his Birth. This festival marked the opening in Austria of the nine months' Bicentennial Celebration of the birth of the First President of the United States.

In Austria, as elsewhere, George Washington is more than the national hero of a foreign country. He is a world figure, a man who did much to elevate civilization and hasten its progress. This demonstration on February 22, which was attended by more than seven hundred people, was arranged by the America-Austria Society in conjunction with the American Women's Club and the American Medical Association of Vienna.

Johann Schober, ex-Chancellor of Austria and at the time president of the America-Austria Society, officially opened the exercises. Chancellor Schober presented to the American Minister, Gilchrist B. Stockton, a model of the equestrian statue of George Washington which was sent by the Austrian people to the American people in honor of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration and which was presented to President Hoover by Austrian Minister Prochnik on February 4.

Minister Stockton delivered the main address of the evening. Following his address, members of the Viennese State Opera Ballet corps danced the minuet. A buffet supper and dancing concluded the program.

Minister Stockton spoke as follows:

Mr. President of the America-Austria Society; Members of the Austro-American Organizations in Vienna; and Other Friends:

Two hundred years ago today in Westmoreland County, Virginia, was born a man-child. Legend tells us that the newborn babe was husky, with large hands and feet, and at an early age possessed a voice which attracted attention. Nevertheless not even his own mother realized that her first-born had in him the makings of a future President of the United

States, something every American mother of today is fully aware of, no matter how puny and insignificant her infant may appear in the eyes of others. However, fifty-five years later, after the conclusion of the work of the Constitutional Convention, Washington's mother foresaw that he would become President and is quoted as having said that she thought "he would do as well as anybody."

Last year at the Fourth of July banquet given by the American Medical Association of Vienna, I quoted the late, great George T. Baker of New York, in one of the few interviews he ever gave to the press, as having said, "There is rarely a reason good enough for anybody to talk. Silence is the secret of success." George Washington, whether or not he had ever heard this precept in a phrase so well turned, practised it assiduously all of his life. Thomas Jefferson once said of him, "I served with General Washington in the Legislature of Virginia before the Revolution and during it with Dr. Franklin in Congress. I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time." In 1759 the Speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses was commissioned to thank Colonel Washington on behalf of the Colony for his recently rendered distinguished military services. The Speaker performed his task in such eulogistic terms that Washington was quite overwhelmed. He rose to acknowledge the tribute, but was so disconcerted that he was unable to articulate distinctly. He blushed and stammered, and the Speaker to relieve him of his embarrassment said quietly, "Sit down, Mr. Washington, your modesty equals your valor and that surpasses the power of any language that I possess." And yet this is the man whose memory two hundred years after his birth we are today celebrating in every nation in the world wherever a small group

of Americans can be gathered together, with endless speech-making! When John Adams nominated Washington for Commander-in-Chief he indulged in such glowing terms that the latter was overcome with confusion and left the room. If he can look down on this world today and hear all the panegyrics in his honor I am quite sure that he will experience the most uncomfortable day of a doubtless much agitated spiritual existence.

If I had the valor of a Washington, or even that of the Consul General here, I too would never make a speech. I know the dangers latent in the most innocent public utterances, but I also realize that there are certain occasions like the Fourth of July and a Washington Bicentennial Celebration when speech-making by a Minister is not only permissible, but compulsory.

We are indebted to the Reverend Mason L. Weems, Episcopal clergyman, for the story of the hatchet and of the colt young George killed in an attempt to break, and for other romances of his youth. Although Washington may or may not have been incapable of telling a lie at six years of age, nevertheless we are now in possession of sufficient evidence to prove that Parson Weems even at a much more mature age was not so handicapped. The end frequently justified the means and I am confident that posterity will forgive Parson Weems his vivid imagination. I wonder now what tale the mothers of other nations relate to their offspring to impress upon them the importance of telling the truth.

I cannot recall the time when I did not know Washington's devastating reply to his irate parent, "Father, I cannot tell a lie, I did it with my hatchet." However, later in life he overcame the disability. On one occasion he wrote to a friend



"GEORGE WASHINGTON HOF" DEDICATED IN VIENNA. IN HONOR OF GEORGE WASHINGTON THE CAPITAL OF AUSTRIA NAMED A NEW GROUP OF MUNICIPAL APARTMENT HOUSES FOR HIM. PRESIDENT MIKLAS, AMERICAN MINISTER STOCKTON, THE CITY OFFICIALS AND THE FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC CORPS PARTICIPATED IN THE DEDICATORY CEREMONIES.

that the mosquitoes of New Jersey "could bite through the thickest book." He also naively records in his diary that he announced that he would leave at 8 and then immediately gave private orders to go at 5, so as to avoid the throng. After his appointment as Commander-in-Chief he wrote to his wife, "You may believe me, my dear Patsy, when I assure you in the most solemn manner that so far from seeking this appointment, I have used every endeavor in my power to avoid it," although there is some evidence that during the struggle for the prize he had been a passive although very willing candidate!

Washington's chief claim to military fame lies in his success in deceiving the enemy. At Princeton he had camp fires built along the brow of a hill for a mile and when they were all burning brightly withdrew his army, marched around the other side of the hill, and attacked the enemy at daybreak. On another occasion lacking artillery he had a row of fierce-looking, round, black spots painted on canvas which from Brooklyn looked like the mouths of cannon. Elbert Hubbard is my authority for stating that Washington even sent a note to the British threatening to fire these sham cannon, upon which the enemy, upon receiving, hastily moved out of range, and later discovering how they had been tricked, bravely sent word to Washington to "shoot and be damned."

To many of us, Washington may seem a man of great dignity, but of little sense of humor. However, careful reading reveals that even the great Father of his Country enjoyed his little joke. The King of Spain, knowing that Washington was essentially a farmer, and evidently with his tongue in his cheek, sent him a present of a jackass, which the latter promptly proposed to name in honor of the donor. When Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, Washington treated him with the greatest courtesy. He even gave a dinner in his honor at which Rochambeau proposed a toast to "The United States," and Washington responded with "The King of France." Cornwallis merely proposed "The King," and Washington in putting the toast expressed it as Cornwallis would have desired, "The King of England," and added "May he stay there," which, legend records, made even Cornwallis laugh, and anybody who could have made Cornwallis laugh at Yorktown is certainly entitled to be called a wit.

Washington received scant education as a boy. His father died when he was eleven, and at fifteen his school days were over. His insufficient knowledge of grammar is revealed by such entries in his diary as the complaint that the "house-keeper has done gone and left things in confusion," and the one made during his surveying days with regard to his tent which once "caught a fire," and we "was luckily preserved by one of our mens awaking." However, practice makes perfect and Washington's letters and communications of his more mature years are clear in expression and full of vigor and simple dignity.

We are constantly discovering so many things are not so which we thought we knew about Washington, that on checking up my facts I was gratified to find that John Marshall, later Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, actually did refer to Washington in a resolution five days after the latter's death, as "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." That bit of childhood Washingtonia is at least authentic and I expect to cling to it grimly.

There is one characteristic of Washington upon which all who knew him seem to agree—an almost complete control of an almost ungovernable temper. One of my most vivid mental pictures of Washington is of the young Virginian during Braddock's defeat, galloping madly about with curses and exhortations, trying to rally the British regulars, panic-stricken and terrified by the withering fire of French and Indian rifles. I can also see in my mind's eye the picture in my old school history of Washington storming at General Charles Lee whose

rank disobedience had snatched a brilliant victory from Washington's grasp at Monmouth. We are told that Washington learned to curb a sharp tongue by keeping silent.

However, in spite of a calm and unruffled exterior there was always fire in his veins and even during his later life, though at infrequent intervals there were eruptions of the volcano within him. When the news of General St. Clair's crushing defeat, as a result of his disobedience of Washington's orders, reached the Chief Executive, he is said to have flown into a veritable rage and to have actually beat his forehead with his fists. Those of us who are also cursed with tempers find much comfort in the manner in which Washington through self-discipline kept his own tumultuous passions in check.

The main outlines of Washington's biography are familiar to every American, but there are some striking milestones that on such an occasion it may be worth while to recall. Before he was 25 he was allotted the task of defending a frontier more than 350 miles long with only 700 men! This early training in the realities of war together with the fifteen years he spent as a member of the House of Burgesses laid the firm foundations for his future military and political career. By 1776, when he drove the British out of Boston, he had become and remained until his death the foremost man in North America. He was unanimously chosen Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army in 1775; unanimously elected President of the Constitutional Convention in 1787; unanimously elected the First President of the United States in 1789; and unanimously reelected in 1793. The almost universal acknowledgment of Washington's superior gifts upon the part of his contemporaries is one of the most remarkable things about his career. Another unusual thing was the fact that he, one of the richest men in the colonies, should have been one of the leaders of the Revolution. Rebels are not generally found among those who have worldly goods to lose.

Washington was a master of strategy and the Revolution was ultimately won by his never doing anything the enemy expected him to do. Few men are indispensable, but Washington was an exception. Without him, without his courage, patience, energy, fortitude, vision, and patriotism the War of Independence would undoubtedly have been lost. At the conclusion of hostilities his hold upon the country and upon the army was tremendous.

The knowledge that Washington was in favor of anything made further debate unnecessary for most people. Upon relinquishing his command he addressed a circular letter to the Governors of the liberated colonies urging with uncanny clairvoyance an "indissoluble union of the states under one federal head." How much suffering and how much bloodshed might have been saved if that single word "indissoluble" could have been inserted in the Constitution in 1787. However, at that time all of the states were probably dubious about making the experiment of union "indissoluble." Washington himself referred to the instrument as "the best constitution which could be obtained at that epoch," and devoted his vast influence, to securing its ratification.

Washington was a slave owner, but had no high regard for that institution. He "wished from his soul" that Virginia might be persuaded to abolish slavery as "it might prevent much future mischief." This is another example of this extraordinary man's inexplicable foresight. His will contained a provision freeing his slaves and also incidentally the request that no oration be pronounced at his funeral. Unfortunately he omitted including his future anniversaries.

He presided over a cabinet including both Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, the brilliant, eloquent, and vigorous exponents of diametrically opposed political doctrines, and with wise tolerance managed to keep the peace between them.

Great emphasis has been laid upon the fact that Washington spurned a crown which might well have been his had he desired it. This was a temptation which Washington lightly

brushed aside, but to which Napoleon succumbed. However, I am sure that Washington would not have taken great credit unto himself for this renunciation. Perhaps if Napoleon had been reared in the wilderness of the New World, free from monarchical traditions he might not have yielded to his ambition to establish a dynasty. Washington, too, was childless and perhaps even at the time he recognized dimly that it was a greater thing to be "the Father of his Country."

Although the people as a whole apparently never wavered in their devotion to Washington, nevertheless, like all of his successors, he was while President the target of brutal and virulent attacks, especially during his second term. It is recorded that he once said he "had never repented but once having slipped the moment of resigning his office, and that was every moment since." He was accused of having desired while Commander-in-chief to abandon the Revolutionary struggle and of embezzling public funds by drawing more than his expenses. He was ridiculed for "aping monarchy" and lampooned as "the step-father of his country." Some of his enemies even suggested the setting up of a guillotine for his benefit!

There were storms in those formative years of the Republic just as there are today. There were then, as there are also today, people who cursed the captain because he could not stop the storm instead of thanking God for a skipper who could keep the ship afloat.

Some cynic once said that God takes care of fools, children, and the United States. Every American has cause to give thanks for such providential intervention. In every great crisis the instrument has always been ready at hand—a Washington to mould the Constitution, a Marshall to interpret it, a Lincoln to preserve it.

Great figures have strode the world's stage since the dawn of civilization. Courage, brilliance, fortitude, resourcefulness, self-sacrifice, patriotism, and countless other virtues have been plentiful enough, but Washington's supreme claim to greatness can be summed up in a word—he had Character.

MUNICIPAL APARTMENT HOUSE NAMED

A lasting tribute was paid to the memory of George Washington in Vienna on May 26, 1932, when one of the municipal apartment houses, situated on a hill overlooking the Austrian capital, was named "George Washington-Hof" at impressive dedicatory ceremonies conducted under the auspices of the Viennese authorities.

The naming of this building in honor of George Washington was the development of an idea first proposed by Mayor Karl Seitz early in the year 1932. The Mayor advised the United States Minister, Mr. Stockton, of his plan which he had no doubt would be approved by the Municipal Council. That body, when apprized of the Mayor's desire, readily agreed to carry it out, and Mr. Stockton was asked to suggest an appropriate date for the dedication of the "George Washington-Hof." At his suggestion the ceremony was planned for May 26, 1932.

The program was prepared under the direction of Mayor Seitz, and, according to the REICHPOST,

one of Vienna's leading newspapers, "many thousands of people assembled to attend the dedication."

A flourish of trumpets by members of the Vienna State Opera signalled the opening of the program. The "Freie Typographia" Association of Vienna, directed by Heinrich Schoof, then sang the choral ode "Wer ist Frei?"

Mayor Seitz, delivering the address of welcome, was greeted with enthusiastic applause as he mounted the speakers' platform.

A translation of the Mayor's speech, in part, follows:

Two hundred years have passed since George Washington's birth. Not only the American Union celebrates this anniversary, but the people of all countries celebrate it with America. We Viennese also want to do so, not in accordance with the calendar, but in accordance with Washington's char-



NOTABLES AT DEDICATION CEREMONY IN VIENNA.

Right to left: Mrs. Stockton, wife of the American Minister; Honorable G. B. Stockton, American Minister; President Miklas, of Austria, and Burgermeister Seitz.

acter, on a spring day in the midst of the masses of the people of Vienna, who render homage to liberty.

George Washington has become a symbol of the spirit which causes mankind to progress, a symbol of democracy, of Republicanism. And therefore we can say to the great American people: he does not belong to you but belongs to us all—he is common property. Therefore Washington is honored throughout the world, and we Viennese, we Austrians honor him, for we know that our city and our country can advance only if inspired by the idea personified in George Washington.

The City of Vienna has affixed on this group of houses a memorial tablet on which is carved the likeness of Washington. Five thousand people have found a home here. May all Viennese who pass this spot remember for one moment the great man who was born two hundred years ago and who founded a great country. May they be strengthened by this thought to struggle further for democracy, for peace and the freedom of all people.

President Wilhelm Miklas then delivered a brief speech in which he said:

The historical fact that 200 years ago George Washington, the great American national hero and founder of a nation, was born, offers an occasion for memorial ceremonies throughout the world during this year. The Austrian federal capital seizes this historical opportunity, and its Municipal Council has decided to name one of its largest groups of apartment houses after the founder of the Great American Union and thus at the same time to honor the great hero in the cause of liberty. I heartily join in this manifestation of the Vienna Municipal Council and the people of this city, and in the name of all the people of the Austrian Federation also, the more so since all of us remember the noble relief work which Washington's great American people accomplished in times of greatest distress in Austria, particularly for the children of Vienna.

May this group of apartment houses, which reminds us in its gigantic proportions of American institutions, be at the same time a symbol of Austrian gratitude towards the American people, and a pledge of the peaceful and friendly feeling which links us with their country and all the other peoples of the world.

Enthusiastic applause greeted President Miklas at the end of his speech, and amid demonstrations of hearty approval, Minister Stockton was introduced as the next speaker. Mr. Stockton said:

Mr. Burgermeister, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I wish to express the appreciation of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and of the American people for the honor conferred by the Burgermeister and Municipal Council of Vienna upon the memory of George Washington in naming this splendid group of municipal apartment buildings "George Washington-Hof," and for the medallion of Washington over the entrance, which is an excellent likeness of the first President of the United States.

I would remind you that before he was a soldier and a statesman Washington was a surveyor and an engineer. I am sure that he would have taken great interest in the attractive manner in which these buildings have been laid out, taking every advantage of the topography and overlooking the beautiful city of Vienna in the valley below. He would have admired their solid construction and applauded the manner in which each apartment is provided with light and air. The system of naming each court after the trees planted in it would also have appealed to him, as he was especially fond of trees. The United States Department of Agriculture sent me a sapling grown from the nut of an American walnut at Mount Vernon, the beloved home of Washington, which I delivered to the Burgermeister and which I trust will take root in Austrian soil and thrive as a living token of the bond of friendship between Austria and the United States.

Washington was equally interested in cities and would have loved Vienna, with its beautiful parks and handsome buildings. Although he never had the privilege of seeing any of the

magnificent capitals of Europe, nevertheless he studied maps of them and asked questions concerning them of every European traveler with whom he came into contact. Washington may even be regarded as the pioneer American town-planner, as he not only inspired, but personally supervised the laying out of the beautiful and spacious capital of the United States which bears his name.

One hundred and forty-five years ago yesterday the Constitutional Convention assembled in Philadelphia and selected Washington as its president. After months of strenuous and at times disheartening labor it produced a wise compromise which, with only a few amendments has ever since remained the supreme law of the United States. Without Washington's great prestige and guiding hand, it is doubtful whether the Convention would have succeeded in its task of formulating a federal charter. Washington himself was not enthusiastic over all of its provisions, but felt that it was "the best constitution which could be obtained at that epoch."

We are always curious about the heredity and environment, the youth and education of great men. However, the probing finger of the biographer has been able to find little authentic material about Washington's early years. Apparently as a boy he was not uncommon and merely lived the vigorous, outdoor life in a pioneer community of the son of parents in moderate circumstances.

Painstaking effort has been exerted to prove that Washington was descended from an ancient and noble lineage, but careful, honest, genealogical research of recent years has revealed that like Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, and other towering Americans, there flowed through his veins only the blood of good, plain, pioneer stock. Washington himself, when once questioned as to his ancestry replied that it was of



STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT HOOVER BY THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT IN RECOGNITION OF THE BICENTENNIAL.

small moment and a subject to which he had paid little attention.

Before Washington was twenty-five he was assigned the defense of a frontier more than 350 miles long, or approximately the distance between Vienna and Innsbruck, with a command of only 700 men! This early training in the actualities of war together with the fifteen years he spent as a member of the House of Burgesses, the equivalent of an Austrian provincial diet, laid the firm foundations for his future military and political career. In 1775 he was unanimously chosen Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, and soon became and remained until his death the foremost man in North America. He was unanimously elected President of the Constitutional Convention in 1787; unanimously elected the first President of the United States in 1789; and unanimously re-elected in 1793. The almost universal acknowledgment of Washington's superior gifts upon the part of his contemporaries is one of the most remarkable things about his career. Another unusual thing was that he refused to accept any salary for his services as Commander-in-Chief during the Revolution. This gesture, which might have been regarded as affectation in any one else, was accepted as perfectly natural and proper when made by Washington.

Few men are ever indispensable, but Washington was an exception. Without him, without his courage, energy, tenacity, and patriotism, the War of Independence would undoubtedly have been lost. At the conclusion of hostilities his hold upon the country and upon the army was incredible. The knowledge that Washington was in favor of anything made further debate unnecessary for most people.

Although the people as a whole apparently never wavered in their devotion to Washington, nevertheless, like all of his successors, he was, at times, the target of brutal and virulent attacks. These unwarranted assaults embittered him very much, and he is recorded as having said on one occasion that "he would rather be in his grave than in his present situation." Such at times seems to be the fate of every man who would serve his country!

It is given to few men to write their own epitaphs, but no eulogy of Washington was ever more fitting than his own simple words on the death of a friend:

"He left as fair a reputation as ever belonged to a human character," and, "While living no man could be more esteemed, and since dead none more lamented."

The program was concluded by the singing of "My Old Kentucky Home," in German, by the "Freie Typographia," after which the buildings were inspected by the official party.

The bronze medallion with Washington's likeness, referred to by Mayor Seitz, was made by the eminent Austrian sculptor, Heinrich Scholz, and was unveiled during the dedicatory program. The plaque bore the following inscription in German:

IN HONOR OF GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799),
FOUNDER AND FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, WHO
WAS BORN TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO, THIS GROUP
OF APARTMENT HOUSES IS NAMED BY THE MUNICI-
PALITY OF VIENNA IN THE YEAR 1932, GEORGE
WASHINGTON-HOF.

The apartment house, which Vienna named in honor of George Washington, is thus described in the souvenir program of the dedication:

Vienna, the capital of the Republic of Austria, is also glad to honor the great statesman, George Washington, on the occasion of his 200th birthday.

Vienna was for four centuries the residence of the emperor of a large empire. But the great mass of the people were always liberal, democratic, and republican in their views. Thus the City of Vienna immediately declared itself, at the turning-point in 1918-1919, by an overwhelming majority of its citizens' votes, in favor of the Republic of Austria. History has placed two great tasks before this City: to protect and care for the traditional treasures of an extremely old culture and to use its whole power for the development of a community founded on liberty and self-administration. The visitors coming from near and far in ever-increasing numbers are witness that Republican Vienna has remained the long famous center of art, science, and refined social intercourse and that the City has achieved a very great deal for the economic life, the health, and the spiritual development of the masses, showing a spirit of self-sacrifice scarcely anywhere surpassed. Particularly striking among these achievements are the apartment houses and garden settlements erected by Vienna in a period of little more than ten years for more than fifty thousand families. In order to perpetuate Washington's memory in the hearts of the Vienna people, the City Administration has chosen the prettiest among the large apartment buildings recently completed, to name it in honor of Washington.

ZU EHREN

DES VOR ZWEIHUNDERT JAHREN GEBORENEN
BEGRÜNDERS UND ERSTEN PRÄSIDENTEN DER
REPUBLIK DER VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON
AMERIKA GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)
WIRD DIESE WOHNHAUSANLAGE VON DER
GEMEINDE WIEN GEORGE WASHINGTON-HOF
BENANNT IM JAHRE 1932

NAME PLATE ON THE "GEORGE WASHINGTON HOF" IN VIENNA. THE INSCRIPTION IN GERMAN ON THIS TABLET, WHICH HAS BEEN PLACED ON THE MUNICIPAL APARTMENT HOUSES NAMED FOR GEORGE WASHINGTON IN 1932, IS TRANSLATED AS FOLLOWS: "IN HONOR OF GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799), FOUNDER AND FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WHO WAS BORN TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO, THIS GROUP OF APARTMENT HOUSES IS NAMED BY THE MUNICIPALITY OF VIENNA IN THE YEAR 1932, GEORGE WASHINGTON HOF."

That group of apartment houses which will henceforth bear the name dear to all these republicans is not situated in the crowded central and old districts of Vienna; but on an elevation, so to speak on the shoulders of the city, under a freer and wider sky, it unfolds itself, with a lovely view of the city itself and of the rich countryside to the south. Around several courtyards, which are named after the trees planted therein, undetached houses with more than 1,000 apartments have been built. They are traversed by pretty streets and paths, and large round arches providing an open vista. On large lawns and in big parks young and old can enjoy themselves without being disturbed by the noise and dust of the traffic of the large capital. Despite the uniformity of the architecture, every courtyard offers a different happy pic-

ture. In one stand the tender birch-trees, in another blossoms white and purple lilac, in another there is the sweet perfume of acacias, and in another stand the maple-trees with big bunches of flowers. Even the smallest apartment has a balcony or a loggia facing these spots of recreation and peace. It is a small house republic, in which the inhabitants can, at a low cost, lead in their smaller or larger homes, their own free life, in which everybody enjoys the same rights and conveniences. All these people are linked together by the same economic purposes and social ideals. There are common baths and central laundries, kindergartens, and advisory centers for mothers, a large library, and a hall for assemblies, etc. The inhabitants participate as much as possible in the administration of all these institutions. Therefore they are glad to care for their maintenance.

Washington, who was a pioneer town-planner and who himself supervised the planning of the Capital of the United States which bears his name, would be pleased if he could see these buildings.

The Washington group of houses is situated in a historically interesting neighborhood. It is on the very old road leading from the town towards the crossing of the Alps into Italy. From here the crusading knights started for the Holy Land, here the Turks pushed forward against the town, and from this elevation the merchants coming from the South beheld for the first time the old city on the Danube situated beyond the hills. On the highest point of this hill, just before the entrance to the Washington-Courts, stands one of the oldest landmarks of Vienna, a gothic column called the "Spinnerin am Kreuz" (the spinner at the cross). According to the legend, a woman collected her savings during all her life to erect this religious monument here. Thus it is said that the work of art is due to the desire and wish of a woman of the people. The Washington-Courts too are intended to be, like the other large new apartment houses of the Municipality of Vienna, a monument, an expression of the wish of the Vienna people of today.



AN UNUSUAL VIEW OF MOUNT VERNON FROM THE AIR, SHOWING THE MANSION AND THE VARIOUS OUTBUILDINGS, AND THE POTOMAC RIVER IN THE BACKGROUND.

BULGARIA

HIS MAJESTY KING BORIS III of Bulgaria, Prince Cyril, the members of the palace staff, the Prime Minister and his Cabinet, and the Council of Ministers joined with the other citizens of Bulgaria and Americans resident in their midst in a series of George Washington Bicentennial observances that were described by the American Minister to Bulgaria, Hon. Henry W. Shoemaker, in official dispatches to the Department of State as "spontaneous and enthusiastic" events, meeting with a "vast response throughout the whole country."

At the beginning of the celebration King Boris expressed his own felicitations and the Bicentennial sentiments in the hearts of his people in the following radiogram to the President of the United States:

SOFIA, BULGARIA, FEBRUARY 21, 1932.

MR. HOOVER,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ON THE OCCASION OF WASHINGTON'S BICENTENARY THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE AND I SEND CORDIAL GREETINGS TO THE GREAT AMERICAN NATION EXPRESSING OUR ADMIRATION AND FORMING MOST HEARTY WISHES FOR THE PROSPERITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

BORIS.

The Bicentennial Celebration in Bulgaria included the following principal events:

1. A reception and tea dance to the American Colony at the home of the American Minister, Sofia, February 20, 1932.

2. Ceremonial visits at the American Legation by representatives of His Majesty King Boris, the Government of Bulgaria, and members of the Diplomatic Corps, February 22, 1932.

3. A public meeting under the auspices of the Bulgarian-American Society, Sofia, at which Mr. C. D. Chacaroff, editor of the BULGARIAN BRITISH REVIEW, an ardent student of Washington history was the speaker, February 27.

4. A public meeting under the direction of the Academy of Sciences, Sofia, February 28. King Boris, Prince Cyril and Prime Minister were in attendance and Dr. Peef, Secretary of the Academy, was the principal speaker.

5. A George Washington celebration at the American College in Simeonovo, including the pre-

sentation to the school of an oil painting of Washington by the American Minister and a Washington address by former Minister G. Vassileff, February 28.

6. The planting of rare Balkan pine trees, gifts of King Boris to United States authorities, in the American Legation garden, Sofia, and at the American College, Simeonovo.

7. The gift of Washington eagles by the National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C., to King Boris of Bulgaria.

8. A George Washington meeting under sponsorship of the English Speaking League, Sofia, March 2. Professor F. H. Black was the principal speaker.

9. An order from the Minister of Public Instruction for George Washington Bicentennial observances in all Bulgarian secondary schools.

10. A George Washington radio program, Sofia, March 5, with former Minister G. Vassileff as speaker. The King "listened in" from his hunting lodge.

11. The Municipal Council of Sofia named the former Lomska Street "Boulevard Washington."

12. A letter of felicitation to the American Legation from the Faculty of Free University, Sofia.

13. The gift of a rare reproduction of an unpublished Washington portrait to Mr. Mooshanoff, Prime Minister, by the American Minister.

14. A meeting of Masonic Lodges in Sofia, March 15. The principal speaker was the American Minister.

15. Editorials and historical articles in the leading Sofia newspapers, LA BULGARIE, ZORA, SLOVO, MIR, etc. The printing and wide circulation of a booklet, "The Great Work of George Washington," by the Bulgarian-British Association.

16. The presentation of a Stuart portrait of George Washington to the Italian School, Sofia, on the occasion of the semi-centennial of the death of the Italian liberator, Garibaldi, June 2. A similar presentation was made to the American School at Lovetch, at the Commencement exercise, by American Minister.

AN OUTSTANDING EVENT

The most outstanding observance, according to the American Minister, was the civic meeting honoring Washington, organized under the auspices of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Mr. Shoemaker referred to this institution in his official dispatches as "a very dignified and influential organization, which received the direct patronage of the former Tzar Ferdinand for many years, the Tzar being noted for his scientific attainments and the broad scope of his learning." The sponsorship of a Washington ceremony by such an organization was declared to be an unusual honor to a foreign patriot.

This celebration was held in the great hall of the Academy at Sofia, beginning at 11 o'clock on the morning of February 28, and, as remarked by Mr. Shoemaker, "the report that the King expected to be present helped to draw a large and representative audience." The King, accompanied by Prince Cyril, and members of the palace staff, the Prime Minister and his Cabinet, practically all the Council of Ministers and almost all living former Ministers, as well as members of the diplomatic corps, and leaders in military, political, educational, literary, social and financial circles of Sofia were in attendance.

Quoting again from the dispatch of the American Minister:

The meeting was opened by Professor Meletitch, President of the Academy, and the discourse on Washington's career and ideals, delivered by Dr. Peef, Secretary of the Academy, was very well received. After the meeting the King expressed to me his personal congratulations on the Bicentennial.

BULGARIAN AMERICAN PROGRAM

Regarding the public George Washington celebration conducted by the Bulgarian-American Society on February 27, the American Minister says:

This organization is an amalgamation of a group of institutions in Sofia, friendly to the United States. . . . The Washington meeting held by the organization in the Teachers' Fund Hall completely filled the place, principally with professors, business men and army officers; and the address in Bulgarian by Dr. Chacaroff, associate editor of the BULGARIAN BRITISH REVIEW, much on the same lines as Dr. Peef's discourse before the King at the meeting of the Academy of Sciences, created much enthusiasm, as did a brief talk on Washington and Bulgarian-American Unity by the President of the Society, Professor Yanuloff of the Free University.

Mr. Chacaroff later embodied the principal part of his address in a pamphlet, entitled "The Great

Work of George Washington—The Founder of the United States of America," which he calls, in a letter to the Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, "a modest contribution towards the everlasting glory of America's Man of Men"; and which, he says, was "written with enthusiasm and deep appreciation of Washington's driving personality and solid, granite-like character." In closing this letter Mr. Chacaroff expresses the hope that the pamphlet and other articles from his pen will "give an idea how Washington is appreciated in the small Balkan country named Bulgaria."

The following excerpts, translated from the BULGARIAN, set forth the spirit and the letter of Mr. Chacaroff's contribution and, indeed, the Bulgarian attitude with respect to George Washington and the United States. The first part of the booklet consists of biographical details of Washington's life and a brief history of America in Washington's day, after which it continues:

The history of Humanity knows many great men; they were great generals, statesmen, authors, philosophers, industrialists and organizers with exceptional gifts, but its annals rarely mention men whose achievements and all-round development were linked with high virtue, humanity, simplicity and democracy.

Washington's personality was elevated far above that of the average, ordinary, every-day man. "His honor," said Jefferson, "was so pure, his integrity so invincible, that his decisions were never influenced by self-interest or hatred, or by the bonds of relationship or friendship. He was truly a wise, good and great man in the fullest sense of the words."

"I can set no bounds to the excellence of his virtues. All his opinions were correct; all his acts were just," said Pickering. Tilghman added: "Washington was the most honorable man who ever graced humanity."

Owing to his granite character, virtues and qualities, Washington enjoyed the full confidence of all his fellow-countrymen. For them, he was perfect, wise and just as were none of his contemporaries.

When war with France seemed inevitable in 1798, Adams, who was then President of the United States, wrote to Washington, who had then retired to his plantation: "We need your name, if you will let us use it, for it will strengthen us more than a whole army." And Jefferson wrote him: "The confidence of the whole Nation centers in you."

Washington was extraordinarily democratic, sociable, magnanimous and humane. The fact that he was President and occupied the highest position in the United States did not prevent him from talking and associating in a natural, frank and simple manner with the most humble, and even with slaves. For instance, Washington was once out walking with an aristocrat when a Negro passed them and politely saluted Washington. The latter returned the salutation with even greater politeness and elegance. The aristocrat, astonished, asked why Washington had returned the salutation of a slave so kindly, and the latter replied that he could not let a Negro excel him in politeness.

Every one who came in contact with him or who had the pleasure of knowing him intimately came to trust him and be fond of him. Nevertheless, he really had enemies; these

consisted of those who could not understand him, those who had a grudge against him, due to envy or hatred, and those who, though they respected him, were opposed to some of his acts. Most of the people, however, had a deep love and devotion for him; for them he was a national hero, who inspired them with his deeds, character and great humanity. Every one who approached him with sincerity was greatly impressed and left him with feelings of the deepest respect and love.

The private correspondence of Washington is filled with tender expressions of frank and sincere friendship. The extract quoted from a letter of Lafayette, the French nobleman who actively participated in the Revolutionary War and became Washington's friend during the struggle, shows that he occupied a high place in the hearts of his countrymen. After his return to France, he wrote Washington a letter, in which he said, among other things:

"I never expect to have the inexpressible satisfaction of greeting you in my home and welcoming you into my family, which idolizes you, but I shall surely return to Mount Vernon to renew the memories of past days. I intend to visit my friend beyond the Atlantic from time to time—the best friend that I have ever had or ever shall have. . . . The great distance that separates us from each other causes my heart inexpressible pain. All the feelings that can be inspired by rapture, respect, gratitude, friendship and filial love, unite in my heart to make me revere you with the utmost tenderness. In your friendship I find a joy that cannot be expressed in words."

Washington was very hospitable. His house was open to all, from the richest to the poorest. There were always guests at his table, and he welcomed and parted from them with the utmost sincerity. He treated all with equal respect and forgot or overlooked no one in his will; he gave to each of those who had surrounded him according to their services and

necessities. All his life he was guided by a deep sense of justice. He rendered to each what he had earned, but he would not help the idle and was as severe and exacting toward his nearest relatives of this type as toward others.

Washington was an unusually enterprising and industrious man. He never thought himself better than others. In his eyes, everyone was an equal. His humility and democratic spirit are known to all. He never considered physical labor degrading; on the contrary, he regarded it as necessary and did some work of this kind throughout his life. During the Revolutionary War, some soldiers were once trying to carry a great tree which they could hardly lift from the ground. A freedman was nervously giving them orders without trying to help them. At this time a high officer came along, jumped off his horse and helped the soldiers carry the tree. He then turned to the freedman and asked him why he had not helped them himself. The latter replied, "I am a freedman." "I am George Washington," said the officer, "we will meet in your commander's quarters."

Washington insisted on strict discipline, order and punctuality. Requiring much from himself, he was equally exacting in regard to the conduct and obligations of others. When his secretary excused himself for repeatedly coming late to work on the ground that his watch was slow, Washington replied: "Either you must get a new watch or I a new secretary."

Washington's honor and truthfulness are proverbial in the United States. It is said that he never told a lie, even when he was a boy. Straightforward, frank and courageous, he never shrank from responsibility. Firm in his decisions, wise and inspiring in his counsels, stern toward men's weaknesses but frankly rejoicing in their virtues, he was firm and unyielding in his opinions and ideas. He faced the failures and sufferings of his life with patience, energy and persistence, and possessed a will with which he surmounted and endured



WASHINGTON TREE PLANTED AT AMERICAN COLLEGE AT SIMEONOVO NEAR SOFIA, BULGARIA. AMERICAN MINISTER HENRY W. SHOEMAKER AND DR. F. H. BLACK, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE, ARE

SEEN WITH SPADES IN THE PICTURE.

all the difficulties and misfortunes encountered in the performance of his duty. It was this trait that elevated the character of Washington above that of any of his contemporaries.

Henry Van Dyke says: "Washington doubtless greatly surpassed his contemporaries in inborn talent. He was perhaps less brilliant than some, less eloquent than others, but he possessed rare mental power, so that he was later called by Lowell 'an imperial man.' His exhaustless energy and great ability, his sound nerves, which endured the strain of his anger, the invincible courage with which he met risks that were necessary and the wisdom with which he avoided those that were not, the calm certainty with which he accepted great ideas, and the persistence with which he attended to all details, the greatness of his mind, the depth of his convictions, the strength he showed in applying great principles and ideas to ordinary matters, and particularly his power to rise above the prejudices and illusions of the day—all these gifts place Washington at an enviable height."

Washington's moral qualities were the greatest that he possessed, and his success and fame were due to them. The hearts of his countrymen were deeply impressed by his evident magnanimity, and they had extraordinary confidence in him. No one suspected him for a moment of being guided by self-interest, or believed him capable of using others for his own advancement or of plundering them for his own enrichment." This magnanimity of his led the most highly respected men to trust him absolutely, both in war and peace, as a man who never, under any conditions, would forget his duties or responsibilities.

Henry Van Dyke says: "Would you know the depth and strength of the godlike flame that burned in his breast, you must turn back to the bitterly cold and gloomy days of the Valley Forge campaign and observe his willingness to make sacrifices in the presence of frightful difficulties in order to relieve the situation of his people."

Chateaubriand said that he saw Washington but once but that he had inspired his whole life.

Lord Erskine addressed Washington with these words: "You are the only man for whom I have great respect."

Charles James Fox called Washington in the English House of Commons a marvellous man before whom all other great men paled to insignificance.

Orison Swett Marden says: "Can you, after losing such a battle, conquer, like Washington, by your strength of character?"

Gladstone called Washington the purest figure in history, adding: "If I were asked to name, among all the public men of history respected for their nobility and purity of character, the one most worthy of honor, my choice would fall upon Washington."

And Fisher Ames said: "He changed mankind's ideas of political greatness. We gaze with wonder at such eccentric characters as Alexander the Great, Caesar, Cromwell, Frederick the Great and Napoleon, but when Washington's countenance appears, mankind cries instinctively, 'This is the man for nations to trust and revere, and for rulers to follow.'"

Washington was the personification of the complete man and citizen. The United States owes its existence to his strength of character, unsurpassed honor and devotion to the cause which he served, and he is rightly called "the father of his country," to which he gave all, receiving nothing in return. During the entire period of his public service, Washington lived on his own private income.

This is why the American people cherish Washington's memory with deep respect and reverence. He is their national hero and protector, and their imagination has created many legends and tales about his bravery, wisdom and manly worth. He occupies a leading place in the history of the United States. His name typifies all the virtues and high qualities of mankind, and is the synonym for all that is finest in the man

and citizen. For the first time, perhaps, we find fulfilled the saying of Whitman, that the citizen who is noblest in mind and character shall be the leader of his people. Every American, rich or poor, learned or illiterate, reverences the memory of Washington.

When the corner-stone of the Washington Monument was laid on July 4, 1848, Robert Winthrop said: "Raise this Monument, if you will, to the heavens,—you cannot elevate it above his principles; lay a foundation of eternal rock—you cannot build anything more enduring than his fame; carve it out of the purest Parian marble—you can create nothing purer than his life."

Webster said, in one of his speeches on Washington: "America has given to the world the character of Washington, and if it had made no other contribution to our American institutions, this alone would suffice to win the respect of humanity."

No American poet has written a poem on Washington and failed to sing his strong and comprehensive spirit. Most characteristic of all, however, is what Byron wrote about him; he addressed Washington with powerful words as the first, last and best of men, whom Envy dared not hate and whose name was handed down by Providence to make men blush because there was none other like him:

Where the Wearied eye repose
When gazing on the great,
Where neither guilty glory glows,
Nor despicable state.

Yes, one—the first, the last, the best,
The Cincinnatus of the West,
Whom Envy dared not hate—
Bequeathed the name of Washington,
To make men blush, there was but one.

Great men are a people's heritage; they are its capital—its flesh and blood. They are its glory and pride and the eternal source of inspiration and of faith in its high destiny. But these great men do not belong to their native land alone, for their fame extends far beyond its boundaries. Their spirit is absorbed into the common, universal spirit of humanity. Their achievements and qualities give worth and dignity to all peoples, great and small, which, during their development, are willing to learn from them and be inspired by them.

Washington's fame long ago crossed the ocean and spread throughout every country in the world. We, who have been independent for 50 years, but who are united by racial ties with 2,000,000 of our brothers living under a foreign yoke, have much to learn from the great character of Washington. Our struggle for freedom and justice that has lasted until to-day has caused us to partake of the spirit of that great man who conquered less by arms than by his integrity, strength of will and unconquerable spirit—the only weapons that we can now use in remedying the great sufferings we have been compelled to undergo in these troublous times.

May we then, inspired by the character, qualities and deeds of this great man who founded a new, great and strong country, democratic and free, make our own people happy and prosperous through the exercise of the same indomitable will and courage, the same enthusiasm and joy in living, the same faith and self-reliance, feeling that Justice is on our side and that the dawn of its day shall chase away the darkness of the disappearing night, so that we may know that spiritual strength is invincible.

The achievements of George Washington will forever remain the glory and pride of his native land; they will inspire future generations in all the nations of the world to greater deeds and to victories of the spirit, to greater wisdom and a more intelligent life.

Washington had a mind, but he also had a heart, a will and a character. He was the greatest of the great and the most

modest of the modest. He was a self-made man, and the maxim "I will find a way or make one" was one to which his enterprising and pioneering spirit was well attuned. As a man and statesman he stands in a class by himself—the class of humanity's elect. Washington's heart, will and character are his bequest to future generations. His spiritual image, bright and pure, shall abide to-day, to-morrow and forever in the hearts of all who are and shall be inspired by the deeds, life and character of this man, who, throughout his life, was strong and complete, great and unconquerable, wise and beloved.

ENGLISH SPEAKING LEAGUE MEETING

The George Washington meeting of the English-Speaking League of Sofia on March 2 drew the largest attendance of any meeting ever held by this organization and those present listened attentively to a very interesting talk in English on the life of George Washington by Dr. F. H. Black, president of the American College at Simeonovo, near Sofia. Among those in attendance were Mr. Sydney Waterlow, the British Minister, and members of his staff.

The celebration at the American College packed the large assembly hall to its full capacity with an enthusiastic audience. The address in Bulgarian by Hon. Grigor Vassileff, a deputy, former Minister of Agriculture, and one of the ablest orators in Bulgaria, who is a warm friend of the United States and was a "prospective candidate" for Bulgarian Minister to this country, touched on the character and ideals of George Washington. The address was based largely on impressions gained by the speaker from reading Bernard Fay's recent French work on Washington, and made a profound impression on the audience.

An all-American musical radio program was given for the first time in Bulgaria when a special George Washington Bicentennial repertoire was broadcast by the Rodno Radio Association of Sofia during the evening of March 5. Former Minister Vassileff repeated his address in an abridged form and the members of the staff of the American Legation and the choir of the American College supplied the music.

"Just after the broadcast," the American Minister wrote, "a telephonic message was received at the studio from a member of His Majesty's staff, saying that King Boris had listened in from his hunting lodge in the Rhodope Mountains, and was greatly pleased with the program."

The remarks of Mr. Shoemaker, who introduced Mr. Vassileff to the radio audience, were as follows:

Bulgarian friends, unseen but none the less dear; it was very opportune to have received this invitation to speak to the citizens of this beautiful and hospitable country, as I wanted to express to them the thanks of the American people for the very generous and spontaneous manner in which Bulgaria has observed the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. It has been such an outstanding commemoration, in which all parts of your country have participated, that it has impressed me deeply as a tangible proof of the sincere friendship which exists between the two countries, Bulgaria and the United States.

I am sure that no country, and least none so far distant from the United States, has shown a more splendid spirit



HONORING GEORGE WASHINGTON IN BULGARIA.
MEMORIAL TREE PLANTED AT UNITED STATES LEGATION
IN SOFIA.

than Bulgaria at the time of our great patriotic celebration. I thank you all for this widespread recognition accorded to the memory of the father of our country. I wish to also convey to you at this time my personal appreciation of the many kindnesses received by myself and family during our stay in Bulgaria.

I came here anticipating to find much that would prove agreeable and congenial, but it has exceeded my fondest expectations. The wonderful scenery of mountains, lakes and rivers, the varied wild animal and bird life, the battlefields where the Liberation was won, the antiquities, the Black Sea, the art, literature, and music have been most enjoyable, but my heart has been touched by the cordial and hospitable spirit of the Bulgarian people. I think that Bulgaria is meeting well her problems in the world crisis, and her sturdy self-reliance will cause her to be one of the very first to emerge from it.

I hope that as time progresses there will be even closer relations between Bulgaria and the United States, as the American people are eager to know about Bulgaria, and when conditions improve I trust that arrangements can be worked out to make American tourist travel to Bulgaria far more extensive than it has been in the past. I know they will benefit by coming here.

But I will not detain you longer, as you have great treats in store; the singing and playing of real American music by our great composers, and a chance to hear again His Excellency Grigor Vassileff's philosophic address on the character and ideals of Washington, which so delighted his great audience at Simeonovo last Sunday.

MASONIC OBSERVANCE HELD

The Masonic Lodges of Sofia convened in a joint meeting on March 15, 1932, to do honor to George Washington, the great American Mason. The American Minister was invited to participate as the chief speaker of the evening. Mr. Shoemaker reported his remarks on this occasion as follows:

BROTHERS: It is a great honor and privilege to meet with this fine group of Brothers of the Craft to observe the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Brother George Washington. I feel that I am here in three capacities, as representative of the United States, as a Mason, and as a Member of George Washington's Lodge. There never was a better exemplification of the ideals of Free Masonry than Brother George Washington's life. He was a lifelong Mason. At the age of twenty, in 1752 he took the first and second degrees at the Lodge at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and the Master's Degree at the time of his twenty-first birthday, some months before he started for the Indian Country to warn the French out of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. The traditions of Masonry were constantly before him during his stirring campaigns on the frontier.

After the close of the French and Indian War, he became even more active in the Craft, and was made Master of Alexandria Lodge. He was always regular in his attendance, and zealous for the welfare of the Order. In 1789 when he was in New York City as President of the United States, New York was then the capital, he was made an honorary member of Holland Lodge No. 8, of which it is my great joy to be a Life Member. Baron von Steuben, and other brother officers of the Revolution were present at the first meeting he attended. In the rooms of Holland Lodge Washington's Masonic apron is preserved, as well as the book with his signature on the Roll of Members. One of his last portraits show him attired in the regalia of a Master Mason. Throughout his long career Brother George Washington lived as a Mason should; the cardinal principles of the Order were the rules of his life.

Free Masonry honors itself in honoring the memory of Brother George Washington, whose love of the Order, and strict adherence to its splendid traditions and observances has made his name another landmark in the ancient and honorable history of the Craft.

In behalf of the United States and for the American Free Masons I thank the Bulgarian Masons for their magnificent tribute to George Washington's Memory.

SPECIAL ENVOYS OF KING BORIS

His Majesty King Boris dispatched official envoys to the American Legation in Sofia on the morning of February 22, 1932, the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth. Speaking of this graceful gesture, the American Minister says:

The ceremonial visit to the Legation of two representatives of the King, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Mooshanoff, accompanied by the Secretary General of the Foreign Office, Mr. Radeff, and the Chief of Protocol, Mr. Poulieff, on the morning of Washington's Birthday, proved to be a pleasant and informal occasion; the visitors remained over an hour talking on the greatness of Washington, and the friendly feeling which exists between Bulgaria and the United States.

At the same time calls were received from Mr. Cora, Italian Minister, and Mr. Maxa, Czechoslovak Minister. Personal

letters or cards of congratulation were received from all of the Ministers in Sofia, as well as from Monsignor Stephen, Metropolitan of Sofia, Monsignor Roncalli, Papal Delegate at Sofia, members of the Government, heads of schools, private citizens and organizations, journalists and others. The Legation responded personally to all of these felicitations. Mr. Maxa, the Czechoslovak Minister, who is a warm admirer of Washington, attended all of the ceremonies in Sofia.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO SCHOOLS

A mark of official recognition of the Bicentennial, duplicated in but few countries, was accorded the George Washington Year in Bulgaria by the Bulgarian Government, through the office of the Minister of Public Instruction. On February 20, this office dispatched to all secondary schools in Bulgaria a notice, calling upon the directors "to reserve the last hour of one of the school days of next week for a lecture to be delivered by the teachers of history on George Washington, the man and the patriot." The full text of this circular follows:

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

FEBRUARY 20, 1932.

Circular to the Directors of Secondary Schools.

The 22nd of February, 1932, is the bicentenary of the birth of George Washington, the great leader in the struggle for the independence of the United States, one of the creators of its democratic Constitution and the first President of the independent American Republic.

Keen intellect, perseverance, strong character and above all immense love for freedom and for his country are the characteristic features of this great son of the powerful America of today. Born the 22nd of February, 1732, in Virginia, he was given an excellent education by his intelligent mother, his father having died early. Having devoted himself to farming his estate, he soon gained the affection and respect of his fellow-citizens and when the conflict between England and its colonies in North America broke out, he, at the age of only forty-two, was elected a delegate to the General Congress held in Philadelphia in 1774. There he soon became prominent among the other delegates. In 1776 together with Jefferson, Franklin and others he took part in the drafting of the famous "Declaration of Independence" the principles of which are penetrated by the spirit of the French literature of the Eighteenth century and which later, became the foundation of the American Constitution and of the famous French "Declaration of the rights of man and citizen." These principles have been throughout the Nineteenth century the flag of the nations in their struggle for freedom and democracy.

Owing to his merits George Washington was elected by the Congress in 1775 Commander in Chief of the Army in the war with England. After a war of eight years, the different phases of which are well-known, right finally prevailed over force, and the success was due chiefly to George Washington, to his energy and diplomacy.

When, in 1783, the war was over, Washington parted cordially from his war-companions and like the ancient Roman Dictator Cincinnatus, laid down his arms, resumed the garb of farmer and retired to his estate in the country.

However, George Washington did not spend all his force in the liberation of his country. His experience was needed when a solid form of government was to be worked out for the new State. All know the liberal Constitution which the

United States adopted and which with a few amendments is still in force. When the Constitution was passed, the Congress unanimously entrusted Washington with the rudder of government by electing him the first President of the Republic. During that period, when dissensions and disagreements endangered the unity of the United States, George Washington showed his high moral qualities. With patience and tactfulness he succeeded in restoring order and understanding and in leading the ship of state out of stormy and dangerous waters into a quiet haven. Washington was reelected for a second term at the expiration of which he refused reelection and retired to private life. He died at sixty-seven years of age and the vacancy left by his death was deeply felt by his fellow-countrymen. There was general and sincere grief at the loss of the "Father of the Country."

Many monuments have been erected to his memory in the United States and the capital of the country has been given his name.

Today one hundred million Americans will celebrate during eight months (February to November) the memory of their greatest genius who was "the first in war, the first in peace and the first in the hearts of his countrymen" and will remain first in the hearts of their descendants.

At that time we Bulgarians were awakening from a secular sleep in slavery and the glorious fight for freedom of the freedom-loving American citizens has contributed partly and indirectly through the French revolution to our own national renaissance. We consider it therefore a duty to pay a well-merited tribute to Washington by pointing out to our pupils the virtues and merits of the great American and the modest man. Among other means by pointing out his ideals and life as an example to be followed we will help our youth in the present moral crisis it is passing through.

The Ministry of Public Instruction instructs you therefore, Mr. Director, to reserve the last hour of one of the school days of next week to a lecture to be delivered by the teachers of history on George Washington, the man and the patriot.

SECRETARY GENERAL: DR. S. DONEFF.
CHIEF OF SECTION: S. MINKOFF.

BULGARIAN CULTURE IS AMERICAN

Newspapers throughout Bulgaria were filled with favorable editorial comments and lengthy articles eulogizing the character and achievements of Washington, the American Minister reported. He continued:

At the close of the radio program while he was speaking of the cordial Bulgarian reaction to the Washington Bicentennial, Mr. Ivan Popoff, Director of the Press Bureau of the Sofia Foreign Office, said:

"The reason why Bulgaria was so quick to respond to the Washington commemoration is that the culture of Bulgaria is American; we feel the same patriotic appeals the Americans do. The first of our young men to break loose from the eastern surveillance over our education were those who went to Robert College at Constantinople where they were immersed in a purely American ideal of education.

"It was there that they realized the glorious spirit of Washington, and national freedom, and after graduating returned to their homes to incite the patriotic movement which resulted in the various uprisings and our eventual liberation.

"Bulgarians see the figure of liberty through American eyes and we are one with the United States in the background of our culture and national aspirations. It seemed just as natural to us to respond to the Washington Bicentennial observance as if it had been for one of our own national heroes; or as an aged former Minister and Robert College graduate expressed it, as he left the meeting at the Academy of Sciences: 'The name of Washington has been dear to my heart ever since as a boy of eight I was given a small biography of him, every word of which was precious to my youthful mind and imagination.'"

SWEDEN

THE following radiogram was received by President Hoover from His Royal Highness Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden on February 21, 1932:

STOCKHOLM, FEBRUARY 21, 1932.

PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON

IN THE NAME OF THE KING AND ON MY OWN BEHALF I
BEG TO EXPRESS TO YOU BEST WISHES ON THE OCCASION OF
THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

IN THE ABSENCE OF THE KING,

GUSTAF ADOLF.

This message was supplemented by the following expression from His Excellency Mr. W. Boström, Swedish Minister to the United States, to Secretary of State Stimson:

Washington, D. C., February 22, 1932.

SIR:

On the occasion of the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington I have been requested to offer to the Government and the people of the United States my Government's sincere congratulations.

In adding hereto my personal congratulations to Your Excellency, I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. BOSTRÖM.
Minister of Sweden.

In this manner did the Government and the people of Sweden express to the Government and people of the United States their interest in the nine months' celebration honoring George Washington on the two hundredth anniversary of his birth.

In Sweden the Bicentennial Celebration was concentrated in Stockholm where the principal observance took place on February 22, 1932, at the Town Hall under the sponsorship of four leading American organizations in that country. This was the most stately and impressive affair ever carried out by the Americans in Stockholm.

Among the 1,250 persons who assembled in the "Blue Hall" of the Town Hall were Their Royal Highnesses The Crown Prince of Sweden, The Crown Princess and Prince Sigvard, His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Baroness Ramel, Count von Stedingk, the members of the diplomatic corps, and many from Stockholm society of both the Swedish and American groups.

The four organizations which sponsored the cele-

bration were the American Club of Stockholm, the American Women's Club, the Swedish-American Society, and the Swedish-American Foundation.

The officers of these organizations formed a George Washington Bicentennial committee of which Hon. John Motley Morehead, the American Minister, was honorary chairman and Mr. John Ball Osborne, the American Consul-General, honorary vice chairman. The committee members of the four organizations were as follows: The American Club of Stockholm—Mr. Charles Melter, president; Mr. Lawrence J. McDonnell, vice president; Dr. William Borgström, member of the board, and Mr. Elis S. Hoglund, secretary; American Women's Club in Sweden—Mrs. Axel A:son Johnson, president; Mrs. Axel Appelberg, vice president; and Mrs. Ella Zadig, treasurer; the Swedish-American Society—Dr. Börje Brilioth, president; Count Nils von Rosen, treasurer; Mr. Nils Berglund, secretary; and Commercial Councilor Ragnar Sohlman, vice president; and the Swedish American Foundation—A. R. Nordvall, vice president; and Miss Eva Fröberg, secretary. The executive committee included Mr. Melter, Mrs. Johnson, Dr. Brilioth, and Miss Fröberg.

The Blue Hall where the meeting was held was decorated with American and Swedish flags. On the stage was the portrait of George Washington painted by Adolph Ulrik Wertmüller in Philadelphia in 1794. It was guarded by soldiers dressed in the uniform of the "drabanter" of the time of Charles XII.

The program was made up of speeches, music and the showing of the motion picture film, "The Life and Times of George Washington." The Royal Navy Band played the national airs of Sweden and America and furnished the music incidental to the picture. The film was greatly enjoyed by the audience as it was both instructive and entertaining.

CROWN PRINCE DELIVERS ADDRESS

A welcoming address was delivered in English by the Crown Prince and Mr. Morehead responded. Both addresses were enthusiastically received by the

large audience and were broadcast by radio throughout Sweden. By special arrangement the Crown Prince's speech was also broadcast to the United States.

In his speech the Crown Prince dwelt upon the ties of friendship uniting the people of Sweden and the United States. His speech in full follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The ties of friendship uniting Sweden with the United States of America are, I am happy to say, numerous and strong. In Stockholm alone there exist no less than four organizations which in their different ways are promoting good will and understanding between our two countries. It



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS CROWN PRINCE GUSTAF ADOLPH OF SWEDEN, DELIVERING AN ADDRESS ON GEORGE WASHINGTON. THIS NOTABLE SPEECH WAS BROADCAST BY RADIO ACROSS THE ATLANTIC OCEAN FROM STOCKHOLM.

is but natural that these societies, whose names you will have found on your program, should have joined in a common effort to celebrate the Bicentennial Memorial of George Washington, the founder and father of that big country on the other side of the Atlantic, which for well-nigh a century has exercised such an attraction for the people of Sweden. I have been asked on behalf of the joint committee formed by these societies to welcome all who have answered their invitation to attend tonight.

When the other day I was walking about the exhibition rooms of our National museum my eye suddenly was attracted by a very beautiful marble bust, made by the great French sculptor of the 18th century Jean Antoine Houdon. It is perhaps the finest piece of sculpture in our museum. No wonder the artist was inspired by this model. For this eminent masterpiece represents no less a person than George Washington himself.

Only to look at this head, you at once feel what a truly noble character the person himself must have been. Dignity was one of his characteristics. But I for one have a strong feeling that George Washington must have been one of those men, whom you instantly feel you can trust, who inspires unlimited confidence. He was a leader of men such as there have been very few in the history of mankind. His services in building up his country are immeasurable. Those of his countrymen must indeed have been lucky, who were given the privilege to serve under him.

Swedes and Americans have several traits in common. One of the most conspicuous to my mind is that unlimited craving for national as well as personal independence, which I believe any outside observer will soon detect. George Washington to you Americans stands as a symbol of your independence, as a personification of the American nation itself. We on our side love our own independence more than anything else in the world. We therefore thoroughly understand the proud feelings of the American nation on this day of jubilation, and we heartily join with you in acclaiming the magnificent memory of your national hero.

There is another important reason why we in Sweden should take part in celebrating your national memorial today. Statistics, though often dull, are sometimes useful. In the case I am referring to, they reveal the rather amazing fact that something like one quarter of the Swedish race is now living within the boundaries of the United States of America. A good number of these are of course descendants of Swedish emigrants, but they must, I think, nevertheless be counted as belonging to our race. Practically all the Swedes in the United States of America have long ago become American citizens. And I was told over and over again, when I had the pleasure of visiting the United States of America a few years ago, that they are to be counted amongst your best citizens.

This is only as it should be. And it does not preclude the American citizens of Swedish descent from keeping a soft corner in their hearts for the country of their origin. This blood relation with the United States of America makes us take a keen interest in all that is going on over there.

But there are other reasons for this as well. Both the United States and Sweden are highly industrialized countries. In both there is a marked tendency to keep a very high standard of industrial equipment. Science in general and more especially the science of engineering are employed to the utmost for increasing production and for utilizing all natural resources of the country. Organizing production in the most efficient way for the purpose of saving manual labor and reducing cost seems to be an additional characteristic of modern society both here and over in the United States. In fact when one comes to think of it, many of these things which we now accept as a matter of course originally came to us from across the Atlantic together with that wonderful spirit of enterprise which forms such an outstanding feature in America's national character.

Perhaps it may not be a very popular thing to say just at the present moment, but nevertheless I firmly believe it to be true, that the countries of the world, economically speaking, all are interdependent. In fact they are much more closely dependent on one another than is generally admitted. Formerly we were more or less self-sustaining. Nowadays, if one country suffers, there will soon be a reaction on others, neighbors or not neighbors. There is in fact no limit as to the number of links which bind us all together. Communications of all kind, trade links, financial ties, cultural bonds, all these have brought us more closely together than ever before in the history of the world. This process is going on every day at an ever-increasing speed and it looks as if it were to go on indefinitely.

I am not going to try and describe to you how much nearer our two countries have come to one another in the course of

the last 30 years. This I think is as obvious as it is gratifying, but more remains to be done. We can learn more from each other. We can learn from each others' success and we can equally learn from mutual mistakes. Even a word of criticism, if it is said in the true spirit of friendship, may be of considerable value.

On this day of rejoicing let us hope for a yet closer cooperation, for a yet better understanding and for a yet truer friendship between the United States of America and Sweden to the mutual benefit of both countries.

We in Sweden tender you of the great American nation, to which so many Swedes belong, on this your day of proud rejoicing all our warmest congratulations and the assurance of our deep and sympathetic understanding.

Mr. Morehead in responding spoke on "Sweden and the American Revolution." His complete speech follows:

It is a great honor and a great pleasure to have with us on this occasion His Royal Highness Prince Gustaf Adolf, Crown Prince of Sweden, and Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess.

We Americans are here tonight to join the Swedish-Americans and Swedes of Stockholm in paying homage to George Washington, to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country, to honor the man who contributed more than any man to the establishment of the United States as a free and independent nation.

It is peculiarly appropriate that we should have among us on this occasion His Royal Highness the Crown Prince, who represents the ruling family of the nation to which America owes the beginning of its history. One of the nations with which we have been at peace not only during the two hundred years since the birth of George Washington, but for all time. A nation which has played and is still playing an extensive and friendly rôle in the development of the new world, and particularly of that part of it which we know today as the United States.

Recorded American history starts with the expeditions to our shores of the Scandinavian Vikings. The first expedition of which we have any record being that made in the year 1000 A. D. under the leadership of Leif Ericson, called Leif the Lucky, son of Eric the Red. This was 492 years before Christopher Columbus. A statue of Leif Ericson to commemorate his expedition now stands in a park in Boston.

Another Viking expedition under the leadership of Thorfinn Karlsefne, founded a colony on American soil at about the same time, but after living three years in America, his party returned to Greenland because the Northmen were too few in number to withstand the attacks of the Indians. While Karlsefne was in America a son whom he named Snorre, was born about 1003 to him and his wife Gudrid, the widow of Thorstein, Leif Ericson's brother, according to the Vinland Saga. This was the first white child ever born in either America and as the saga tells us Karlsefne was partly of Swedish descent, it can be truthfully said that the first white person born in America in the entire Western Hemisphere in fact was of Swedish extraction. A statue of Karlsefne to commemorate this first white settlement on our shores was raised in Philadelphia in 1920. We have records of many other Scandinavian expeditions and people going to Vinland. In 1059 among others a bishop named Jon, who had preached in Iceland for four years, journeyed there. Thus, the speech used by the first white men in America was Scandinavian and it was in that tongue that the first teachings of Christ were uttered in the New World.

Getting down to a later date I will say for comparison that the first permanent settlement in America was made by

the English at Jamestown in Virginia in 1607. The Mayflower brought the Pilgrims to Massachusetts in 1620.

It was in 1638 under a charter from the Great King Gustavus Adolphus himself that a party of Swedes bought land from the Indians when America was still a wilderness and established a colony in America which they called New Sweden (Nya Sverige). Their first permanent settlement was on the river Delaware, and they called it Fort Christina, the name later being changed to Wilmington. It is now a large and important city, being the seat of the powder and explosives industry in America. Thus the Swedes were the founders of the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania, and were among the earliest settlers of Maryland and New Jersey.

When at a most critical stage of the War of Independence Washington crossed the Delaware River with his army to attack the Hessians at Trenton who were hired by and were fighting for the British, the boats which bore his army across the river were manned by the descendants of the Swedes who had settled in the vicinity 140 years before and who had inherited and brought down from their forefathers the gifts and tradition of seamanship which have for all time been characteristic of the people of Sweden. But for their able assistance it is very doubtful that this expedition, all important to the cause of Independence, would have succeeded on that wild and snow-swept night of Christmas Eve 1776.

More than seventy men of Sweden, fired by zeal for the advancement of humanity to more free political opportunities, offered their military talents and training to General Washington. Their services were especially valuable and welcome because the young nation of America was poor in military experience, and whatever the hazardous undertakings assigned these soldiers from Sweden, the tasks were discharged in a manner to place their names indelibly on our military records.

One of them, Cork Raab, gave his life to the cause of American Independence, in the battle of Savannah. In the same battle, Baron Nordenskiöld, afterward a vice admiral in the Swedish Navy, received two wounds. Four of your brilliant military men shared in the ardors and in the glory of Washington's final victory at Yorktown: Count von Fersen, Aide to the French General Rochambeau, Colonel (afterward Count) von Stedingk, Baron von Fock and Magnus Daniel Palmquist.

Perhaps the most conspicuous of these was Count Johan Hans Axel von Fersen. This young Swede was in America only a short time, but during his brief stay here, his abilities and character won the favor of all with whom he was associated. He came to America with Rochambeau and was considered a Frenchman by the Americans and seldom does any writer make definite mention of his true nationality. Fersen was present at the first meeting of Washington and Rochambeau—acted as interpreter—and on one occasion was the medium through which a difference between the French and American commanders was satisfactorily adjusted. Washington himself respected the Count's abilities so highly that he intrusted him with the task of directing the embarkation of the allied troops at the Head of Elk in order to facilitate their transportation to the York peninsula.

The Duke de Lauzun paid tribute to Fersen's conduct at Yorktown. He said: "In all the operations where the fighting was intense, Fersen was present, now in the trenches and now in the midst of the attack and . . . he exhibited the most brilliant proofs of valor."

Next to Count von Fersen, the most distinguished Swedish officer to serve in the American Revolution was Baron Curt von Stedingk whose most important service was his participation in the Battle at Savannah. Here Stedingk was twice wounded, but he succeeded in covering the retreat of Washington's Army.

The premier patriotic society of America is the "Order of

the Cincinnati." This was founded by the officers of the Revolutionary Army—as their Charter recites—to "perpetuate the remembrance of the war and the mutual friendships formed under the pressure of common danger." George Washington was an original member of the Society and its first President. Membership was limited to officers in the Revolutionary Army who had attained the rank of Captain or higher.

Two Swedish officers, Count von Fersen and Colonel von Stedingk, were honored for their brilliant and distinguished service to the American cause by election to membership in the Society of the Cincinnati.

I trust that I may be pardoned for saying right here that I am myself a direct descendant of Captain John Morehead who served under George Washington in the War for Independence as an officer in the Seventh North Carolina Continental Cavalry, and I am proud of membership in the Society of the Cincinnati by direct descent from him.

A Swedish naval officer, Adolf Frederik Peterson, also served throughout the entire American Revolution, first with the French and later in conjunction with the Spanish at the capture of Pensacola, Florida, May 8, 1781. There he commanded a brigade of artillery and saved his corps after it had been abandoned. He displayed such great courage, initiative and cool judgment, although severely wounded, that he was highly honored by both the Spanish and French and was knighted by the King of Sweden, Gustavus III, under the name of Rosensvärd, and was finally promoted to the rank of Read Admiral in the Swedish Navy.

A patriot Samuel Hanson by name, descendant of that famous family of Swedish descent presented to General Washington during the dark hours at Valley Forge 800 pounds sterling to provide shoes for his barefoot soldiers.

It was not alone in battle that Sweden and the Swedes rendered unforgettable service to the United States in the dark days of the struggle for independent existence, for Sweden was the very first nation in the world to recognize the independence of the United States, extending such recognition prior even to our own Declaration of Independence in 1776. Of all of the nations of the earth Sweden is, therefore, officially our oldest friend. The first treaty made between the United States and a neutral nation was our treaty with Sweden, April 3, 1783, and Benjamin Franklin termed Sweden "America's First Ally."

In connection with the signing of that memorable document, the Declaration of Independence, the name of John Morton, a descendant of a Swedish settler in New Sweden on the Delaware stands out with especial prominence. John Morton was a surveyor, a judge, a legislator, speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly and delegate to the Continental Congress in 1776. At this Congress when the momentous question of actually severing relations with England by the overt act of signing and proclaiming the Declaration of Independence was considered, the delegates had come to a deadlock. There were 13 original colonies—hence the 13 stripes in our flag—six of these colonies as represented by their delegates had voted for the Declaration and six against it. Two of the five members of the Pennsylvania delegation had voted for it and two against it leaving the Pennsylvania delegation tied. John Morton, the fifth member of the Pennsylvania delegation, was too ill to attend the Congress. As the cause of the Declaration was deadlocked and hanging in the balance, they rigged up a litter borne between two horses and sent it to the home of John Morton and brought him to where the Continental Congress was in session. They carried him into the hall on the litter and he cast his vote for the Declaration, which was proclaimed on July 4, 1776, and thus he became the Man of Destiny. John Morton is one of the signers of the Declaration. In 1876 a memorial tablet was erected to him in Independence Hall, that famous building in Philadelphia in which Washington was chosen Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Armies and where John Morton cast his memorable vote, and the Declaration of Independence was adopted and the Liberty Bell is installed. Furthermore, a beautiful building was erected in his honor in Philadelphia, 1926-1929, and is called after him the John Morton Memorial.

Another distinguished patriot of the Revolutionary period of the same Swedish descent is John Hanson of Maryland, a grandson of a Colonel Hanson who died at the battle of Lutzen, 1632, fighting under the Great Gustavus Adolphus for the religious liberty of Europe. American writers are unanimous in extolling the virtues of John Hanson who filled one public and patriotic post after another until he was finally elected President of the United States in Congress Assembled and served as such from November 5, 1781, to November 5, 1782. As President of the Continental Congress he extended to General George Washington the official felicitations of Congress when Washington visited that body on November 28, 1781, shortly after the surrender of the British at Yorktown.

Each State in the American Union is permitted to erect two statues in Statuary Hall in the National Capitol at Washington.

Maryland, the home of John Hanson, did not forget his service, when it became her turn to select her two names. She chose as one of her two most illustrious sons John Hanson, whose statue was placed in the National Capitol, January 31, 1903.

Other distinguished members of the Hanson family were his brothers, Judge Walter Hanson, and the patriot Samuel Hanson mentioned above, and William Hanson who was Examiner General of the State, and his son, Alexander Contee Hanson, was an intimate of George Washington's and compiled the Laws of Maryland. A Miss Hanson married a member of the Stone family and became the mother of Thomas Stone, another signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The contributions of Swedes in these early days also extended to the realm of art. Gustavus Hesselius became the father of American painting, as he arrived in Philadelphia in 1711, twenty-one years before the birth of Washington and nine years before the Scotch painter, Smibert, the second artist of note in America.

Adolf Ulrik Wertmüller, a Swedish artist, born in 1751, moved to Philadelphia in 1795 and executed from life a por-



AMERICAN MINISTER MOREHEAD SPEAKING AT
THE STOCKHOLM CELEBRATION.

trait of Washington. Washington was then in his 64th year and it was during his second term of President that this portrait, was painted. This original portrait of Washington, painted from life by a great Swedish artist, is owned by the Swedish Government and kept in the official residence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Stockholm. Baron Ramel has very kindly loaned this portrait to us for this occasion and it is on exhibition in this Hall.

In religion and culture the Swedish colonial settlers took a prominent place. Of the three churches remaining from the Colonial Period before 1700 and which are still in regular use, two are Swedish, viz., Gloria Dei (Old Swedes), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the Trinity (Old Swedes) Church, Wilmington, Delaware, where from 1655 to 1760, that is even after Delaware was no longer a Swedish colony, the Swedish Government paid the salary of a Swedish clergyman. The third is the English St. Luke's Church, Isle of Wight County, Virginia.

Dr. Nils Collin, the last Swedish born rector of the old Swedes Church in Philadelphia, assisted the cause of the Revolution ably by his writing and personal influence. The Swedish language was used for Church services once a month by the descendants of the original settlers up to the time of Dr. Collins' death in 1831.

The Swedish language has been in constant use in America since the first settlement in 1638, because, before Dr. Collin died, a new and far greater wave of Swedish settlers than that of the first colony, had reached our shores and has in the last hundred years added more than two million souls to our race, and today in Chicago and Minneapolis, America has the third and fourth largest Swedish cities in the world.

There are now in the United States no less than 19 daily or weekly papers published exclusively in Swedish. There is one in Canada. There are now 1,193 Swedish Lutheran

Churches in the United States and 290 in Canada where at least one service each church-day is held in the Swedish language.

The Civil War, 1861-1865, brought again to the front prominent Swedes or men of Swedish ancestry, Captain John Ericsson, born in Sweden in 1803, Admiral Dahlgren and his son, Colonel Dahlgren, General John Stolbrand, Colonel Oscar Malmberg, Colonel Hans Mattson, and many others.

John Ericsson's memory and his contribution to our nation was eloquently eulogized by President Calvin Coolidge and Your Royal Highness at the dedication of the Ericsson Monument in Washington, D. C., May 29, 1926.

As we are celebrating tonight the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington I am sure my people will wish me to extend thanks once again to the Swedish people for the aid that a number of her gifted and liberal men brought to General Washington during the eight years of his struggle for our Independence, and on this occasion I have attempted to enumerate some of the bonds which have united Sweden and the United States, not only during the time of George Washington, but also before and since the day of that Great Patriot.

In mentioning the ties which bind Sweden to America I would be remiss in my duty if I did not call attention to the Royal visit paid to America by Your Royal Highness in 1926. We have had other Royal visits from time to time but no Royal visitors to America have ever made a more pleasant, a deeper or more lasting impression than Your Royal Highness, and I speak both personally and officially when I say that all of my many countrymen in America and all of your many countrymen there are awaiting with great interest, eagerness and pleasant expectations the time when Your Royal Highnesses will return to America to pay your party call, to shake hands with us all around and say to us TACK FOR SIST!



THANKSGIVING DAY, 1932, IN STOCKHOLM. THE SWEDISH AMERICAN SOCIETY GAVE THIS DINNER IN HONOR OF GEORGE WASHINGTON TO MARK THE END OF THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN SWEDEN.

DESCENDANTS OF SWEDISH OFFICERS ATTEND

Immediately following the exercises in the Blue Hall about 450 persons, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Morehead, sat down to supper in the magnificent Golden Room of Town Hall. The evening closed with dancing in the galleries for which permission had been obtained by the committee.

An interesting feature of the meeting was the fact that the audience included descendants of those gallant Swedish officers who fought in the American Revolution. It will be remembered that among the charter members of the Order of the Cincinnati were two Swedish officers who fought through the Revolution. They were Count von Fersen, aide to the Marquis de Rochambeau, and Colonel, later Count von Stedingk. At the meeting on February 22 were a collateral descendant and a direct descendant of these two Swedish officers: Baroness Ramel, wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose ancestor was Count von Fersen's brother, and Count Hans von Stedingk, Chamberlain of the Swedish court, whose ancestor was Colonel von Stedingk. The latter, being the eldest male descendant of the original member of the society, holds the Order of the Cincinnati.

"This celebration," wrote Mr. Morehead in a report to the Secretary of State, "was a thoroughly appropriate and highly gratifying manifestation of the profound interest which the Swedish people have in America and the American people."

The press of Stockholm on the day following devoted much space to accounts of the celebration, as it had for months previous in giving the plans as they progressed toward fulfillment.

Mr. Morehead visited Washington in 1931 and called at the office of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. As one result of his visit two busts of George Washington were sent to Sweden by the Commission, one being placed in the office of the chancery of the American legation and the other presented to the Scandinavian-American Society, whose aim is closer relations between the United States and Sweden. This Society arranges the exchange of students and of

professors between American and Swedish institutions of learning. Two full size reproductions of the Gilbert Stuart Athenaeum portrait of George Washington were also sent to the legation, as well as the historical and other literature published by the Commission, which Mr. Morehead distributed to the members of the committee in charge of the celebration.

THANKSGIVING DAY EXERCISES

Concluding the Bicentennial Celebration in Stockholm was the annual Thanksgiving dinner and celebration held in that city under the auspices of the Swedish-American Society. Among those in attendance were the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Richard Sandler, the President of the Swedish Olympic Games Committee, Mr. Edström, and the United States Minister to Sweden, John M. Morehead. The dinner consisted of turkey, cranberry sauce, sweet potatoes, and other typically American and seasonal dishes, and at the conclusion of the feast a short play was presented by members of the American colony. Dancing provided entertainment for the rest of the evening.

Brief and informal remarks were made by Foreign Minister Sandler, Mr. Edström and United States Minister Morehead. Each speaker referred appropriately to the significance and success of the Bicentennial Celebration as a means of more closely uniting Sweden and America. An especially interesting feature in connection with the celebration, which was carried out by the Swedish-American Gustavus Adolphus Committee, was referred to by Mr. Morehead when he spoke of the medal struck at the request of the committee to commemorate the 200th anniversary of Washington's birth and the 300th anniversary of the death of Gustavus Adolphus. The medal bore on one side the portrait of George Washington while that of Sweden's great leader appeared on the other.

The Bicentennial Celebration was received throughout Sweden with the same friendliness which has always characterized the relations of that country with the United States.

ALBANIA

THE George Washington Bicentennial spirit was awakened in the hearts of the million inhabitants of the Kingdom of Albania as early as October, 1931. "We must do something," was the sentiment of the people as voiced through the BESA, leading newspaper in Tirana, Albania, "the Bicentennial celebration will be as great and as impressive in the different parts of the world as in the United States. . . . It cannot be disputed that we must take part in such a celebration."

Continuing, the same newspaper stated:

We have many bonds of patriotic activity and financial interest with the United States. For us the United States has been a second fatherland, a rich field which helped us to maintain our families and from whose support we realized freedom for Albania. . . . America was the asylum which sheltered all those ruined by the Balkan War, and in that very America they were able to earn and return to the fatherland with new powers to rehabilitate the regions burned and ravaged. . . . From this celebration in honor of the memory of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington we are enabled to learn a lesson because we also have had patriots, apostles, and martyrs of our national sentiment. . . . We should pay attention to the two hundredth anniversary of Washington in order that we may profit by his example in the interest of our country and of humanity itself.

His Excellency Ahmed Zog, King of Albania, gave official expression of the sentiment in the hearts of his people with respect to George Washington in the following message to the President of the United States on the opening day of the Bicentennial:

FEBRUARY 22, 1932
TIRANA 77 22 1140

HIS EXCELLENCY
MR. HOOVER
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
WASHINGTON

ON THIS MEMORABLE DAY OF THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS PATRIOT, GEORGE WASHINGTON, WHO BY HIS COURAGE, PATRIOTISM, AND HIS GREATNESS OF SOUL, GAVE AN EXAMPLE OF MOST SUBLIME PATRIOTIC SELF-SACRIFICE, I OFFER IN THE NAME OF THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE AND MYSELF, ALL MY MOST SINCERE WISHES FOR THE PROSPERITY AND HAPPINESS OF THE NOBLE AMERICAN NATION AND OF YOUR EXCELLENCY.
ZOG (KING OF ALBANIA)

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Excellency H. Vrioni, also cabled greetings from the Albanian Government to the American Secretary of State, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, on February 22, 1932, as follows:

TIRANA
FEBRUARY 22, 1932

HIS EXCELLENCY MR. STIMSON
SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON

AT THE MOMENT WHEN THE NOBLE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE ENGAGED IN CELEBRATING THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE BIRTH OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS PATRIOT AND STATESMAN, GEORGE WASHINGTON, FATHER AND CREATOR OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH MAGNIFICENT COMMEMORATIVE CEREMONIES, I HAVE THE HONOR TO EXPRESS TO YOUR EXCELLENCY, IN THE NAME OF THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT, MY SINCEREST CONGRATULATIONS, AS WELL AS THE ARDENT WISHES WHICH I CHERISH FOR THE PROSPERITY AND GREATNESS OF YOUR CHIVALROUS NATION. PLEASE ACCEPT, EXCELLENCY, THE ASSURANCES OF MY HIGH ESTEEM.

H. VRIONI,
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

On the morning of February 22, 1932, the Council of Ministers, led by their Excellencies the Prime Minister, Pandeli Evangheli, and members of his cabinet, crossed the threshold of the American Legation to express personally the felicitations of the Albanian government to the American Minister to Albania, Hon. Herman Bernstein. Mr. Bernstein mentions in his dispatch reporting this notable event that "a most important cabinet meeting under the presidency of the King was to be held that morning and that the King had postponed the meeting from 9.30 to 11.00 a. m. in order to enable the cabinet to visit the American Legation for the purpose of extending the Government's felicitations on Washington's birthday."

The BESA for February 24, 1932, says of the affair:

Toasts were exchanged between His Excellency the American Minister and the members of the cabinet, and Mr. Bernstein made laudatory remarks in honor of His Majesty the King, for our national hero Skanderbeg, and for the Cabinet of His Excellency Mr. Pandeli Evangheli. The Prime Minister replied in the following words:

"I thank Your Excellency for the laudatory sentiments toward His Majesty the King, our national hero, and the members of the Cabinet I have the honor to head. On the occasion of the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birth, we express our cordial wishes for the prosperity of the American people."

At the conclusion of this official call the doors of the Legation were thrown open to a general reception and celebration in honor of the day. The American Minister reports that more than two hundred guests attended this function, among whom were, in addition to several of the distinguished persons already mentioned, the entire diplomatic corps, the President of the Council of

State, the President of the Parliament, the heads of various religious communities—Mussulman, Orthodox, and Catholic—deputies, prominent Albanians, members of foreign colonies, and most of the Americans in Tirana and nearby places.

A report of the event appeared in the *ORA*, a newspaper of Tirana, for February 23, 1932, part of which is reprinted:

The guests, and especially the Albanian guests, were happy to be present at the ceremony in memory of one of the world's greatest men—George Washington—the founder of the United States of America, who has many resemblances to our own national hero of centuries past, Skanderbeg.

At 11.20 the two reception rooms were full to capacity. It is customary to say that the "elite and choicest of Tirana" were present; but one lays himself open to criticism by making such a statement here. For the reason that as there was a council meeting under the presidency of His Majesty the King, none of the Ministers were present. Let us say, therefore, prudently that we saw yesterday at the American Legation the greatest majority of the most distinguished persons in Tirana, the aristocrats and the privileged bourgeoisie of big salons, a majority augmented also by the presence of heads of the religious sects: Mussulman, Orthodox and the Bektashi communities, including the Baba of Kruja accompanied by his two dervishes and by Messrs. A. Dibra and Javer Hurshidi.

The cordiality was real and it brightened the faces of all, and especially the Albanians, who had not brought with them any cares or political hypocrisy but came only with the affections they possess for the American people and with great respect for the memory of George Washington. . . .

The guests began numberless conversations. At this time, when every one conversed with whomsoever he desired, taking refreshments, the Legation's reception rooms seemed like the League of Nations, except that all present were in accord with each other. . . .

The brilliance of this beautiful gathering was increased by the arrival of 450 Technical School students, who expressed to Mr. Bernstein their wishes for the prosperity of America. They could not resist the opportunity to collect in the garden of the Legation to sing American anthems and to cheer for the prosperity of the people with whose culture they are being brought up so ably at the school directed by the distinguished American, Mr. Fultz. Their singing was so moving that it was noticed that Mr. Bernstein's eyes were full of joyful tears.

The American Minister made the principal address of the occasion, which was translated for the guests by Mr. Koq Kuquali and reads as follows:

Today the American people are celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. His deathless name and living achievements are honored in many lands, not only by Americans, but also by others who know and value the work of the master builder of America's independence.

We do not worship Washington as a saint free from human frailties, nor do we glorify him merely as a conquering hero on the field of battle. Not all his military campaigns were brilliant triumphs. But with an army that was small and poorly organized, lacking provisions, munitions and uniforms, he nevertheless often turned his military defeats into decisive victories by his dazzling strategy and surprising resourcefulness. He was neither discouraged nor disillusioned by the hardships and obstacles on his thorny road. He firmly believed in the might of the right. He mastered the art of

leading without dictating. The righteousness of the people's cause and the justice of their grievances permeated his soul. Every inch a man, he was a great organizer and inspirer of men. His own indomitable faith in the cause of liberty spurred him and his men on to deeds of unparalleled valor and sacrifice. A visionary, an idealist, he was endowed with extraordinary will power, tenacity, perseverance and courage which helped him to translate his dreams and ideals into inspiring realities.

And when the victory of national independence was won chiefly through the genius of his leadership, when the formative period of the new-born liberty had set in, and Washington was chosen as the first President of the United States, he collaborated with his colleagues and together with them built wisely and conscientiously the edifice that is America.

There were times when he was subjected to unwarranted, cruel political attacks, just as President Lincoln was in his day, just as President Wilson after the World War, just as President Hoover is today. It has always been thus. But brave, sincere men of vision and character, sure of their course, lead their nations toward a better life, according to their lights and their consciences, building for the future, undismayed by partisan attacks and political calumny.

The accomplishments of Washington as a great soldier in a noble cause, as a far-sighted statesman during America's most trying period, as the founder of a great nation dedicated to liberty; his religious broad-mindedness which recognized no denominational frontiers or discriminatory barriers; his compassion for the oppressed and the downtrodden; his genius for securing for the nation the best help and the wisest counsel from among his ablest associates and contemporaries; his dignity and sense of responsibility in high office; his chivalry, his loyalty and his sympathetic understanding of the people's needs and the nation's hopes; his genuine comradeship with the men who served with him during the years of storm and stress; his prophetic wisdom in fashioning America's policy in its relations with other nations,—all these have enshrined Washington in the hearts of the American people for all time.

The famous British statesman, Gladstone, paid one of the finest tributes to Washington when he said:

"If among all the pedestals supplied by history for public characters of extraordinary nobility and purity I saw one higher than all the rest, and I were required at a moment's notice to name the fittest occupant of it, my choice would light on Washington."

It is my privilege to celebrate this historic occasion in Albania whose people suffered and struggled so long before they have attained their independence, and whose own national hero, Skanderbeg, was one of the world's greatest personalities both as a leader of men and as a champion of his people's independence.

Many Albanians, who went to the United States and have become part and parcel of America, have retained their deep affection for their native land, and have contributed both morally and materially toward the establishment of Albania's independence. There is a strong bond of friendship between our nations. On many occasions I have heard in various parts of Albania expressions of genuine gratitude to the United States for its services to the cause of Albanian independence.

To commemorate the Bicentennial birthday of George Washington, it is my honor and pleasure to dedicate the seeds of trees planted by Washington in Mount Vernon, the home of Washington, and to plant them in Albanian soil, on the grounds of the American Legation.

During the evening a second Washington reception was held at the Legation and was attended by leading Albanian officials and prominent residents of Tirana. On this occasion a four-reel film, en-

titled "The Life and Times of Washington," was shown. Mr. Bernstein, the American Minister, makes the following summary of the events of the day:

These receptions attracted much favorable attention in the press. Numerous telegrams were received during the day from Albanians in various parts of the country who offered their congratulations and good wishes. Many of these Albanians have resided in the United States.

During the morning reception the students of the Albanian Vocational School, numbering over 400, appeared in the garden of the Legation and sang the American anthem and other American songs. This demonstration was entirely unexpected and was arranged by the Albanian students themselves. It was a surprise to all present at the celebration and added an unusual and effective feature to the program.

All the newspapers of Tirana have devoted laudatory articles and editorials to George Washington, to the United States, and referred to the gratitude which Albania owes to the United States.

Mr. Fultz, the American Director of the Albanian Vocational School, commenting on this demonstration by the students of his school, remarked as follows:

"I suppose it would be difficult to make anyone believe that the trip of the boys to the Legation was more or less spontaneous and because they wished to do it. I had less than nothing to do with it, not even so much as making a suggestion. In my opinion it was entirely natural and expresses their true feeling toward America and Americans. I do not believe it could possibly happen with any other Legation here."

In a letter of March 10, 1932, to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, the American Minister informed the Director of the Commission that "His Majesty the King of Albania intends to name several streets and squares of various towns of Albania in honor of George Washington." During September, 1932, information reached the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission that two of the principal streets of Scutari and Korcha were named in honor of George Washington at appropriate ceremonies in each of these Albanian cities. The Minister also wrote that the walnut seeds from Mount Vernon were planted in Albanian soil and that when these seeds sprouted and the trees were of sufficient size, transplanting exercises would be held.

At the request of the Americanization School Association, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., several prominent Albanians were asked to contribute George Washington tributes for inclusion in a special booklet, "Tributes from Many

Lands." From the American Legation in Albania were received three translations of tributes prepared as a result of this invitation. One of these tributes—"George Washington as a World Statesman," by Constantine A. Chekrezi—also appeared in an edition of *LABOREMUS*, dated February 22, 1932, a bulletin founded by the American Junior Red Cross and published semi-monthly by the Albanian Vocational School.

The full texts of the three tributes mentioned above follow:

GEORGE WASHINGTON AS A WORLD STATESMAN

By CONSTANTINE A. CHEKREZI

(Formerly Professor of History at the National University, Washington, D. C.—Member of the Council of State of the Kingdom of Albania—Author, "Albania, Past and Present.")

To speak of *FARMER WASHINGTON* as a statesman of the world might seem somewhat strange. For, was it not he who originated, preached and bequeathed the injunction about entangling alliances, through the interpretation of which America was to lead a life of perfect political aloofness from the rest of the world?

Yet, in that very injunction he showed himself as the greatest statesman of the world, not only of the one he lived in, but of that world today, and in particular of that universal aggregate that is now gathering to pay him a perfect tribute on the occasion of his two hundredth birthday anniversary.

To estimate properly the value of that far-reaching injunction, we must needs go back to the political conditions of his time. Had the United States, which had just come out of a hard-won war of independence, entangled themselves in the affairs of the heaving and splitting Europe, could they have ever stood apart as the great example of peaceful development under the unwavering light of liberty and freedom?

And, had every other great State or Empire of the world kept itself from entangling alliances, how many world catastrophies would have been avoided?

What Washington did, then, was to set down a rule of guidance for all nations and for all time, if only the nations should be wise enough to abide by that rule.

It is befitting, therefore, that not only America, but the whole world as well, should join in paying a too well deserved universal tribute to the living memory of the farmer boy of Virginia who was to become the founder of American liberty; to the great man who laid down a national ruling principle whereby the United States achieved greatness and prosperity, because they complied with it, while the rest of the world marched blindly to self-ruination, because it chose to ignore it.

In paying this tribute to George Washington, the Albanians join reverently and gratefully, because myriads of Albania's sons and daughters saw first the light of liberty in His country, and because His life exemplifies what is finest and most inspiring in the political career of any founder of State or Empire of States.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

By MEHDI FRASHERI

(President of the Council of State. Formerly Member of Parliament, Cabinet Minister, Albanian representative in the League of Nations. Author.)

Providence sometimes presents itself in the form of a man to carry out the destiny of nations and humanity.

George Washington is one of the greatest figures of this category. Endowed with clear mind and conscience, just, courageous and with deep faith in his personal and social duty, he started his career as an engineer in which he showed conspicuous skill. His great talents made him change his career according to circumstances, thus becoming an officer and participating in the French and Indian war in which he displayed courage and devotion to duty. When the time came to save his country from foreign rule, he took up the sword for that purpose. After America had won its independence by the Treaty of Paris, he returned to his estate with the modesty that characterizes great men, and worked as a simple citizen.

While farming he was offered the Presidency of the new Republic, for the creation of which he spared no sacrifice. Such examples are found only during the period of creation and development of ancient Rome, but with one difference: Rome sought to conquer the world, whereas America fought for its own independence.

The results of this struggle are the present United States with 120,000,000 of inhabitants, at the culminating point of prosperity and civilization. It is the duty of all people to bow before the statue of this figure, and to participate in spirit in the celebration honoring his memory.

PRESENT ARMS!

By DR. TERENC TOÇI

(Jurist. Author. Formerly Member of Parliament, President of the Court of Cassation, Secretary General to the President of the Albanian Republic, and Chief of the Press Bureau.)

Is the national hero of America great because he was a general without equal, or because he was a legislator with unparalleled discernment, or because he was the first President of the United States? Is he great because he humbled himself in his greatness or because his humanity respected even the negro?—He was great because of all these! And his greatness shone even more when from commanding the powerful federation he retired to do farming and to teach the world that man's greatness is measured by work and achievement.

But for me, for us Albanians, George Washington is great and sublime, glorified and honored, chiefly because his name suggests to us the noble nation which, to those Albanians without nation or country, without home or food, opened wide its arms, received and respected them as brothers, improved their lot and advanced them, and warmed their hearts with the rays of liberty's sun.

When I entered New York for the first time and saw the Statue of Liberty, in the distance, I imagined I saw George Washington because he is the symbol of North America, the national hero who personifies the true and noble spirit of the Colonies which rose, for independence and liberty, against the Kingdom that ostensibly was their motherland.

In George Washington, that spirit of affection for liberty, we see the nation which welcomed us, since we needed work and food, and it not only fed thousands of us for the labor which we rendered, but it opened our minds as well. And to a vast majority of our brothers, it inculcated the meaning of political freedom, liberty, justice, civilization!

The goodness of the Albanians of America shall never be forgotten! To their fatherland, which was held in bondage by aliens, crushed by foreign intrigue, and persecuted, they remitted millions from the land of George Washington, and even brought back here from that land blood tempered to a new life!

And now that America and the whole world are celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of this hero, the Albanians, knowing that this national structure begun by him contains in its foundations many stones laid by Albanian

workers who emigrated to America, to George Washington—through the American Nation—present arms in honor, in admiration and in gratefulness, for only by lessons learned in free America are small nations enabled to write a page in the history of the earth!

Great credit is due the newspapers of Albania for taking an especially active part in the Bicentennial celebration, thus reflecting the sentiments and estimates of the Albanian people as a whole regarding George Washington and his ideals as perpetuated in the Government of the United States.

The GAZETA E TIRANES of February 21, 1932, in an editorial, states in part:

Happy are the people who on a day like this have found inspiration in the life of a man. Such are the American people. Tomorrow George Washington will be attaining his two hundredth birthday. . . . He who regards the place of America in the present world, or who follows its progress in human achievement cannot but be astonished and amazed by the life of Washington who created, who laid the corner stones and started it on the road to a great place. For the Americans, George Washington is the Messiah, the savior, the liberator, and is really glorified by them as such. He is the creator of a great and powerful nation of outstanding distinction among the family of nations. . . . We, who have felt the influence of America in every step of our national life, respond to the joy of the Americans, to whom we wish a future ever brilliant in every field of activity.


The BESA of Tirana of February 19, 1932, in an editorial, setting forth the high points of George Washington's life, declares:

George Washington, first President of the United States of America, first General of the American Colonists and their liberator, was a man of deeds and not of mere dreams. In all his acts, he had complete confidence in their ultimate success. He was ever interested in the practical side and never losing sight of that feature, he was able to organize an army which defeated the British Continental Forces, to convince Congress to accept his suggestions, to confront the fiercest and most refined intrigues of some of the envious generals who sought to discredit and depreciate him in the eyes of public opinion. But in everything Washington was actuated by his good sense and not by ambition. He knew when to yield and when to be insistent and firm.

The LEKA, monthly review magazine of Scutari, Albania, in its February, 1932, issue gives prominent place to a biography of the life of Washington. The foreword to this article says, among other things:

"We, who at other times have written of what the Albanian will do for a friend, especially for the one for whom he bears affection, should allow a page or so to the life of this great statesman, whose name has been given to one of the most important cities in the world."

NETHERLANDS

HERE is a reciprocity of friendly relationship existing between the Netherlands and the United States that had its origin in the days of George Washington and that ever since has been perpetuated unfalteringly. This mutual feeling of good will was made manifest throughout all Holland during the bicentennial year and was echoed on American shores by words and actions of the Netherlands Legation in Washington, D. C. George Washington observances were held in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and The Hague, and the Minister from the Netherlands to the United States as a memento of the long friendship and cordial association between the two governments presented to President Herbert Hoover a portrait of the first Minister from the Netherlands to this country.

It should be mentioned as an incident to this record that American relationship with the Netherlands began with the settlement of America by the pilgrims in 1620. It will be recalled that this faithful band, though English in origin, had sought refuge in Holland for a generation or more before sailing to the shores of the New World, where undoubtedly they had assimilated much Dutch culture and knowledge. When the two English colonies were planted in America, the Virginia settlement in 1607 and the Plymouth settlement in 1620, the Low Countries, now called Holland, had formed in 1579 the first federation of the modern type under a document known as the Union of Utrecht. That document had a remarkable relation to the Constitution of the United States. The success of the little confederation with its seven provinces each sending delegates—"Their High Mightinesses the States General"—to a federal body, attracted the attention of the four little New England colonies which in 1643 formed the so-called New England Confederation. The brief constitution of that federation contains some significant clauses drawn from the Dutch document. One historian remarks that "it must have reached Benjamin Franklin's hands, because he took from it some of the details of the plan of union which was submitted to Congress in 1775. The Articles of Confederation of 1781 and the subsequent Constitution of the United States of 1787 incorporated some of those ideas

from Franklin's draft. In that sense the United States of America is a great grandchild of the Dutch Republic."

A more direct entry into American politics was the establishment of a Dutch colony on the river previously explored by Hendrick Hudson. From 1613 to 1664 they maintained the colony of New Netherland with its capital, New Amsterdam, and its responsibility to "Their High Mightinesses the States General." In 1655 the Dutch took over the little Swedish colony on the Delaware. It looked as though a considerable Dutch colony might result, but the future of Dutch holdings on the North American continent was settled by the English conquest of 1664. The result was the transformation of New Netherland into the English colonies of New York and New Jersey. The Dutch settlers were an important addition to the future American Republic. They were famous traders both in Europe and America, and were the most successful bidders for the Indian trade.

When the Revolution broke out there was still a recognizable population of sturdy Dutch farmers and traders, chiefly in the Hudson Valley. Their strong houses and broad farms bespoke their industry. Van Braam, a Dutchman, early came into relation with George Washington, accompanied him on his western expedition of 1754 and erroneously translated the unfortunate document in which Washington unwittingly appeared to admit "assassination" of Jumonville, the French commander, which enemies of Washington attempted to treat as a confession of perfidy.

The Dutch also played a prominent part in the American Revolution. Although colonists of Dutch extraction were not very numerous in 1775, perhaps not more than 80,000, almost all of them in the states of New York and New Jersey, in general they stood by the patriot cause. The man of most distinction from that race was General Schuyler, who belonged to a patroon family at Albany, and was in command in the north at the time of Burgoyne's invasion, until superseded by General Gates, who, it is said, was much inferior in military ability. Among the Dutch of military distinction was Brigadier General John P. de Haas, who came over to America in 1750 and took the patriot side.



MR. J. H. VAN ROIJEN, MINISTER OF THE NETHERLANDS, ON THE WHITE HOUSE STEPS, WITH THE PORTRAIT OF B. J. VAN BERCKEL, FIRST NETHERLANDS MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES, WHICH WAS PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT HOOVER.

Lt. Col. Jacob Gerhard Derick served five years in a Pennsylvania regiment. Baron Glassbeech did good service as volunteer aide to General Morgan in the South. Besides these three foreigners, various natives of Dutch blood stand out—names such as Van Schaick, Gansevoort, Van Cortlandt, Van Rensselaer, Willett, Richard Varick, who was Washington's secretary at headquarters, and Simeon de Witt, the Geographer.

Sixty-one members of the famous Society of the Cincinnati were Dutch; ten members of the Congress of the Confederation from 1774 to 1789 were of Dutch descent, as were also ten members of the Congresses of the United States from 1789 to 1797.

At the other end of the trans-Atlantic channel the States General of the seven United Provinces of the Netherlands were of great service to the United States by their reception in Dutch ports of American vessels, by the use of the island of St.

Eustatius for American trade, and by their confidence in the future success of the Revolution, which led them to lend considerable sums of money, under the influence of our minister, from 1781 to the establishment of the Constitution. England declared war on the Netherlands in 1780 because of this aid.

Mention should be made also in connection with this record of the Bicentennial in the Netherlands that Holland was the second country in the world to recognize the United States of America as an independent nation, being preceded only by France, ally to the United States in the War for Independence. Leading up to this recognition was the famous but ill-fated mission of Henry Laurens, who was commissioned Minister Plenipotentiary to the Netherlands in 1779 to negotiate a treaty and a loan. Laurens, while en route to Holland, was captured by a British cruiser and imprisoned in the tower of London. His release was effected when the provisional government in the United States demanded the return of Lord Cornwallis who had been given up to the British following his surrender at Yorktown, unless Laurens was released. On December 29, 1780, John Adams was commissioned Minister Plenipotentiary to the Netherlands to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce. He was received on April 22, 1782, by the Prince of Orange and the famous treaty of amity and commerce was ratified on October 8, 1782. Prior to this time, on February 14, 1782, the Congress of the United States had ratified John Adams' contract with the Netherlands for a large loan to America. It is also asserted by creditable historians that the American flag was first greeted by the Holland Governor of St. Eustatius.

Thus it is clear that our relationship with the Netherlands extends into the fields of colonization, finance, commerce and diplomacy.

On the closing day of the Bicentennial, as if to verify the sincerity of its Bicentennial activity, the Government of the Netherlands through its Legation in Washington, D. C., conveyed the following message to the "American Nation," submitting the same to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission:

The Government of the Netherlands gladly complies with the request of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington to send a message on the occasion of the closing of the commemorating celebrations which have taken

place in the honour of the first President of the United States of America.

Her Majesty's Government has watched the celebration with great interest and warm sympathy and has desired to present to the American Nation a lasting token to honor the memory of the great statesman and at the same time to lay stress upon the close ties of secular friendship and collaboration which exist between the American and the Dutch people.

It was deemed that the most suitable present would consist in offering to the President of the United States a portrait of Pieter Jan van Berckel, first Envoy of the Netherlands in America, who fulfilled his mission from 1783 to 1788.

On July 7th, 1932, the present Netherlands Envoy offered this portrait to President Hoover.

The commemoration of the birthday of George Washington has roused keen interest in the Netherlands. This can easily be understood in respect of a country, where the heroes of the independence of other nations are always assured to find the greatest admiration.

The commemoration of George Washington has proved once more the close resemblance between the history of the United States of America and the Netherlands. Both nations are champions of the same ideals of independence, liberty and peace.

Her Majesty's Government has gladly seized the opportunity to participate in the commemorating festivities.

The Hague, seat of the Government of the Netherlands, residence of the sovereign, Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina, and city of the world famous Peace Palace, celebrated the Bicentennial with the Americans resident in the city at a Legation reception, and an American Women's Club observance, heard Washington extolled by leading educators of the land, and learned the story of the major details of the life of the great American through a unique philatelic exhibit.

The Washington birthday reception at the American Legation, with Honorable Laurits S. Swenson, American Minister to the Netherlands acting as host, was a brilliant affair. As reported by Mr. Swenson "it was attended by a hundred and seventy-two persons who showed a gratifying interest in the Bicentennial, among whom were such prominent personages as Dr. H. Colijn, former Prime Minister and present Minister of State; Jhr. H. A. van Karnebeek, former Minister for Foreign Affairs and now a Minister of State and Governor of the Province in which The Hague is located; Jhr. A. M. Snouck Hurgronje, the acting Minister for Foreign Affairs; Judge Loder, the first President of the Permanent Court of International Justice; the diplomatic corps; representatives of the Netherlands-America Chamber of Commerce, of the Netherlands-American Foundation, the Leyden Pilgrim Fathers Society, the Chamber of Commerce of Rotterdam, the Bulb Growers Association and the Bulb Dealers Association of Haarlem, who

brought with them gorgeous floral decorations. The general interest of the Netherlands in this celebration was shown by the presence of editors of the leading Dutch newspapers and professors from the Universities of Leyden, Amsterdam and Delft. There were also present many members of the American Club of Holland, the American Women's Club of The Hague, and others of the American Colony from Rotterdam, Amsterdam and The Hague."

TELEGRAAF, leading Dutch newspaper, in commenting on the occasion remarked that

European eyes still often view America as a young country, without traditions, but on the commemoration of striking events in its history it is already counting in centuries. It was two hundred years ago that the great hero of liberty, George Washington, was born, and this anniversary was commemorated by the American Minister. There were a great number of visitors and the reception was interesting.

An unusual feature of the reception was the exhibition of a collection of George Washington relics, concerning which the NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE, European Edition, says in its issue of February 23:

The Americans at The Hague are determined not to be behind their compatriots in other countries, and in this determination they have been considerably assisted with regard to the celebration of the Bicentennial of George Washington by the fact that there are several people in The Hague whose ancestors were in close touch with the First President. One of these people, Walton White Evans von Hemert, is a great-



EX-PRIMEIER DR. H. COLIJN AND AMERICAN MINISTER LAURITS S. SWENSON AT THE BICENTENNIAL RECEPTION AT THE HAGUE.

great-grandson of General Anthony Walton White, Washington's aide de camp, and as such has a number of heirlooms of historic value which he was kind enough to lend to the American Minister in The Hague, who had them exhibited for his reception guests. . . .

The relics included a gold pen used by Washington to write his dispatches of the Revolution, which at the close of the war he gave to General White, twelve silver cups which belonged to General White and one of which is engraved "General Washington drank from this cup"; a medal of the order of Cincinnati, which order was instituted by Washington and given to colonial and foreign officers who served in the army during the War for Independence; two certificates of that order; a silver snuffbox and gold ring formerly owned by Thaddeus Kosciuszko, which were given to Mrs. Anthony Walton White at the end of the war by the Polish General before his return to his native land, the ring being one he had previously received in England from the Duchess of Devonshire; a silver canteen used by Washington when on campaign; a sword which belonged to the British General Tarleton and which was handed to General White when Tarleton was captured in Virginia; and various other objects.

The American Women's Club in The Hague observed the Bicentennial at two celebrative events, the first of which was a Washington program at the Hotel Vieux Doelen on February 19, 1932. The President of the Club, Sadie Kennedy von Tresckow, reports that the event "was attended by almost all Americans in The Hague and Rotterdam and also by many Dutch, English and other nationals." The program consisted of the reading of "The American's Creed," patriotic songs; a tribute to Washington by Mrs. Angenent; American spirit-uals, colonial dances and the reading of excerpts from Camden's historic account of Washington's visit to South Carolina in 1791.

The second celebration of the Club was a dinner dance given on Washington's birthday by the Americans under the auspices of the American Women's Club of The Hague and Rotterdam at the Witteburg Hotel. The American Minister to the Netherlands was the guest of honor and made a short address. The hall was appropriately decorated, a picture of Washington being the outstanding feature. Colonial dances in costume were performed during the intermission and national airs enlivened the evening.

The Peoples University, one of the leading educational institutions in The Hague, observed the Washington Bicentennial on February 20, when the student-body and many outside guests gathered to hear Professor Dr. J. G. Sleeswijk of the Technical University of Delft deliver, at the request of the Board of Directors of the University, an address concerning the life and work of George Washington and the part he took in establishing and building the American commonwealth. The American Minister was invited to attend this lecture.

Dr. Sleeswijk, also, at the request of the American Minister, contributed the following article concerning George Washington to the Bicentennial Number of the Americanization Bulletin "Tributes from Many Lands":

TWO FATHERS OF THEIR COUNTRY

In these days of crisis in nearly every respect, in this time considered as the doom of occidental civilization, in these years when mankind wants so many great men and has so few, we turn to history. We go back to a period like the eighteenth century especially, at which time ideas about men and the organization of society were in revolutionary movement, as they are now, in the midst of which several men, as leaders, of their country, rose high above the level of their contemporaries. Historical biography now flourishes more than ever. As if to compensate to a certain degree for the present lack of leaders, we study the life of those from times gone by, but who are still ranging among the great in the history of mankind.

Such a great leader was George Washington.

Fighting for national and spiritual freedom has been the basis of the history of the Dutch people. We were, like the Americans, revolutionists against a tyrannical king, who was far away and who, by means of his authorized deputies, tried to violate the well-established rights of the people. Generally, the connection between the Declaration of Independence and "La Declaration des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen" is pointed out and we know the role of Jefferson in the formulation of both. But one usually forgets, that there has been another Declaration of Independence, two centuries earlier, not written in so lapidary a style as that of the United States, but animated by the same spirit. That manifesto was the so-called "Acte van Verlatinghe" (Act of Desertion), in which the King of Spain was solemnly abjured by the people of the Netherlands.

Making this comparison, we remember both the leading men of these two revolutions—Washington and William of Orange. They both fought the good fight for the freedom of their people, facing and overcoming with never failing energy the most incredible difficulties, and it is not by chance that both of them bear the title of honor—Father of his Country—though William could not accomplish his task, like Washington, because he was murdered. William of Orange is called the Silent; George Washington also was a man of action and not of words.

Such were my reflections as I walked respectfully through that shrine of the American people on Mount Vernon and as I stood before the house, looking down over the graceful and majestic windings of the Potomac River. And so the reader will understand why a Washington Memorial Book would not be complete without a voice from Holland. Parallelism in the fundamental events in the national history of the two countries is the best way to understanding and sympathy.

One of the most interesting and unique bicentennial exhibits in Europe was a philatelic display at the firm of Keizer in The Hague, which display was opened to the public on February 22, 1932. A letter on file at the Netherland Legation in Washington, D. C., describes the exhibit as "a beautiful collection of Washington stamps as well as a collection of town stamps of New York and a large number of portraits and photographs of Washington and Mt. Vernon." The exhibit aroused favorable comment and was visited by large numbers of Dutch folk.

With respect to philately and its relation to Washington, it might be mentioned also in this record that Dr. J. H. Van Peursem of The Hague, in a very attractive and unusual manner retold the story of Washington's life in pamphlet form and illustrated the story completely with Washington stamps and stamps bearing likenesses of other Revolutionary War heroes and heroines. The brochure was written in Dutch and translated into English by J. H. Brinkman and published in 1932 through the Society "Philately and History" at The Hague. The following quotation is indicative of the spirit actuating the pamphlet:

A German historian wrote the following words regarding Washington, which seem to us also to be characteristic of his entire personality: "In the midst of numberless difficulties and human imperfections Washington displayed a surpassing greatness. Uncorruptible, upright and of unconditional integrity, he stood as a man; untouched by intrigues, unwilling to enter the plots with which he was approached; sparing in his words, with not much hope for success, in perfect poise, quietness and steadfastness, he stuck to his post. During these sombre and difficult years his person, as no other, was inseparably linked to the lot of his people and he, as no other, personified the unity and determination of his countrymen and their indomitable desire to carry on to the end the war for independence."

Many small and unreported gatherings honoring Washington were held all over the world. A typical one, however, has been reported from The Hague by Mrs. Marie Hissink, who writes:

On the occasion of the bicentenary of George Washington, a small party met at my house to listen to a talk on the famous American hero by Mrs. Van der Ney. The meeting was attended by Mrs. Idah S. Foster, wife of the American Consul at Rotterdam; Mr. J. W. Cohen-Stuart, an ex-Secretary of the Navy; his son; and a retired administrator of a sugar factory, their wives and several other ladies. It was an interesting meeting which gave the Dutch people a better insight of the significance of George Washington's life to the American nation.

From the American Consul General in Amsterdam, Holland, Honorable Charles L. Hoover, word

was received by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in a letter of September 28, 1932, that

about a year ago Her Majesty the Queen stated in connection with a visit to this city, that all fetes and festivities are inopportune at this time and that no functions whatever would be held at the palace while she was here. This year even the formal drives through the city were omitted. Her example in this respect was naturally followed by the officials of the city who have been sorely pressed by the difficulties incident upon caring for a great number of unemployed and the problems connected with the raising of the necessary funds from taxation in the face of constantly dwindling values. I feel sure that in happier circumstances they would have wished to join in the celebration and the fact that they have not done so, must be ascribed to lack of the means rather than to the absence of interest.

Despite this justified curtailment of public celebrative functions, the message of the Bicentennial reached Amsterdam in a very worthwhile manner—through public lectures and through the press.

On the 22nd of February there assembled in the meeting hall of the University of Amsterdam a large audience to hear Dr. E. van Raalte, Professor of Law of the League of Nations at the University, deliver a comprehensive address on the life of George Washington and its influence on current world problems, with particular reference to the doctrine of "no permanent alliances," promulgated by Washington. The following translated outline of Dr. van Raalte's speech was submitted by the Netherland Legation in Washington, D. C.:

The speaker opened his lecture by pointing out that for those who occupied themselves with a subject such as the one he teaches, namely the Law of the League of Nations, that attention has to be paid not only to the texts of treaties but also, and often to a much greater degree, to the happenings in the lives of the nations and to the memorable deeds and actions of their citizens. With this in mind on this commemorative day there are abundant reasons to dwell on the life of George Washington.

In the first place it was especially due to George Washington that the former English colonies in the New World acquired their liberty. Washington has meant a great deal to the political growth of the United States, the speaker averred, showing how this Republic was originally a loose Federation of States, but was converted finally in 1787 into a united whole. He mentioned the contact which G. K. van Hogendorp, an eminent Dutchman, had in his younger years with Washington as set forth in *The Memoirs of G. K. van Hogendorp*.

The speaker dwelt on the significance of Washington's Farewell Address, which was said to have virtually laid the foundation for what was afterwards called the Monroe Doctrine. Continuing, Prof. Van Raalte demonstrated how the theory of no entangling alliances was perfectly tenable and understandable more than a century ago, but that in the course of years an evolution has taken place in the international position of the United States, which in his opinion has made strict adherence to the Monroe Doctrine impossible. He pointed out how the document which founded the League

of Nations has taken the Monroe Doctrine into account, but that the United States has not followed the admonition of President Woodrow Wilson in his conception of this question. It was shown that how finally, in 1919, the United States refrained from entering the League for fear of the "entangling" character of the League of Nations' Treaty.

After demonstrating that since 1919 in an indirect way the United States has supported the League and after having mentioned the moral significance of the Kellogg-Briand treaty, the speaker concluded with the statement that although he felt obliged to point out results, which in his opinion were regrettable, of a too dogmatic adherence to the Monroe Doctrine idea, which is not suitable to the conditions of our present generation, and although Washington's influence was instrumental in the founding of the Monroe Doctrine, there are abundant reasons to commemorate this grand figure of history with respect and with the deepest admiration.

Above all it should not be forgotten that the world sees in Washington the man who without thought of self fought for a high and lofty ideal to which he devoted his life in the most noble way and that he had been able to realize that ideal—the birth of the independent Republic of the United States of America. It must be remembered that it has been this republic which, on account of the relations between the various states, has offered a brilliant example of the way in which nations should conduct themselves as regards each other.

Valuable lessons can be drawn by the signatories to the League of Nations treaty from the example of the relations existing between the member states of the American Commonwealth.

An indication of the part the Amsterdam press played in the Bicentennial may be gathered from reading the following translated captions of Bicentennial news and feature articles appearing in *HANDELSBLAD* AND *TELEGRAAF* during the first two months of the Celebration:

George Washington Bridge Across the Hudson a Technical Wonder.

The Hague Washington Commemoration.

A Grandiose Monument.

Postage Stamp News—The Washington Issue.

Washington Commemoration in Paris.

"Washington Platz" in Berlin.

Washington Programs Printed for Blind.

For Young Eyes—George Washington.

George Washington's Policy: His Opposition to "Entanglements."

An event both of historical and sentimental importance with respect to Dutch participation in the Bicentennial took place at the White House in Washington, D. C., on July 7, 1932, at high noon, when the Netherlands Minister, Honorable J. H. van Royen, presented to the President of the United States a portrait of Hon. B. J. van Berckel, first Minister from the Netherlands to the United States, who tendered his credentials in America in October, 1783.

The presentation was made as a token of the long friendship and close association between the two

governments, dating from the time of George Washington and continuing to the present day. A memorandum on the subject of the presentation received from the Netherlands Legation by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission states:

It has been ascertained that the Netherlands Government, desirous of commemorating the Bicentennial of Washington's birth, elected to cause a painting to be made of its first diplomatic representative to the United States. This painting was prepared in Holland and was taken from one of two known steel engravings of van Berckel.

The token was evidence of the great interest Holland demonstrated during the Bicentenary year but was also meant to be a souvenir of the time when the Dutch were watching with the greatest sympathy the War of Independence that made of the thirteen colonies a free and powerful Confederation. For the Hollanders the American revolt followed in a hundred interesting details that of their forefathers in the sixteenth century. On the American ships they saw the same red, white and blue colors and the same red and white stripes that floated from the mastheads of *Tromp* and *de Ruyter*.

A press dispatch concerning the presentation of the portrait issued by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission stated that "the government at the Hague thought that there was no better way in which to recall to mind the time in which the hope and wishes of the majority of the Dutch were constantly with the struggling Colonies, than to present to the President a portrait of Minister van Berckel, the man who was sent here by Holland as the first diplomat after she had recognized America's independence, for next to France, Holland was the first nation to proceed to that recognition."

Great was the sympathy that was manifest in Holland when in 1779 John Paul Jones captured several prizes from the British and brought them to the Dutch island of Texel. Notwithstanding the protest of the English Government, he was allowed to stay there three months, the wounded were housed ashore, Dutch ladies offered generous help. Jones was applauded in the theatre at Amsterdam and a popular song, not yet forgotten, was sung in his honor.

From the beginning the thirteen colonies understood the importance a friendly attitude on the part of Holland could have for them. Holland's

commerce, especially that of the Island St. Eustatius, provided America with a great many articles of first necessity and it was in Amsterdam, the great financial center of those days, that Congress intended to place, and did place, part of its loans. As was foreseen, Holland had to pay the price for its friendly attitude toward America when, in December, 1781, England declared war on the Dutch Republic.

On January 31, 1862, Mr. van Berckel, until that time Burgomaster of Rotterdam, was appointed by the States General as the first Minister from the Netherlands to the United States. He left Holland on the man-of-war *Overyssel*, accompanied by three other war ships, in June of that year and arrived in Philadelphia in October. He was received by the Congress then in session at Princeton a short time afterwards with great

solemnity, in the presence of Monsieur de Luzerne, the French Ambassador and many other gentlemen of prominence. His credentials were received and most cordial speeches were exchanged between him and Mr. Boudenot, President of the Congress.

Mr. van Berckel, who was treated with the customary hospitality of the United States, later made his abode here definitely. After his resignation in 1788 on account of political difficulties in Holland, he remained in America and lived in Newark, N. J., until his death in 1819 and was laid to rest in the First Church Cemetery in that city.

It is, accordingly, the picture of this distinguished citizen which the Government of the Netherlands has through the instrumentality of its Minister, delivered to the President of the United States as its gift to this Government. The picture now graces the wall of the Department of State.

JAVA

BATAVIA, the capital city of Java, an island in the Dutch East Indies and the most densely populated land mass in the world, received the message of the George Washington Bicentennial through the medium of an official commemorative event held at the American consulate during the evening of February 22, 1932.

The American Consul General, Honorable K. S. Patton, in reporting the affair described it as a George Washington reception "at which the high officials of the Netherlands Indian Government, the municipal authorities, members of the consular corps, the American residents, prominent personages of the business community and friends—in all some 300 persons were in attendance."

The guests were received by the Consul General and Mrs. Patton, Vice Consuls Ailshie and MacDonald, the American Trade Commissioner and Mrs. Hendren and the Assistant Trade Commissioner.

Her Majesty, the Queen of the Netherlands was toasted by Mr. Patton and Hon. Raden Adipati Achmad Djajadiningrat of the Council of India responded with a complimentary toast to the President of the United States. The entire assembly toasted George Washington.

The American authorities were the recipients of many felicitations directed to the occasion, and the Javanese guests present left with a greater knowledge of and respect for America's founder.

NORWAY

NORWAY'S chief interest in the Bicentennial seemed to be to furnish the citizenry of this great Scandinavian land with a more complete knowledge of and deeper appreciation for George Washington. To achieve this object the press of the country volunteered its hearty support, and according to his Excellency Mr. Halvard H. Bachke, Norwegian Minister to the United States, most important newspapers of Norway "contained extended articles about the great patriot and his accomplishments for his country and the world."

To set the seal of its approval on the Washington celebration at home and abroad, the Government of Norway, through its Foreign Minister, Hon. Birger Braadland, cabled the following message on February 22, 1932, to the Secretary of State of the United States:

OSLO, NORWAY,
FEBRUARY 22, 1932

HON. HENRY L. STIMSON,
SECRETARY OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT DESIRE EXPRESS TO AMERICAN GOVERNMENT THEIR HEARTIEST FELICITATIONS OCCASION BICENTENARY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AND BEST WISHES FOR THE PROSPERITY OF AMERICAN NATION.

(SIGNED) BRAADLAND,
FOREIGN MINISTER.

In answer the Secretary of State cabled:

WASHINGTON, D. C.
FEBRUARY 23, 1932

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR BIRGER BRAADLAND,
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF NORWAY
OSLO.

I AM HAPPY IN THE NAME OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TO EXPRESS SINCERE APPRECIATION THE COURTEOUS FELICITATIONS EXTENDED BY YOUR EXCELLENCY ON BEHALF OF THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT ON THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF WASHINGTON AND TO OFFER RECIPROCAL GREETINGS.

(SIGNED) HENRY L. STIMSON,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

The most impressive and extensive Washington newspaper publicity in Norway originated in the capital city of Norway, Oslo. AFTENPOSTEN carried in its issue of February 20, 1932, a richly illustrated magazine-section article on the life of Washington and a two column description of the city of Washington, D. C. MORGENBLADET, for February

24, 1932, featured an equestrian portrait of General Washington, a photographed collection of Washington stamps, and a semi-editorial article setting forth the greatness of Washington's character under all circumstances. TIDENS TEGN for February 22, 1932, outlined the Bicentennial celebrations among the nations of the world and likewise extolled the virtues of the Great American. ARBEIDERBLADET, NORGES HANDELS OG SJOFARTSTIDENDE, and FILM OG RADIO gave liberally of their space for Bicentennial themes.

Stavanger newspapers joined with those of Oslo in the campaign of disseminating Washington news and history. The following translated quotation from STAVANGEREN, for September 14, 1932, is typical of the tenor of the articles in general:

Washington was as splendid a statesman as he was a general. After peace was declared he devoted all his statesmanship to the work of preserving the new nation, and entering into good relations with the defeated country, England. It has been said that without Washington, no United States would have come into being. This may be a strong statement, but it is not far from the truth. There would certainly not have been any United States at that time, if Washington had not been the man he was. To all his other brilliant abilities were added the best human qualities, so it is surely just that the Americans honor him as one of the greatest men of history.

PROGRAM IN BERGEN

The principal Bicentennial observance in Norway, as reported to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, occurred in Bergen, Norway's beautiful port on the North Sea. There, not only the newspapers joined in spreading the message of the celebration, but the radio played an important role as well. On the evening of George Washington's birthday in 1932 a special radio program was broadcast over the Bergens Kringkaster Station. The American Consul, Honorable E. Talbot Smith, as guest speaker, introduced the program with the following remarks:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I wish in the first place to thank the Bergens Kringkaster for its kindness in inviting me to say a few words as an introduction to the excellent program planned for this evening in commemoration of Washington's birthday. This is the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, and the occasion is being celebrated, not merely in the United States, but throughout the entire civilized world. Wherever there are those who love ordered liberty, his name is revered. His struggles against oppression, his idealism, his constructive

statesmanship have given him a position so that it may be said of him that he belongs not to us alone, but to the world. And, therefore, this anniversary is being celebrated throughout the world, not only by Americans who happen to be stationed in various parts of the world, but by all the friends of liberty. And so, my friends, I want you to feel this evening that you are not taking part simply in a local, but in a world-wide celebration, not merely in an American holiday, but in a world-wide act of veneration to a great leader against political oppression.

I shall not take up your time with details of Washington's life and activities, as Konservator Kristofer Visted will address you later in Norwegian and I am sure, as a student of history, more learnedly than I could. But in emphasizing the international character of this celebration, I shall quote a tribute paid to the memory of Washington by the famous English statesman and historian, James Bryce. Washington, he said, stands alone and unapproachable, like a snow peak rising above its fellows into the clear air of morning, with a dignity, constancy and purity which have made him the ideal type of civic virtue to succeeding generations.

In America, Washington is honored by the title of "Father of his Country," and that country, which has ever tried to live up to Washington's ideals, has attracted many Norwegians who have contributed much to its development. At the present time there are in the United States some 350,000 who were born in Norway, and the number now in the United States born of Norwegian stock equals the present population of Norway. How many of you knew that seven cities in the United States are named "Norway" and three are named "Bergen." Also, just across the Hudson River from New York City is Bergen County, one of the most important in New Jersey. So you see Norway and Bergen are well known to us in the United States.

I have just recently been informed that a street in Bergen is to be named after George Washington in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of his birth, and I wish to take this occasion to express in behalf of my countrymen my sincerest and deepest appreciation of this act of courtesy. Such a street will be a constant reminder of the innumerable

common interests, common ideals and common love of political freedom shared by Bergen and the people of the United States.

I thank you.


A radio orchestra continued the broadcast with the rendition of the "Star Spangled Banner," and several John Philip Sousa marches and other American music. Promptly at 9.00 p. m. Konservator Kristofer Visted "went on the air" with a detailed biographical sketch of the life of George Washington, and this was followed by a series of American patriotic and folk-lore songs rendered by a male quartette.

TO NAME STREET FOR WASHINGTON

It is on record also that Bergen contemplated naming one of the principal streets in the city for George Washington during the Bicentenary year. On this point Consul Smith writes as follows, in a dispatch of February 23, 1932, to the Department of State:

Several weeks ago the thought occurred to me that if Berlin and other cities in Europe were naming streets after George Washington on this particular occasion, it might be possible to have a street so named in Bergen, although, to the best of my knowledge, there is at present no street named after a foreigner. Nevertheless, I personally interviewed the Chairman of the Street Naming Committee, Mr. Asbjorn Stensaker. . . . The proposition was favorably received by the Street Committee and several days before Washington's birthday I received a formal notification from Bergen's second mayor advising me that in commemoration of Washington's birthday it had been decided to take the step. Although a particular street has not yet been chosen, I am assured that it will be a fairly prominent street near the waterfront where tourists usually embark.

GUATEMALA

UATEMALA joined with the sister Republics of the Americas to honor the memory of George Washington on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of his Birth.

In a radiogram from Jorge Ubico, President of Guatemala, to Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, the Republic of Guatemala signified officially her intention to participate in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration. The radiogram, in translation, is as follows:

THE PRESIDENTIAL MANSION,
GUATEMALA,
(Via Tropical Radio to
New Orleans, Louisiana, Feb. 22, 9:15 A. M.)

HON. HERBERT HOOVER,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ON THE MEMORABLE DATE WHICH MARKS IN HISTORY
THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON,

TON, THE GREAT APOSTLE OF LIBERTY AND DEMOCRACY AND THE GLORY OF NORTH AMERICA, THE PEOPLE OF GUATEMALA, THROUGH THE CHANNEL OF THEIR GOVERNMENT, FEEL HONORED AND PLEASED TO OFFER A SINCERE TRIBUTE OF ADMIRATION TO THE MEMORY OF THAT ILLUSTRIOUS LEADER BY GIVING HIS ILLUSTRIOUS NAME TO THE PROLONGATION OF THE PRINCIPAL AVENUE OF THE CAPITAL. IT ALSO AVAILS ITSELF OF THE HAPPY OCCASION TO OFFER A GREETING OF CORDIAL SYMPATHY TO THE GREAT AMERICAN PEOPLE AND ITS WORTHY HEAD.

(SIGNED) JORGE UBICO,
PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA.

Even previous to the sending of this message, plans for participation in the Bicentennial Celebration by the Government and people of Guatemala were made. Through the American Minister in Guatemala, Mr. Sheldon Whitehouse, literature and pictures, issued by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and pertaining to the career and times of George Washington, were distributed in Guatemala, principally in the schools.

On February 15, President Ubico issued an official decree, in which he pointed out that the Republic of Guatemala was born as a result of George Washington's achievements in winning the independence of the United States, and that its institutions and form of government were modeled after those of the United States. In the same message to his people, President Ubico decreed that on February 22, 1932, the birthday of George Washington, "Avenida Washington" be named and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies; that in all elementary and secondary schools in Guatemala, one hour be set aside to recall the life and deeds of George Washington.

The translation of the decree of President Ubico is here quoted in its entirety:

JORGE UBICO
President of the Republic

WHEREAS the 22nd of February will be the second centennial of the birth of George Washington, leader of North American Independence, founder of the Republic of the United States, and First President of the same;

WHEREAS his liberating work extended to the world in fruits of restoration and resuscitation, as the French Revolution spread over Europe and the War of Colonial Emancipation triumphed in all Spanish America;

WHEREAS the Republic of Guatemala derives from that origin its political independence and has since modeled its institutions on the democratic principles of the Republic of Washington;

THEREFORE DECREES:

Article 1.—On the date indicated and with due solemnity will be unveiled a permanent tablet explicatory of the motive for which, from that day will be denominated "Avenida Washington," that which beginning behind the Church of the Calvary is being constructed, as a prolongation of Sixth Avenue South, as far as the street which will unite it with the West of Plazuela España.

Article 2.—In all the elementary and secondary schools of the Republic, an hour will be set aside on that same day, to recall the life and deeds of Washington and his collaborators, making clear their evolutive effects for the good of America and of Humanity.

Article 3.—The Minister of Public Education is charged to give to these arrangements the most effective execution and success.

The present Decree shall be reported to the National Legislative Assembly at its next regular sessions.

Given in the House of the Government: in Guatemala, on the fifteenth day of the month of February one thousand nine hundred thirty-two.

JORGE UBICO.

The Secretary of State in the
Ministry of Government and Justice.
Gmo. S. de Tejada.

PAN AMERICAN DAY TRIBUTE

The President of the Republic was again a participant in the world-wide celebration of the Bicentennial of the Birth of George Washington during Pan American Day exercises at the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon on April 14, 1932.

The message from President Ubico read on that occasion was as follows:

TWO CENTURIES AGO, BY THE GRACE OF PROVIDENCE, THERE WAS BORN IN THE THIRTEEN COLONIES OF THE NEW WORLD THAT GREAT MAN BY WHOSE HANDS HUMAN LIBERTY, SACRIFICED THROUGH THE ABSOLUTISM OF THE PAST, WAS TO BE REVIVED, AND WHOSE REDEEMING SWORD WAS TO ERECT ON A FOUNDATION OF LAW THE FIRST DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, THE EXAMPLE OF WHICH WOULD FURNISH TO ALL NATIONS ON EARTH THE MEANS OF THEIR POLITICAL REDEMPTION.


BY VIRTUE THEREOF, GEORGE WASHINGTON CEASED TO BE MERELY A HERO OF THE UNITED STATES AND BECAME THE FOUNDER OF A NEW ERA WHICH UNITED ALL MEN IN THE SAME IDEALS OF PROGRESS THROUGH EQUALITY AND JUSTICE. BUT IT WAS IN SPANISH AMERICA THAT HIS WORK FOUND THE UNANIMOUS WELCOME AND IMMEDIATE APPLICATION THAT BROUGHT FREEDOM FROM LONG-ENDURED ENSLAVEMENT.

FOR THIS REASON GUATEMALA TODAY SPONTANEOUSLY AND ENTHUSIASTICALLY JOINS THE GREAT REPUBLIC OF WASHINGTON AND UNITES WITH THE REST OF THE CONTINENT IN PAYING HONOR TO HIS NAME. ALL HER SCHOOLS ARE TEACHING THE LIFE AND WORK OF THAT BLAMELESS PATRICIAN AND OUR PRESS IS PUBLISHING THE DIFFERENT VIEWS BY WHICH HISTORICAL CRITICISM DISCOVERS IN GEORGE WASHINGTON THE MOST UNTARNISHED OF MEMORIES, THE PUREST OF STATESMEN, AND THE MOST PERFECT OF PATRIOTS.

MAY IT PLEASE HEAVEN THAT HIS EXAMPLE SHALL CONTINUE TO SERVE AS A BEACON TO OUR REPUBLICS IN THEIR DARKEST MOMENTS OF DOUBT AND ADVERSITY.

JORGE UBICO,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HE following cablegram to President Hoover from President Masaryk, of Czechoslovakia, sounded the keynote for the programs and other demonstrations which were conducted in that country in commemoration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington:

PRAGUE, FEBRUARY 21, 1932.

HIS EXCELLENCY HERBERT HOOVER
PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. A.
WASHINGTON

ON THE DAY ON WHICH TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS BORN, OUR THOUGHTS GO TO THE GREAT NATION THAT HE MADE FREE AND TO WHICH WE ARE ALL INDEBTED FOR THE BLESSING IT BROUGHT TO HUMANITY.

T. G. MASARYK.

The extent of the celebration in Czechoslovakia is shown in the following excerpt from a communication to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission by Frederick P. Hibbard, United States Chargé d'Affaires at Prague, dated February 27, 1932.

This anniversary has been observed throughout Czechoslovakia, wrote Mr. Hibbard. Great credit is due to the American Institute for its effort in instigating celebrations in cities throughout Czechoslovakia. All the Anglo-American institutions, of which there are a number scattered through Bohemia and Slovakia, held special meetings at which some phase of Washington's life was discussed. The Ministry of Education was requested to issue instructions that in all the public schools some special notice should be taken of the day.

The principal feature of the celebration in Prague was a meeting held on February 22, 1932, in the historic old Town Hall of that city under the auspices of the American Institute and the patronage of President Masaryk. The following cablegram was sent to the President of the United States:

PRAGUE, FEBRUARY 22, 1932.

PRESIDENT HOOVER
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICIAL CELEBRATION TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY GEORGE WASHINGTON IN OLD TOWN HALL PRAGUE EXPRESSES FELICITATIONS TO YOU, AND THROUGH YOU, TO AMERICAN PEOPLE.

PROF. B. NEMEC,
PRESIDENT AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

There being but a small number of Americans in Prague, this program was arranged chiefly on

the initiative of Czechs who had visited or studied in the United States.

In addition to the beloved President of the Czechoslovakian Republic, the meeting was attended by the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, the President of the Senate, and the Chief of Staff of the army. Other cabinet ministers were represented as were the Mayor and City Council of Prague.

Professor B. Nemec, of the American Institute, delivered the opening speech of welcome, during which he called attention to the white and red flag which draped the speaker's desk. This was the same flag, said Professor Nemec, which was flown from Independence Hall in Philadelphia when President Masaryk signed the Czechoslovak declaration of independence on October 26, 1918.

Following Professor Nemec's welcome, F. P. Hibbard, United States Chargé d'Affaires, addressed the assemblage on George Washington's place in American life and the extent of the celebration in his honor. Mr. Hibbard said:

May I first express to you my great appreciation for this commemorative service which has been organized by the American Institute of Prague with the kind assistance of the Government of Czechoslovakia and the Municipality of Prague. It is a signal honor that His Excellency, the Mayor of Prague, has permitted us to gather in this council hall, the scene of so many historic incidents in the life of this country, to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of a foreign patriot, George Washington, the first President of the United States of America. It is an even greater honor that the President of Czechoslovakia, His Excellency Dr. Masaryk, has accepted the patronage of this gathering. I feel that it is both a characteristic and fitting gesture on his part for in his long struggle for the creation and welfare of this republic he has paralleled the ideas and ideals of Washington and by the splendor of his character, the worth of his talents and the white flame of his patriotism, he has won the love and veneration of his compatriots, the respect and admiration of the world.

DESCRIBES BICENTENNIAL IN UNITED STATES

I do not propose to elaborate extensively on the character of Washington or his accomplishments. I think, however, it may be of interest to you to know something of the nature of the celebration throughout the United States by the American Government. The ceremonies begin today, the actual anniversary of Washington's birth, and will continue practically the entire year or until Thanksgiving Day, November 24th. By a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States approved December 2, 1924, the George Washington Bicentennial Commission was established to study and recommend a proper celebration in 1932 of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washing-

ton. The motive or the keynote of the celebration was expressed in the Congressional resolution in this manner:

"That future generations of American citizens may live according to the example and precepts of his exalted life and character and thus perpetuate the American Republic."

In pursuance of a provision in the resolution of Congress that an address be delivered to the American people on the significance of the event, it was most fitting that the address should be delivered by the person whose voice was most powerful in the affairs of the world at the time the resolution was passed, President Calvin Coolidge. President Coolidge delivered a masterful and inspiring address before both Houses of Congress, the members of the Cabinet, Supreme Court, members of the Bicentennial Commission, and many distinguished guests.

"My fellow Americans," spoke President Coolidge, "on the

time when there were scanty reports in the public press, coupled with the inclination of early biographers, resulted in a rather imaginary character being created in response to the universal desire to worship his memory. The facts of his life were of record, but were not easily accessible. While many excellent books, often scholarly and eloquent, have been written about him, the temptation has been so strong to represent him as an heroic figure composed of superlatives that the real man among men, the human being subjected to the trials and temptations common to all mortals, has been too much obscured and forgotten. When we regard him in this character and have revealed to us the judgment with which he met his problems, we shall all the more understand and revere his true greatness. No great mystery surrounds him; he never relied on miracles. But he was a man endowed with what has been called uncommon common sense, with tireless



GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA. THE PROGRAM WAS GIVEN UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN THE HISTORIC TOWN HALL. ON THE BALCONY IS THE PRAGUE TEACHERS CHORUS, WHICH SANG THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN AND AMERICAN NATIONAL ANTHEMS.

22d day of February, 1932, America will celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Wherever there are those who love ordered liberty, they may well join the observance of that event. Although he belongs to us, yet by being a great American he became a great world figure. It is but natural that here under the shadow of a stately monument rising to his memory, in the Capital City bearing his name, the country made independent by his military genius, and the Republic established by his statesmanship, should already begin preparations to proclaim the immortal honor in which we hold the Father of our Country.

"It is greatly to be hoped that out of the studies pursued and the investigations made a more broad and comprehensive understanding and a more complete conception of Washington, the man, and his relation to all that is characteristic of American life may be secured. It was to be expected that he would be idealized by his countrymen. His living at a

industry, with a talent for taking infinite pains, and with a mind able to understand the universal and external problems of mankind.

"We all share in the benefits which accrued from the independence he won and the free Republic he did so much to establish. We need a diligent comprehension and understanding of the great principles of government which he wrought out, but we shall also secure a wide practical advantage if we go beyond this record, already so eloquently expounded, and consider him also as a man of affairs. It was in this field that he developed that executive ability which he later displayed in the camp and in the council chamber.

"Washington has come to personify the American Republic. He presided over the convention that framed our Constitution. The weight of his great name was the deciding factor in securing its adoption by the States. These results could never have been secured had it not been recognized that he

would be the first President. When we realize what it meant to take thirteen distracted colonies, impoverished, envious, and hostile, and weld them into an orderly federation under the authority of a central government, we can form some estimate of the influence of this great man. But when we go further and remember that the Government which he did so much to bring into being not only did not falter when he retired from its administration but withstanding every assault, has constantly grown stronger with the passage of time and has been found adequate to meet the needs of nearly 120,000,000 people occupying half a continent, we can judge something of the breadth and soundness of his statesmanship.

"We have seen many soldiers who have left behind them little but the memory of their conflicts, but among all the victors the power to establish among a great people a form of self-government which the test of experience has shown will endure was bestowed upon Washington, and Washington alone. Many others have been able to destroy. He was able to construct. That he had around him many great minds does not detract from his glory. His was the directing spirit without which there would have been no Independence, no Union, no Constitution, and no Republic. His ways were the ways of truth. He built for eternity. His influence grows. His stature increases with the increasing years. In wisdom of action, in purity of character, he stands alone. We cannot yet estimate him. We can only indicate our reverence for him and thank the Divine Providence which sent him to serve and inspire his fellow men."

It was in this spirit that the celebration was conceived and in the seven succeeding years the following projects were planned and have now taken concrete form.

By a special act, Congress designated Washington's birthplace at Wakefield, Virginia, as a national monument under the administration of the National Park Service, and authorized a contribution of \$50,000 toward the expense of restoring the ancient Wakefield estate, and of reproducing the home in which George Washington was born. This farm upon which the first Washington who emigrated from England settled occupies a beautiful site in Virginia upon the Potomac River, approximately 70 miles south of the city of Washington. For many years the property was almost entirely neglected and the original Washington mansion, built about 1718, was burned in 1780 and much of the land was sold.

An even more magnificent memorial is the Mount Vernon Boulevard, a highway from Washington's home at Mount Vernon on the Potomac River to the National Capital, 12 miles upstream. This boulevard, which is being dedicated today, will be a memorial with many features of interest to both Americans and foreigners. Not only will it possess the architectural and engineering requirements of the best highway construction, but it will pass through a country studded with beautiful and historic colonial mansions, and through the city of Alexandria, where almost every building, stone, and ancient tree seems to breathe a spirit of veneration for the name of Washington, who was intimately associated with that city during most of his adult life. Finally, it is proposed to line it with such trees brought from all the States of the Union as may be expected to thrive in this climate. But foremost of all, it will provide a beautiful and dignified approach to the home and tomb of the Father of our Country, and will make these two shrines more accessible to American and foreign pilgrims.

A third memorial which will also be completed this year is the George Washington Memorial Parkway. Congress provided for the preservation of the unique natural beauties of the Potomac River as a most important element of the park system of the National Capital region. Since this park will extend from Mount Vernon, where Washington lived most of his unofficial life, by the Capital City which he founded and which bears his name, to above the Great Falls of the

Potomac, including the remains of the old Patowmack Canal, which he organized and the construction of which he supervised, it seems most appropriate that it should be designated by law as the Washington Memorial Parkway.

The ruins of the ancient Patowmack Canal, of which company Washington was the first stockholder and the first president, are the only remaining authenticated structures the building of which Washington is known to have personally supervised as an engineer. It is therefore most appropriate that the engineering profession of the United States has indicated its intention of restoring these old channels and locks to a condition suitable for preservation as a permanent memorial to the first engineer President from the engineers of today.

It has long been the ambition of the American people to build a national capital with a dignity, character and symbolism truly representative of America. The capital was founded by Washington on a site selected by him and bears his name so it is only natural that this commemorative year should have added impetus to the existing desire to beautify it. In the center of the city's central axis stands the Washington National Monument, a built-up obelisk symbolizing in its design and simplicity the elevation and purity of character and the lofty ideals of Washington. Into the inside walls have been set stones from every State and territory of the Nation which he founded together with memorial stones from various organizations and groups of citizens as well as from many foreign countries which have wished to honor Washington. Greece sent a portion of the Parthenon. There are stones from Brazil and Switzerland, Turkey and Japan, Siam, India and China. This year will see the formal dedication of the last two stones installed, those from the State of Idaho and the Territory of Hawaii. In addition the grounds surrounding the monument will be rearranged in more formal style to conform to the landscape treatment of the adjacent parks.

The great Arlington Memorial Bridge across the Potomac River is a project which, with its approaches, a monumental entrance into Arlington Cemetery, and the carrying through and widening of B Street from the Capitol to the bridge, is magnificent. As suggested by President Andrew Jackson nearly a hundred years ago, its majestic arches of sculptured granite will symbolize the perpetual union of North and South. It will connect the Mall with the beautiful Arlington National Cemetery, the historic Arlington Mansion, once the property of George Washington Parke Custis and subsequently the resident of General Robert E. Lee, the vast marble amphitheater, and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

In addition to these Congress has approved a well planned and systematic public building program for the capital and many of these new buildings, which will add greatly to the beauty of the city, will be completed this year. The project includes a building for the Supreme Court, an additional office building for the House of Representatives, a building for the Department of Commerce, and remodeling of the Department of State building to conform to the classic style of its surroundings.

These are the physical expressions of our veneration for the Father of our Country. There are many others which, while less tangible, will nevertheless show the regard in which he is held. The keynote of the whole celebration, educational and spiritual, will be the publication of a definite edition of all the authentic writings of George Washington that have been preserved, the perpetuation of his entire intellectual life. The action of the Government of the United States in fostering this enterprise will thus produce a permanent record of the wisdom, ideals and character of Washington which will be available for the first time to the public through distribution to the libraries of the country. Supplementing this will be an Atlas of Washington's travels prepared under the

supervision of the Division of Maps of the Library of Congress. Authentic plans showing all the travels and dwelling places of Washington will thus be designed to bring out the geographic background of his life.

There are naturally many other celebrations to be held during the year throughout the country which are too numerous to mention. All the schools, patriotic societies, organizations of every kind will hold memorial services. A series of twelve stamps each bearing an authentic portrait of Washington has been issued by the Government and will be in use during this year. Special commemorative medals also have been authorized by Congress. A campaign to create interest in forestry and the planting of trees which was a great hobby of Washington's has also been inaugurated. A tremendous movement to stamp out illiteracy throughout the United States has been sponsored by the women's organizations and it is hoped that by the end of this year there will be no one within the territorial limits of the United States who does not possess the rudiments of learning.

This is a brief outline of what is being done in the United States to honor one who was "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen. He was second to none in the humble and endearing scenes of private life; pious, just, humane, temperate, and sincere, uniform, dignified, and commanding; his example was as edifying to all around him, as were the effects of that example everlasting."

However, wherever there are Americans today in whatever part of the world, no matter how remote, they are also celebrating this anniversary and I am happy to say that everywhere they are receiving the affectionate assistance of the citizens of the country in which they reside, for Washington long ago ceased to be a purely national hero. All nations have been proud to do him homage for I think it safe to say that no character within memory of man has had such far-reaching effect on the moral and political destiny of the world. His friend and collaborator, Thomas Jefferson, has said: "On the whole, his character was, in its mass perfect, in nothing bad, in a few points indifferent; and it may be truly said that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a man great, and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man an everlasting remembrance."

EMINENT HISTORIAN DELIVERS ADDRESS

The main speaker on this program was Dr. Karel Stloukal, eminent historian and educator of Charles University, whose address was entitled, "George Washington, the champion of liberty and democracy." The discourse, which was well received by the large and attentive audience, has been translated as follows:

We meet today to pay a tribute to the memory of a man who was the first national hero of the great American nation but who, as the pattern of a champion of human ideals, is the common property of the whole world. If America has Washington to thank for her liberty and her national consciousness, mankind generally has him to thank for an initiative which inspired all peoples to strive for national self-determination and civic equality.

At the time when Washington first entered the scene of public life the American nation was not yet in existence. The new world, brought through its discovery by Columbus into touch with European civilization, had developed for two hundred and fifty years as a series of colonies founded by adventurers and political and religious exiles drawn from

all corners of the Old World. This varied people was still bound by traditions to the lands of its birth from which it took the ideas of its intellectual life and to which it rendered the tribute of its labors as dependent colonists, as subjects of secondary importance. The new ideals of liberty and equality, however, proclaimed by the pioneers of enlightenment in the eighteenth century began to penetrate overseas. Economic dependence and a domination exercised from abroad were, under the influence of the new ideas which permeated a people who had experienced the freedom of the seas and the prairies, felt to be unworthy subjection. There was needed, however, a man who should gather up into one current, as it were, these sporadic and frequently unconscious manifestations of a growing national and civic spirit, who should arouse a consciousness of unity and should organize the as yet undefined yearning for liberty, to convert it into a legal authority ready to take over the responsibility for the conduct of the people's own affairs and fate.

Thanks to a noble patriotism harmoniously combined with perfection of personal qualities, and thanks to the guiding hand of Providence, it was George Washington who became that man. It is universally accepted opinion that seldom in the history of the world have the needs of the situation and the day found so appropriate an instrument for the consummation of the desired aims as the condition of affairs in the English colonies in the latter half of the eighteenth century found in George Washington.

He was a man who, by virtue of his life's career, from his very youth seemed predestined for the great tasks which he was to fulfil. Like the majority of Americans he was the type of a self-made man—the fruit of a practical life. And it is this very fact which makes him the ideal of all truly American hearts. He was born in Virginia, the son of a farmer, and acquired no more than the mere rudiments of a school education. The wide open spaces and the world of adventure were more attractive to him than books. His mind, even as a child, was practical rather than contemplative. The primeval landscapes of Virginia and the profound moral influence of his noble mother inculcated in him a love of liberty and of respect for the opinions of others, together with a firm conviction of the fundamental equality of all individuals both in respect of rights and of duties. On the premature death of his father he quickly found himself thrown upon his own resources. As a youth he had his first adventures in fights with the Indians in the then West, and he worked as a farmer and as a practical surveyor.

From his 20th year he attracted the attention of his compatriots as a brave and skilful soldier in the fights with the French, and when he was 23, such was the confidence placed in him, he was entrusted with the supreme command of all the Virginian forces. Warfare and the organization of an army were the involuntary school for the first portion of the great task to which he was to be called in the service of the whole country. For the second, the civilian portion of the task, he found the necessary preparation in his participation in the public life of Virginia when fighting was over. In his work in the Legislature of Virginia he won great respect through his character and the practical common sense with which he managed public affairs, besides earning the reputation of a progressive agriculturalist and capable trader. He noted the political and economic needs of his countrymen, and had clear views as to how those needs should be met.

At that period the esteem in which he was held already extended beyond the borders of his native colony, but so far there had been nothing in his life that could claim the touch of greatness. His life had till now consisted simply of fulfilling the duties which his environment had laid upon him. In doing so, however, he grew in character and experience, for he fulfilled them conscientiously and honestly.

It was not until the year 1774, when he was already past 40 years of age, that those activities began out of which issued the national and universally revered hero. At that time the conflict between the English colonies in America and the mother country had reached a critical point, leading to open rebellion. In the early stages of the movement for the independence of the American colonies Washington played no outstanding rôle. He was merely one of the Virginian delegates to the general congress of the colonies, and his influence probably lay rather in his wealth and social standing than in anything he had done. The decisive influence at the congress was wielded by men who were better known and more prominent in political life, but Washington had a clear conception of what was coming, and as a soldier at once made preparations for the struggle which he regarded as a righteous one, although he still allowed for the possibility of a peaceful solution of the conflict.

The outbreak of open hostilities in 1775 immediately raised Washington to the position of a leader. The reputation which he enjoyed as an experienced soldier and organizer of the Virginia militia coupled with political reasons which called for the appointment of a man from the Southern colonies as commander of the united army, resulted in his unanimous election as head of the defensive forces of the rebellious States. Washington accepted, it is true, with some hesitation, conscious as he was of the grave responsibility; but to a man of his character it was characteristic never to shirk duties laid upon him.

The duties facing him were truly such as called for a great man. The colonies had, it is true, excellent human material—trained riflemen and fearless fighters, but not an army accustomed to organization and discipline. They lacked equipment, munitions, supplies and the financial means for a long struggle. In meeting these conditions Washington proved himself an organizer of real genius. The formation of an army capable of giving battle to the regular troops of the English was his first great accomplishment.

His second, no less outstanding, accomplishment was his conduct of the war itself. He struggled for eight years against forces superior in number, better equipped and led by schooled officers, undeterred by failure or intrigue, displaying the utmost self-denial, perseverance and devotion. His success was not secured by splendid victories or deeds of military brilliance but by never-yielding perseverance and determination of character even in the worst situations.

The Americans were of course favored in their struggle by a number of fortunate circumstances and the effective moral and material support of European countries at that time hostile to England—including in particular the powerful financial and military aid given by France—but the triumph was, after all, the work of the American people themselves and, among them, of George Washington in particular. Without his perseverance and devotion, without his moral authority which held together both the troops and the civic population in a united effort for the attainment of the real goal, complete triumph would hardly have been achieved.

Having liberated his country after this long and stern struggle Washington laid down his post as commander in December, 1783, and retired to his home at Mount Vernon as a simple citizen who had merely fulfilled his duty. His troops offered him a royal throne, but Washington as a convinced democrat rejected the offer with indignation—he wished to serve not to rule his native country. It was at this moment of temptation that the pure, unselfish character of Washington found its most typical expression. The moment showed, however, his foresight—he spared his country much chaos and gave the whole world an example of how to secure a healthy development of human society along the path of genuine democracy.

The liberated country, however, needed further service

from Washington. The deliberations concerning a constitution for the now independent colonies raised him in 1787 once again to a post of leadership. He presided over the discussions of the convention, and to his authority alone is to be attributed that the individual delegates and States adopted the first really democratic constitution that the world has to show, a constitution which no longer recognized class distinctions or privileges of property, and became a model for all democracies throughout the world.

His election as president of the newly organized United States followed as a matter of course. As President, the task which awaited him was a more difficult one than any he had hitherto undertaken—to build up a nation out of the people and secure their existence as a national state. To evoke in a people following the most varied interests, a consciousness of unity; to give them a common ideal and to educate them to the discipline of law and mutual esteem was the endeavor which Washington undertook with success in the two terms of his presidency. He gave to America and to the whole world for all time the model of a democratic president, impartial and unselfish, but he did more—he marked out a path of democracy for all nations to follow. He succeeded in gathering around him the representatives of all parties and making devoted collaborators of them, and he was never so firm and decided as in the hours of greatest trial. The peaceful course of the early years of the new federated State was without doubt due to him.

He experienced, of course, disappointment and ingratitude on the part of a section of the people, especially in regard to his attitude of neutrality in the war between England and France, but he persevered calmly, conscious of his responsibility for the fortunes of the State and the nation. When he refused to be a candidate for a third term of office, he emphasized in his farewell address the principles of a healthy development for America as he saw them and which are still the leading ideas of the American nation.

Even after his retirement to his beloved Mount Vernon he continued to be the supreme authority in the nation. Once again his services were called for, this time in the conflict with France. Washington, always ready to serve, did not reject the call and volunteered his services. A year later, on December 14, 1799, Washington died, and closed an eventful career of service to his country.

Wilson has called Washington "the finest character of his day," and in truth it is above all the shining and unique character of Washington which was the source of his successes and of all the gifts for which America and the world owe him their gratitude. There were possibly more splendid talents to be found among his contemporaries in the great century of enlightenment, but for purity of character Washington is unquestionably the first man of his time. He also ranks first in the results of his work. America would ultimately have been discovered even without Columbus, but the United States would never have come into being without Washington, at any rate not in the form in which it actually did. Washington imprinted on his country for all time the seal of his own noble personality. America in her ideals is to this day the America of George Washington. His work did not come to an end with his life; his moral influence is imperishable, no true American fails to reflect it, and it still fills with admiration the whole of mankind irrespective of nationality.

Character was Washington's genius. Nature herself bestowed on him the gifts essential for the great tasks to which Providence and his nation called him. He was an imposing figure—unusually tall, a nobly modelled head with intellectual face, a kindly but serious countenance impelling respect and distance. His personality was a harmonic synthesis of all the qualities essential in a leader—mental equilibrium in all circumstances, calm deliberation, breadth of

view and knowledge of people, and unselfishness that knows no empty ambition or jealousy of the success of others.

The Czechoslovak nation had special reasons for celebrating the Bicentenary of the birth of George Washington. The example of the American people's determination to achieve independence by their own effort was an impulse to the endeavors of the Czechoslovaks to recover their liberty. America, the fruit of activities conducted in the traditions of Washington, gave the Czechoslovaks moral and direct support in this struggle. At the decisive moment, Woodrow Wilson, nobly maintaining the tradition and ideals of Washington, laid the weight of his authority—which was that of all America—in the scales to enable the just demands of the Czechoslovaks to be fulfilled. The American Czechoslovaks, devoted to Washington's ideals of liberty and equality, contributed substantially to the liberation of their old native land. The first Declaration of Czechoslovak Independence took place on American soil in the historic Independence Hall at Philadelphia. Finally, the constitution which Washington gave America was one of the direct bases of the Czechoslovak Constitution, while the path of democracy marked out for the United States by Washington is the path along which Czechoslovakia too has decided to proceed in the realization of her national ideals and in bringing those ideals into close conformity with the ideals of all mankind.

Washington's spirit of liberty and civic equality, the spirit of democracy and international solidarity in the universal ideals of all mankind are a heritage of direct apostolic significance. This is the spirit which marks the safest path towards the peaceful evolution of civilization.

At the conclusion of Dr. Stloukal's address the program was brought to a close by the singing of the Czechoslovak and the American national anthems by the Teachers' Chorus of Prague. The chorus, well-known throughout central Europe, toured the United States in 1930, and its rendition of the Star Spangled Banner apparently deeply impressed the gathering.

MASARYK BROADCASTS ADDRESS

Later in the evening, President Masaryk delivered an address over the radio which was transmitted to the United States and broadcast over a nation-wide hook-up. Mr. Hibbard introduced President Masaryk to the American people with the following tribute:

I am sure it will be a pleasure to the radio listeners of the United States to hear this address by the President of Czechoslovakia, His Excellency Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, who will speak to you from his study in the Hradcany Palace of Prague which has been the scene of so many historic incidents in the life of this country. Dr. Masaryk needs no introduction to Americans as he has spent much time in the United States where he has become thoroughly familiar with our institutions and our people for whom he has always expressed the greatest sympathy and affection. In 1878 in Boston he married Miss Alice Garrigue, one of our countrywomen, who was his constant and loyal helpmate through many years. At present Dr. Masaryk occupies a unique position in the world as he is the only president of a republic elected by and with the consent of the people for life; and I think it singularly fitting that he has graciously consented to broadcast a mes-

sage today when we are celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. For, in his own successful struggle for the independence and welfare of our sister Republic, Czechoslovakia, he has paralleled the ideas and ideals of George Washington. He remains the wise counsellor who through the splendor of his character, the worth of his talents, and the wisdom of his judgment has won the love and veneration of his countrymen, the respect and admiration of the world.

I now present to you Dr. Masaryk.

President Masaryk then said:

I thank the broadcasting corporation for giving me this worthy opportunity of speaking to the American public on this great American day.

When I approached America the first time I tried to remember all I had learned about the American Revolution. Since this first visit to America I have followed her development with eager interest, studying the country several times on the spot. At the end of the war I worked in Washington with President Wilson for the liberation of our nation. I could not help thinking about America and her relation to Europe.

Washington's military and political career is the anticipation of new America and her development.

Two years before the Declaration of Independence he stated "that no such thing as independence is desired to any thinking man in all North America," but soon after this he was elected as the first President of the Independent Republic.

Washington as an English officer, fought the French; but some years later he fought with the French against the English, until their final surrender. And in the World War the Americans fought again with the French and their Allies on French, on European soil. What vicissitudes of history!

Washington, having fought England, advocated peace with England, realizing, that America had to add something new to the old order of things. So I understand his declaration, "I want an American character," and his policy of neutrality during the French Revolution. He was right at that time, for the new American Republic had her own difficulties to overcome; he was right in his admonition against entangling alliances.

Washington teaches us that any revolution can be only a means to a clearly conceived aim, and that the fortunate outcome of a revolution depends on the moral and political preparation of the revolutionists.

Washington understood that a new regime replaces the old one slowly, step by step. I think, this is a fair explanation of his conservatism.

I admire Washington's silent energy and perseverance; his qualities enabled him to stand the attacks of his numerous adversaries and not to lose his faith in the independence of his country after many defeats caused by the weakness of his Army. "Defeat is only a reason for exertion" was the wise maxim of the man of Valley Forge. It is inspiring to see how Washington in fighting, reformed his unprepared army.

Washington's cautious and precise common sense judgment anticipated the political dictum of Havlicek, our Czechoslovak Hamilton, demanding simply an honest and sensible policy. Washington also avoided subjection to narrow partisanship.

His reluctance to enter political service is proof of his lively conscience and deep sense of responsibility. He loathed politics inspired by ambition, thirst for power, commercialism; democracy also imposes the duty of leading.

Washington valued above all, as he has expressed it, "the inestimable blessing of liberty"; liberty, that is the fundamental principle of the American Republic. It is seen in the

Federal system of the central government of America, in the "indissoluble union," as Washington has formulated it. Since the War the Federation of the states and nations is the general desire of Europe, finding its practical expression in the League of Nations. Democracy means federation in interior and foreign policy of the states. From the economic point of view democratic federation means striving for a national division of all national labor. And of course, individuals and nations must produce not only bread, but also thought, ideas, ideals.

Speaking of Washington, I cannot omit mention of Lady Washington, as she often has been called, "the first American woman assisting the first American President, first in war, and first in peace."

In November, 1918, I sailed from New York to Europe having been nominated President of the new Czechoslovak Republic—and there again the French gift to the American people stirred my thoughts of America and Washington very vividly, for I went to visit England and France, the two countries George Washington had to deal with. And it was the last time, I watched from the boat the Statue of Liberty, the silhouette of New York and the shores of America. My whole lifetime's thought about the relation of America to Europe led me to the conviction, that the Union of America and Europe in the revolution, just as in the World War, proves that America is the natural continuation and prolongation of Europe, that Europe and America are bound together; I see the mutual penetration of both continents in all departments of life: Europeanization of America—Americanization of Europe—are two expressions of the same historical process. It is not a question of political alliances, it is a question of loyal collaboration.

Washington seems to me the impersonation of this development, and from my own life's experience I know, how a European can be Americanized. I learned from America, because I like the country.

In conclusion, I gratefully mention the aid of the American Republic given us in the War. When we severed the bonds binding us to the old Hapsburg monarchy, I was aware that our decision must not be less motivated than the resolution taken by the founder of American liberty.

And having recovered our liberty we again follow the example of Washington in that we must no longer feel the old antagonism and anger which originated in the suppression of our liberty.

It is one of the great experiences of my life that I was allowed to proclaim the principles of our revolutionary liberation in Independence Hall, the place where Washington and his friends used to meet.

My hearty wishes to the American people!

The Bicentennial was not allowed to pass without its social function which took place on February 23 as an afternoon reception given by Mr. Hibbard at the Spolecensky Club. The reception, termed by the newspapers of Prague as the "most brilliant event of the Washington calendar," was attended by about 500 guests, including the President of Czechoslovakia, the Archbishop of Prague, various Cabinet officers, and members of the Czechoslovak government, the diplomatic corps, and many representative citizens of Prague.

All the leading Czechoslovak newspapers printed from time to time articles on George Washington and the great celebration in his honor, using for this purpose material supplied by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. In addition to these articles, many others appeared, prepared by eminent Czechoslovak writers, all of which aided materially in arousing and maintaining interest in the Bicentennial Celebration throughout the republic.

As a mark of its own appreciation for George Washington, the Municipal Council of Prague named a prominent street of that city in honor of the great American hero—a lasting memorial to the man who in all lands typifies the highest ideal of human liberty and justice.

IRISH FREE STATE

UED by foremost officials and citizens and assisted by American diplomats and residents, the Irish Free State during 1932 celebrated, in an unprecedented manner, the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington. The Celebration was in keeping with Free State tradition, for that part of Ireland, now officially known as the Irish Free State, has always held George Washington in high regard.

Thomas Moore, a Dubliner of Washington's own time and a great Irish wit and literary genius, said of him:

"How shall we rank thee upon Glory's page?

Thou more than a soldier and just less than a sage?"

And William P. Carey, also a contemporary of Washington, wrote:

"In whatever light we view the character of this truly great man we are struck with the fresh cause for esteem and admiration we every moment discover. New and shining traits of humility—of wisdom and disinterested heroism."

From the Government of the Irish Free State, through its Legation in Washington, came the fol-

lowing message to the Secretary of State, pledging Ireland's cooperation in the Bicentennial Celebration at the outset:

Irish Free State Legation
Washington, D. C.

22nd February, 1932.

The Hon. Henry L. Stimson
The Secretary of State of the United States
Washington, D. C.
Sir:

I have been instructed by my government to transmit to you the following message on the occasion of the Bicentenary of the Birth of George Washington:

"The Irish Government associate themselves most heartily with the Government of the United States in celebrating the Bicentenary of George Washington.

"Men of Irish race have played such an important part in the building up of the great nation founded by George Washington that Ireland has inscribed him on the role of her own national heroes. That is the highest honour which Ireland can bestow."

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
M. MACWHITE.

During 1932, there was an American Day at the great Cork Agricultural and Industrial Fair, at which a tree was planted in the Quadrangle of the fair grounds honoring "the greatest American." A Washington birthday dinner at the home of the American Minister at Dublin, Honorable F. A. Sterling, brought together the Irish officials from the President down and a long list of notables from other countries. Celebrations were held at the American Consulates in Cobh and Dublin.

One of the leading papers in Ireland, THE IRISH PRESS, as if mindful of the feeling in the hearts of the Irish people for George Washington, stated on January 14, 1932: "No country more so than Ireland can unite in the fervour of national gratitude in the celebration of the day (Washington's birthday). For, as Cardinal Gibbons once said, if the old World owes much to Columbus for discovering a new one, the Irish owe much to Washington for creating a new home for their exiles."



MR. LESLIE WOODS, AMERICAN CONSUL AT COVE, PLANTING A TREE IN HONOR OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AT THE FAIR GROUNDS, CORK, IRELAND.

BICENTENNIAL BANQUET IN DUBLIN

The Governor General of the Irish Free State, James McNeill, President William T. Cosgrave, the Minister for External Affairs, the Chief Justice, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Earl of Meath, the Earl of Fingall, Lord Glenavy, Father Finlay, the French and German Ministers, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Apostolic Nunciature, the British and American Trade Commissioners, the American Consular officers from Dublin, Belfast, Cobh, and Queenstown, and many other prominent Irish and Americans convened at the American Legation in Dublin on the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington to honor his name. The American Minister, Hon. F. A. Sterling, was the host. Red, white, and blue floral decorations and the tri-colored flags of the two nations gave a patriotic air to the events, and the menu of the dinner further recalled the meaning of the day in the serving of such courses as Virginia ham and ice cream à la Valley Forge.

The American Minister reported that the dinner was followed by "four ideal after-dinner speeches of about one minute each given by Mr. Sterling, the Governor General, President Cosgrave, and W. B. Yeats, the dramatist."

The speakers all paid high tribute to Washington and testified to the sincerity of the amicable relations existing between the Irish Free State and the United States of America.

On the same evening Mrs. H. H. Balch, wife of the American Consul General, entertained the American ladies in Dublin at a George Washington bridge party.

On February 27, 1932, further emphasis was placed on the George Washington year at a "George Washington leap year dance" in the Consul General's home.

A supper, prepared by members of the Consulate staff, was served late in the evening, and the event terminated on a Bicentennial note with the dancing of the Virginia Reel.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PRAISED

Mr. Sterling attached to his report of the above mentioned events to the State Department one of the most eulogistic articles concerning Washington and the Bicentennial printed in any foreign newspaper. The article which is reprinted in full ap-

peared in THE IRISH PRESS, Dublin, of January 14, 1932, entitled WASHINGTON'S IRISH COMRADES, written by W. B. Doyle:

This year, which brings around many notable commemorations of men whose life work will always be remembered with undying gratitude, will hear the name of George Washington acclaimed in many lands besides the one which honours him as its first President and foremost citizen. In a few days hence not only the great cities and universities of the Republic which he helped to found, but every little town and village in it, will pay its meed of praise to him.

Preparations are far advanced by all the organizations, historical, academic, political, educational and municipal, to make February 22 a day of national rejoicing. The date will mark the bicentenary of his birth, and the lover of liberty, whether he lives under democratic or despotic rule, will feel his heart beat faster as he recalls the name of Washington and all that it stands for in the history of human freedom.

No country more so than Ireland can unite in all the fervour of national gratitude in the celebration of the day. For, as the late Cardinal Gibbons once said, if the Old World owes much to Columbus for discovering a new one, the Irish owe much to Washington for creating a new home for their exiles.

Ireland always has gladly acknowledged her indebtedness; her children in a spirit of filial fealty to the land of their adoption have given brain and muscle to the service of the Republic no less earnestly than the Irish soldiers who distinguished themselves in the struggle for independence, and won the special thanks of their Commander-in-Chief for the bravery they exhibited.

In the history of the last century and a half no name has attained a greater lustre. As the years pass by, one sees the character and personality of the man stand out in greater splendour. The difficulties which faced him in the great adventure of his life were colossal—relatively even more formidable than those which confronted any of the generals on either side in the European War. With Washington there was an element of uncertainty in the loyalty and competence of his officers, which never vexed the souls of those responsible for the conduct of the Great War. Reading today in the clear light of history with what strategic foresight and resourcefulness he planned the distribution and operations of his troops, one finds it hard to determine whether to admire most the generalship he displayed, or his serene contempt for the unworthy insinuations and rumours which some of his officers spread among the rank and file of the army.

The magnanimity of the man stands out inviolate against all the attempts to besmirch it; his motives and designs throughout the changing fortunes of the campaign defy the most captious criticism, and in all phases of the struggle he proves himself a leader, self-reliant, chivalrous, and stern, but generously considerate in the handling of his men. A commander less gifted with those qualities would have hardly retained the confidence of his soldiers during the awful winter of 1777-78 in Valley Forge.

As patriot, soldier and statesman, his life has lessons which politicians of today might profitably study. They will find underlying all his actions, principles of morality and fair dealing, uncontaminated by the sordid considerations of expediency and aggrandisement which enter so much into international affairs today. Simple, but sublime, his aim was to weld together under one constitutional government, which recognised no social difference in the mixed population, the thirteen disaffected States, to make them severally independent of each other, and free from all foreign domination.

In Byron's burning words, lovers of liberty the wide world over know that

Washington's a watchword, such as ne'er
Shall sink while there's an echo left to air.

They will feel, not as Southey said of him: "His awful memory, a light for after time," but that his name and achievements shall be an inspiration and a hallowed memory which will imbue the people of every race and urge them on to the goal of national independence. Ireland must always rejoice in the part that her exiled sons took in Washington's glorious enterprise.

No other country, either in numbers or enthusiasm, furnished such support to the Republican cause. No mercenary spirit drew the Irish exiles to the standard of their Chief. In him they saw an emancipator who would make the land of their adoption a nursery of freemen, and which ere long would set a limit to British absolutism. Since that day in May of 1775 when the Congress assembled in Philadelphia sounded the call to arms; and since Patrick Henry declared: "We must fight! An appeal to arms and to the God of Hosts is all that is left to us," and Washington, no less determined, wrote in a letter, "A brother's sword has been sheathed in a brother's breast," and then, in slow, impassioned words, asked—"Can a virtuous man hesitate in his choice?"

When one thinks of the invincible spirit that bore up the Commander-in-Chief during those years which saw privation, mutiny, and treachery in his army, one must always associate with him those staunch, heroic Irishmen whose loyalty could not be subverted by suffering. Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown would never have been a *fait accompli* but for the valour with which they hurled themselves against his outposts. Only a few weeks before that decisive day in October, 1781, cabal and intrigue were busy trying to weaken the authority of Washington. With his Irish soldiers they found no countenance. Between the general and his faithful Irish followers the ties of trust and confidence became only stronger; and when the time came for acknowledging the support accorded him, with what warm and generous words he singles out the Irish regiments.

With his military spirit, he could not fail to know their worth as fearless fighters, and their devotedness as men of honour. Not only Washington himself, but all his contemporaries who have written of the war, bear testimony to the courage and courtesy of the Irish troops, and Irish sailors. The most reliable testimony as to the number of Irish soldiers was furnished by Joseph Galloway, who had been Speaker in the Pennsylvania Assembly before the war, and after the publication of the Declaration of Independence turned loyalist and came to live in England. When called to give evidence before a committee of the House of Commons in 1779 about the origin and conduct of the war, he said, in answer to a question as to the composition of the rebel army: "I can assert with precision there were scarcely one-fourth native Americans, about one-half were Irish, the other fourth were English and Scotch."

Thomas Addis Emmet, grandnephew of Robert Emmet, in an address before the American-Irish Historical Society in January, 1899, referring to Galloway's testimony, said: "He might have stated more in detail that one-fourth were composed of sons of England, very few Scotch, and more Germans and Dutch, as they were called, from Pennsylvania and the Valley of Virginia"; and, speaking as one who had made exhaustive investigations into the personnel of the different regiments, he added, "I have computed that about one-fourth of all the American officers, and even a larger proportion of those men more trusted by Washington, were Irish, by birth or descent." According to William James MacNevin, a careful compiler of facts, there were 16,000 Irish Catholics.

There is overwhelming evidence that Irishmen at home and abroad espoused the cause of the rebel colonists. Burke approved of the action of his fellow countrymen in New England; as a member of the British House of Commons he delivered one of the most historic indictments of British rule on record; while Luke Gardiner, in a debate on national commerce in the Irish Parliament, asserted that America was lost to England by the Irish, a declaration which was soon after repeated in the British House of Commons by William Pitt. "Those emigrants," affirmed Gardiner, "are fresh in your recollection. I am assured by the best authority that the major part of the American army was composed of Irish, and that the Irish language was more commonly spoken in the American army than English. I am also informed that it was their valour determined the contest, so that England had America detached from her by force of Irish regiments." And it is for that reason that Ireland venerates the name of Washington, and in a double sense treasures the memory of her soldier-exiles, for as Bancroft, the American historian, states, "the success of America brought emancipation to Ireland, which had suffered more than the States from Colonial policy." During his first term of office Washington gladly acknowledged the services of his Irish soldiers, but it was not until years after his death, when his war diary was published by an Irish-American writer, that his appreciation of their unswerving loyalty was revealed.

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATED

July 4, 1932, was "American Day" at the Great Irish Agricultural and Industrial Fair in Cork, Irish Free State. Setting the seal of timeliness and international good will on the occasion, Irish authorities synchronized the celebration, which recalled the 156th anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, with the Bicentenary of the First President of the United States. To inaugurate the festivities the American Consul at Cobh, Hon. Leslie Woods, was made honor guest at a George Washington-Independence Day luncheon at the fair. The Lord Mayor of Cork and other Free State dignitaries were patrons. The luncheon was followed by a tree planting ceremony in honor of George Washington which was held on the quadrangle of the fair grounds.

The chairman of the fair publicity committee, Mr. J. J. Bruen, who presided at the luncheon, declared that it afforded him great pleasure to welcome the American Consul who had endeared himself to the Irish people, and continuing said:

We celebrate today the 156th anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, but there is also to be linked with this occasion the Bicentenary of George Washington. It is therefore fitting that those connected with the great national exhibition in Ireland should welcome representatives of the United States at such festivals as these.

Furthermore, there is scarcely a home in this country that has not sent forth some member of its household to take his or her place among the people of the great republic of the West and so our national bonds are strengthened by our home ties.

The Chairman asked all present to arise and drink a toast to George Washington and the United States of America.

Hon. B. M. Egan, T. C., in supporting the toast, declared that the bonds of friendship between America and Ireland were unbreakable, adding:

What Irishmen look forward to is the development of relations between the two countries, so that the change which is certainly coming in the economic affairs of America might be reflected in the Free State.

He pointed out that by celebrating a day such as the American Day at the Irish fair, visiting Americans would be brought to realize what Ireland was capable of in the way of native production. The speaker recalled his visit to America in 1930 and said that the greatest compliment paid to him was an invitation to luncheon where the chief item on the menu was Irish bacon.

Replying to the toast and supporting address, the American Consul classified the occasion as a truly memorable one, continuing:

This day throughout the length and breadth of the United States of America and in every spot throughout the world where Americans are congregated, honor is being done to the memory of that extraordinary and exalted character, George Washington. Nothing that I can say can possibly add to the luster that surrounds his name, which, on his death, was accorded permanent position among the great names of the world. . . .

The day's manifestation of good will by the Executive Committee of the Irish Agricultural and Industrial Fair is nothing short of inspirational. The fair is truly a national exhibition, inasmuch as it knows no barriers to the whole of Ireland. It is an outstanding tribute of the good feeling existing between two countries—Irish Free State and the United States of America—and American citizens are deeply appreciative of the special day doing honor to their country and the memory of their First President. It is to be hoped that visitors from the United States coming to the fair in the future will profit by the unusual facilities afforded them of understanding the Emerald Isle and its capabilities as well as making their stay in Cork the more pleasant.

Immediately after the luncheon the guests repaired to the Quadrangle of the Fair Grounds where a large crowd of spectators had collected to witness the tree planting ceremony. The American Consul filled in the earth about the cherry tree planted in honor of George Washington, while the Army Band of the Irish Free State played the "Star Spangled Banner" and the crowd stood at attention. The tree-planting operation was finished with a silver trowel suitably engraved and presented later to Consul Woods by the Fair Committee.

The Lord Mayor, addressing those present, extended a hearty welcome to the American Consul

and his colleague on behalf of the citizens of the country.

It is to be hoped that the tree you have planted on this Independence Day-Bicentennial celebration on Irish soil will grow even as the friendship of Ireland with America during the past one hundred years. I hope that every branch will spread out as an arm of friendship across the large stretch of ocean that divides the two countries. I can assure the American Consul that there has been planted this day in the hearts of all Irishmen a very sincere regard for the American nation.

Consul Woods responding, declared that the Executive Committee of the Fair, by spontaneously appointing this American Day has paid a very gracious compliment of outstanding importance to his country, continuing:

The day commemorates America's greatest national hero, and there is very good reason for the great friendship existing between Ireland and the United States to which the Lord Mayor has just referred, inasmuch as Irishmen have contributed in large measure to the success of the American nation not only in recent history but when America was laying its foundation. The army of George Washington was made a more determined and loyal organization by the presence therein of many sturdy men from this Isle. At all times in its history Ireland has proved its friendship for America, and Americans trust that there will never be a breach of that friendship but that it will grow and increase as the years go by.

The Cork, Dublin, and Cobh newspapers gave the event a place of importance in their columns, and it is largely from THE CORK EXAMINER that the facts of the above record were taken.

The fourth of July celebration, recorded above, was the climax of a series of George Washington events held under the sponsorship of Consul Woods. In a letter of June 9, 1932, to the Bicentennial Commission, Mr. Woods outlines the previous celebrations as follows:

I take pleasure in informing you that although there is, properly speaking, no American Colony at Cobh, which is a town of 7,000 people, nor for that matter at Cork, sixteen miles away, which is the chief city of Province of Munster, I have had so far three celebrations and I am planning the fourth. The celebrations that I have already held were three dinners to which were invited the principal Americans who could be reached and a number of the leading personages of Cork City and vicinity. These included presidents of chambers of commerce, military, police, judicial and other civil authorities.

In the same letter Consul Woods says:

As you well know, there is a very strong tie of kinship between the people of Ireland and a considerable portion of those in the United States, and the War of Independence was followed with notable interest by the Irish of that time. An interesting note in this connection is that Cornwallis, after his defeat at Yorktown, at the close of the War of American Independence, was at some time later appointed Viceroy of Ireland at Dublin.

NICARAGUA

NICARAGUA participated in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration with a spirit and zest that was both surprising and pleasing. Messages of congratulation and felicitation were sent to our President, Secretary of State and Congress; February 22 and 23 were declared national holidays in Nicaragua; there were Bicentennial parades, balls, receptions and meetings.

The following messages were sent—from President Moncada to President Hoover; from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, A. Somoza, to Secretary of State Stimson; from the Congress of Nicaragua to the Congress of the United States:

VENECIA, NICARAGUA.

PRESIDENT HOOVER,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ON THE GREATEST DAY OF YOUR COUNTRY I SEND TO
YOUR EXCELLENCY MY SINCERE FELICITATIONS.

J. M. MONCADA, PRESIDENT.

MANAGUA.

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF NICARAGUA JOIN
SINCERELY IN THE PATRIOTIC HOMAGE WITH WHICH THE
UNITED STATES COMMEMORATES THE SECOND CENTENNIAL
OF THE BIRTH OF WASHINGTON.

A. SOMOZA,
MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, VIA TROPICAL RADIO.
SECRETARIES OF THE FEDERAL CONGRESS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CONGRESS OF NICARAGUA CONGRATULATES THE CON-
GRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA AND
THE DIGNIFIED AMERICAN PEOPLE ON THE OCCASION OF THE
NATIONAL BICENTENNIAL OF THE GREAT GENERAL WASH-
INGTON WHOSE NAME AND GLORIOUS ACTIONS ARE INTI-
MATELY BOUND WITH THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE AMERICAN
REPUBLIC.

L. RAMIRES, PRESIDENT.
PABLO J. JIMINEZ, SECRETARY.
ALEJANDRO ASTACIO, SECRETARY.

MILITARY BICENTENNIAL PARADE

The highlight of the Bicentennial Celebration observances in Managua, the Capital City of Nicaragua, was a military parade which took place on February 22. Before nine o'clock in the morning, the newspaper DIARIO MODERNO reports, crowds began to gather on the parade grounds. In a few minutes some two thousand

people had collected in the great square opposite the Presidential Palace. At nine-fifteen, the President of Nicaragua, General Jose M. Moncada, arrived and was escorted to the place of honor at the reviewing stand. The President was accompanied by the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, General Anastasio Somoza, the Secretary of the Government, Dr. Antonio Flores Vega, and Brigadier General R. C. Berkeley, commander of the United States Marines stationed in Managua. Already present at the reviewing stand were the Vice President of the Republic, Dr. Enoc Aguado, the Minister of Public Instruction and Agriculture, Dr. Antonio Barquero, the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States Legation, Willard Beaulac, the British Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. L. L. Leach, and a group of United States army officers.

When the President and General Berkeley had taken their places at the reviewing stand the Fifth Regiment of the Second Division of the United States Marines marched on the field while a squadron of twelve tri-motor planes maneuvered overhead. The United States flag and the regimental colors flew in the breeze. With the troops standing at attention, President Moncada and General Berkeley rose from their seats and proceeded to the field accompanied by their staffs.

Dr. W. T. Brown, of the United States Medical Corps, was ordered to step forward and receive a decoration. The national anthems of Nicaragua and the United States were played and after a short address by General Somoza in which he said that the reward was being made in recognition of services during the earthquake of March 31, 1931, President Moncada pinned the Presidential Medal of Merit on Major Brown.

Later in the day a reception by the United States colony was held at the Service Club. Nicaraguan and United States officials as well as prominent residents attended this function.

NEWSPAPERS ENTHUSIASTIC

The newspapers of Nicaragua on February 22 and 23 were devoted largely to news items and editorials on George Washington and the Bicenten-

nial Celebration. Appearing in LA NOTICIA and other papers on February 23 was the following statement by President Moncada:

The memory of Washington stirs the North American people to the depths of their being in appreciation of the tribute of admiration of the inhabited world, because the Liberator of the United States of America gave a national soul to his country and an example to all the other nations of the Earth. His fame rests not on his military triumphs, not on his government which merited the blessings of his people, but on his deep love for the Liberty of America.

The same newspaper reports among other Bicentennial items that all persons arrested for minor offenses on February 22 and 23 were pardoned by the Chief of Police in memory of George Washington.

In the DIARIO MODERNO on February 23 appeared an article in praise of George Washington which was written by the Vice President of Nicaragua, E. Aguado. The article, in translation, is here reprinted:

Washington is not merely an American but a World figure. The time and circumstances in which he was called into action show that he belongs among those who are predestined to fame. He was not a scholar or a philosopher. Contrary to what might be expected, since he belonged to the aristocracy of the period, he was not educated in the mother country as was the custom. His school was the school of life, the world of affairs, and hard work.

Of an impetuous nature, though at the same time thoughtful and persevering, from his earliest years he showed enterprise and a genius for organization; and since business affairs and war were intimately allied he naturally adopted a military career. His activities in the French and Indian War revealed his remarkable talents. Strange was it, indeed, as Thackeray pointed out, that a young Virginian officer firing a shot in some savage wilderness should start a war that lasted for sixty years, affect the whole country and, passing to Europe, cost France her American colonies, create a great Republic to be the admiration of the Old World, and an example to the New, and that among the thousands of human beings engaged in this great struggle, he who gave the signal for the first shot should receive the supreme reward.

Washington's early military, commercial and agricultural activities brought him into intimate contact with the men and problems of his time. He knew the people, their needs, their aspirations, their psychology, and was himself known, appreciated and respected by them. That is why he was such an outstanding man and why at the first Continental Congress in 1774 Patrick Henry could say of him "if you speak of solid information and sound judgment, Colonel Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on that floor."

These were the characteristics and these the circumstances that made him the creator of a nation. His ideals and his temperament made possible the work of organization. One would have thought him an old crusader experienced in political and social battles. His love and devotion to democracy were unswerving. Few have had such confidence in the success of democracy or worked for it so unremittingly as Washington. Devotion to his ideals and unshaken faith in their ultimate attainment are evident in his every action. His personality, so transcendent and conclusive for the destiny of his country and all America, brings up the question of

whether men create their social and political environment or are themselves the product of their environment.

What would have become of democracy in America without Washington? Would the United States have become such a successful Republic? Would democracy have triumphed without him? What we admire in him is not only that he created and organized the nation but the remarkable foresight he displayed. In reading some of his masterly writings, one is conscious not only of the greatness of his achievements, but of his wisdom in providing for the future. It was as if he expected to live on in the country he had founded, continuing to be its defender and ruler, like a father provident and unselfish, giving counsel for the future, looking out for his children and providing for their needs.

His character, his devotion to democracy, and his spirit have influenced an entire continent. The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, wherein his spirit lives and moves, have had an important influence on the organization and destiny of the Hispanic-American nations. If all nations have not benefitted by his influence as much as could be desired, it is not because of any flaw in the doctrine but because of faulty adaptation to varying circumstances. Democratic ideals throughout America are illumined with the light kindled by the Father of his Country, a beacon guiding the organization of a continent.

BLUEFIELDS CELEBRATES WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

On Saturday night, February 20, 1932, the Tropical Club of Bluefields gave a dance in honor of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. The club was appropriately decorated for the commemorative event. A large portrait of George Washington, draped with American flags, hung over the central doorway. On one side of the painting in large letters was printed "1732", on the other side "1932". Small flags representing practically every nation were suspended from the ceiling of the clubroom. In an adjoining room a large American flag covered one of the walls. The setting for this Bicentennial dance was beautiful and the event was most successful. It was attended by Government officials, members of the diplomatic corps, officers of the United States Marine Corps and distinguished residents of the city.

PAN AMERICAN DAY MESSAGE

The delegates assembled in Washington on April 14, 1932, to commemorate Pan American Day received the following message from President Moncada, which, together with similar messages from the other Latin-American members of the Union was read at the tomb of George Washington:

Upon each occasion of homage to the memory of Washington, the people of the United States are most profoundly moved by the tribute of admiration offered by the whole

civilized world. The Liberator of the United States gave not only liberty to his country but a national spirit that has been an example and an inspiration to the other nations of the earth. This is his greatest achievement. Greater even than his military triumphs, greater than his wise and noble statesmanship, is the desire he carried in his heart for the liberty of all America.

ARTICLE BY PRESIDENT MONCADA IN WASHINGTON PUBLICATION

In the Bicentennial issue, May 30, 1932, of the WASHINGTON TIMES, appeared the following article by President Moncada in praise of George Washington:

Some publishers say that evolution is what determines the great events of history; that nations develop subject to prevailing ideas, and that men are but factors entrusted with reaching the invariable destiny of humanity. But the life of Washington and also of Lincoln, of Cromwell in England, and that of many other heroes of history allow us to know that the will of one, firmly directed in the path of good or the path of evil, can at times change the course of things.

Neither Washington nor the other fathers of American independence thought of any other thing than Right, on rebelling against the imports decreed by England on her colonies; not of the right of absolute independence for English America, but rather of the constitutional guarantees prescribed by the crown itself. The origin of American independence was a case of will and energy, headed by George Washington with a determination rarely seen in human history. And one of the singular characters, worthy of the greatest study and salutary emulation, is the influence that the soul of George Washington exercised in the national soul of the American Union. This has grown in parallel lines with that of the great man.

If at some time the statesmen of the present American generation forget the political decalogue given as a heritage by Washington, the entire nation soon reacts and points out the path, the old path of the most august of men, the founder of American liberty, august for his heroism, his love of morality, liberty and order. The example of Washington is the human model which the United States of American consecrates and which is disseminated throughout the rest of the world; all those who know and study his life and his works, born or educated in any part of the planet, admire and imitate as much as possible the grand ideals of the hero of Mount Vernon; they persist in enlightening their conscience as did the great man, in following his footsteps, in thinking as he thought, feeling as he felt, loving the fatherland with profound fervor, doing good above all other things, sweeping away the thorns from the rugged path of liberty; raising an altar to right and to equality, maintaining alive in the soul the flame that the Creator blew over man.

Everyone reading the life and works of George Washington would like to be capable of realizing in the world the destinies that the United States of America have attained, inspired by him—wrought by an iron will, not known or equalled in the march of the centuries. Washington inspires foreigners with love of country, the ardent desire for defending the fatherland as the most sacred thing in this world. We feel attracted by another sun, which we would like to possess in our confines, illuminating the horizon, giving color and life of hopeless consciences, and reviving those who fall in the continuous struggle for existence.

Washington, with his example, goes beyond the frontiers of the American union, shines in the heart of his fellow citizens, and fills with hope those of his race, as well as those

of other races—of hope that maintains our confidence in human kindness, in the future of other nations, in the future of our own. In my opinion, the evolution spoken of by the great philosophers is the work of a few, cultivated in the atmosphere of the collectivity by the life and work of the heroes and not of the multitudes. The soul of the inhabited world is forged by these whom God inspires for the betterment and progress of humanity.

We transcribe in this short writing one of the maxims which all nations should bear in mind:

"Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest . . . neither seeking nor granting exclusive favours or preferences; . . . constantly keeping in view that 'tis folly in one nation to look for disinterested favours from another,—that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character."

This generous maxim is at times forgotten by the American nation. In this the soul of George Washington, better say his heritage, has suffered, due perhaps to the present state of the world, and to the growing necessity of the Federal Government.

But we ought not to despair of human kindness. Occasionally remorse of conscience carries us back to the right path, restoring to others that which God gave us in his infinite goodness.

On the anniversary day of the Declaration of Independence, July Fourth, the United States Minister to Nicaragua, Hon. Matthew E. Hanna, held a reception in the United States legation in Nicaragua, followed by a dinner. The reception was attended by four hundred people: Government and municipal officials, members of the diplomatic corps, and the citizens of the United States resident in Nicaragua. The dinner was attended by fifty invited guests.

THE CLOSE OF THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

The Bicentennial Celebration was brought to a successful close in Nicaragua on Thanksgiving Day, November 24. The events of that day were arranged by Minister Hanna and Brigadier General Berkeley, Commander of the United States Marines stationed in Managua. Everywhere the flag of the United States was displayed and the city took on the appearance of a national holiday. A public Thanksgiving service was held in the evening in the Campo de Marte which was attended by prominent officials and distinguished residents. The services were conducted by Commander M. M. Witherpoon, United States Navy, Chaplain of the Marine Brigade. His topic was "Thank God for Today."

The Presidential Thanksgiving Day proclamation in which was contained Washington's first Thanksgiving Day proclamation, was read to the gathering.

YUGOSLAVIA

THROUGH the leaders of their legislative bodies, His Excellency Kosta Kumanudi, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and His Excellency Ante Pavelitch, President of the Senate, the people of Yugoslavia expressed their great admiration for George Washington and concurrently set in motion a series of Bicentennial observances in Yugoslavia that aroused and sustained interest in Washington ideals and their relation to international problems throughout the bicentenary year. The formal message sent to the Congress of the United States follows:

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA
FEBRUARY 22, 1932

THE AMERICAN CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE SENATE AND NATIONAL PARLIAMENT OF YUGOSLAVIA SEND WARM FELICITATIONS TO CONGRESS ON THE OCCASION OF THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, LIBERATOR, FOUNDER AND ORGANIZER OF THE UNITED STATES, WHO LEFT TO HUMANITY AN ETERNAL EXAMPLE OF THE VIRTUES OF A GREAT CITIZEN AND PATRIOT.

(SIGNED) PRESIDENT CHAMBER KUMANUDI,
PRESIDENT SENATE PAVELITCH.

The leading cities of Yugoslavia joined in the celebration, Washington observances being held in Belgrade, the capital of the nation, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Novisad, Sarajevo, Split, Nish, Cetinje, Subotica, and elsewhere.

Three of these cities, Belgrade, Zagreb and Ljubljana, named streets or squares for Washington.

From the office of the Foreign Minister in Belgrade a record of the Bicentennial in Yugoslavia was forwarded to the Yugoslav Legation in Washington, D. C., and by the Yugoslav Minister, His Excellency, Dr. Leonide Pitamic, it was forwarded to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. This report, one of the most sincere received from the many participating countries, begins by stating:

Yugoslavia cannot unfortunately claim for herself any historical participation by her sons in the work of liberation effected by George Washington, as can other nations such as France and Poland. During the time of America's fight for freedom, the Yugoslav people, under the yoke of foreign domination and in the grip of two empires, were themselves waging a continuous battle to maintain their national individuality, to keep faith with their national vows and keep alive that spirit of freedom which had sustained them through

centuries and given them strength to begin an uneven war with two of the great powers of Europe, until 150 years of this strife was crowned with the hard won laurel of liberation.

This struggle of David with Goliath, this victory of faith in right against faith in might, could not but dispose the Yugoslav nation to participate in the fervent celebration of George Washington's memory and simultaneously to celebrate the victory of those powers of justice and truth which George Washington postulated as the foundations of the United States and in which the Yugoslav people trusted in their centuries of struggle.

The celebrations carried out in Yugoslavia in connection with the George Washington Bicentenary can be compared with those for the Centenary of Goethe. No international manifestation in Yugoslavia of recent years has produced so much attention, popular interest and spontaneous expression as this. It was obvious that on this occasion, when the United States was commemorating its greatest man and its most loved and respected son, Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav people wished to seize the opportunity to manifest their sympathies at such an appropriate occasion towards the United States. Yugoslavia had waited such an occasion to render homage as much to the sentiments which actuated the American people in their fight for freedom, as to the memory of the great statesman and army leader himself.

Although there was no lack of official support and participation by Yugoslav authorities in all parts of the country, the Washington's celebration was organized and carried out quite spontaneously and freely. It was not a suggestion that emanated from above, but the work of public bodies and cultural organizations themselves. The whole affair was a genuine national Yugoslav manifestation of friendship for the United States of America.

Never was America so much on the lips and in the heart of a nation as it was in Yugoslavia last February. The Provinces were not behind in their enthusiasm. Besides this the entire Yugoslav press in lengthy articles—which if collected would comprise a full volume—devoted themselves to the historical significance of the occasion and the place occupied by Washington's personality in the life of the American nation.

But there was one special reason which besides so many others influenced the Yugoslavs to participate so wholeheartedly in the celebration of the Bicentenary. There are living in the United States today hundreds of thousands of Yugoslavs who, while remaining loyal citizens of their new and adopted country, keep close contacts with the land of their fathers and live in thought and sentiment with those whom they have left behind. These American-Yugoslavs are a living link binding together the two countries, and making the sentiment between them deeper and closer than any ordinary links of respect and friendship.

To evidence the extent to which Yugoslavia participated in the Washington celebration, some of the manifestations in the main cities may be outlined.

In Belgrade, the Yugoslav Parliament and Senate sent telegrams to the American Congress in tribute to the memory of the man who left to humanity an eternal example of the virtues of a great citizen and loyal patriot. Then in both Houses the daily order was stopped so that members could participate in the solemn commemoration organized with the participation of all public bodies and organizations in Belgrade under the presidency of the Mayor. In the presence of the delegate of H. M. the King of Yugoslavia, the Patriarch of the Serbian Orthodox church and a great concourse of prominent citizens, the Mayor opened the proceedings with a speech



A PORTION OF THE TRG DZORDZA VASHINGTONA (GEORGE WASHINGTON SQUARE) IN ZAGREB, YUGOSLAVIA. THIS VIEW OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, NAMED IN HONOR OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN YUGOSLAVIA, IS TAKEN FROM RACKI STREET. ON THE RIGHT IS THE ZAGREB BOURSE, AND ON THE LEFT IS THE ENGINEERS' CHAMBER. IN THE DISTANCE ARE THE DOUBLE TOWERS OF THE ZAGREB CATHEDRAL.

in which the life and career of George Washington, his part in the national revolution and his work in the organization of the Republic, were outlined. The chairman emphasized moreover that George Washington did not merely personify the American struggle for freedom and independence, his name does not belong only to material history, but it signified something more. His name is a moral equation of the whole human spirit. He is one of those sacred examples by which generations of all continents learn the civilian virtues. The ethical value of George Washington's life is not less important than its place in history.

"A country such as ours"—declared the chairman—"which sacrificed so much and so unselfishly for her liberty, understands the greatness of this American patriot and fearless warrior."

Following this, the American Minister to Yugoslavia in Belgrade, Dr. John Dyneley Prince, who received a great and hearty ovation, spoke in Serbo-Croat, which he knows very well. He depicted, to his many listeners in the great hall of the National University, the real George Washington whose image is borne in the heart of the American nation, and was expressed in the remembered radio address of President Hoover.

After the Minister's speech, the president of the Belgrade municipality formally announced that the Municipality has decided to give the name of George Washington to one of its leading streets in the heart of the city, an announcement which was received with great applause.

The meeting closed with a dispatch by the Mayor of a telegram of greeting to the United States Congress. In the afternoon the American Legation in Belgrade was literally blocked by persons wishing to express personally their good will to the representatives of the United States. And the expressions of sympathy which were then heard demonstrated very clearly the feeling towards America that exists in the Yugoslav capital.

The American Minister in a dispatch to the Department of State in Washington, D. C., describes the street named in honor of Washington in Belgrade, formerly Vidinska Street, as "the center of three sections of a prominent boulevard extending from Kalemegdan Park at the extreme north limit of the city, through the heart of Belgrade for a distance of approximately two miles."

At the ceremony in Belgrade announcement was also made of the naming of a square in Zagreb and a street in Ljubljana for George Washington.

In reporting this same event the NEW YORK HERALD, European Edition, of February 24, 1932, states:

The ceremony of proclaiming the names of the streets was held under the auspices of the lord mayor of Belgrade at a solemn ceremonial at which more than 1,000 persons, including the entire diplomatic corps, were present.

After the national anthems of Yugoslavia and America, the lord mayor, Dr. Neshitch, delivered an address, emphasizing the fact that, although the name and fame of Washington had hitherto been little known in Yugoslavia, the feeling of close friendship which the United States and Yugoslavia now enjoy made it his pleasant duty to speak on the subject of one of the greatest Anglo-Saxons in history. After the royal band had played an old march dating from the period of Washington, the American minister, Dr. Prince, replied in Serbian, giving a brief study of the character and significance of our great first president.

Then followed the official proclamation of the change of street names in the three cities mentioned above, for which the American minister expressed his deep appreciation.

The ceremony closed with the playing by the royal band of the "Yugoslav March," recently composed by Dr. Prince.

ADDRESS OF DR. PRINCE

Dr. Prince's address was as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

It is difficult for me to express to you today the deep appreciation which I feel of the honor done by the Yugoslav Government and authorities to my own country and people: first, in naming a street for the founder of our Republic, George Washington, in Belgrade, Zagreb and Ljubljana, on this Two Hundredth Anniversary of his birth, and secondly, for holding this reception this morning, and giving me the opportunity of expressing my thanks, however imperfectly I may do so.

I have published in the press today a brief sketch of the history of Washington, together with an outline of his career, and some estimate of his personal character.

But now, I should like to add certain material which may throw additional light upon and awaken more interest in the family, life and activities of George Washington. The name first appears in ancient English documents in the year 1257, although we hear of the family as Saxon landholders as early as the eleventh century. So far as we can trace the records, they all displayed self sacrifice for King and country, patient endurance during times of oppression, and courage that led to protest—all of which tendencies culminated in America in the War for Independence, beginning in 1775.

Each generation has brought added glory to the name of Washington, and this glory is manifested in resplendent form in the person of George Washington. The great orator Webster said of him:

"America has furnished to the world the character of Washington . . . born upon American soil of parents also born upon it, never for a moment having had a sight of the old world; instructed according to the methods of his time, receiving only the plain but wholesome elementary knowledge which our institutions provided for the children of the people; growing up in and penetrated by the influence of American society, in an even then expanding civilization . . . in our great victory of peace, in the formation of the Union and in the establishment of the Constitution."

In the newspaper article published this morning, I pointed out some of the difficulties with which Washington had to cope during the campaign for Independence. These must be firmly grasped if we are to entertain a true regard for Washington's fame. If we overlook these difficulties, or strive to gloss them over as some of his biographers have done, we may arrive at a very flattering estimate of the virtues of the American colonists, but then, we shall be forced to undervalue the greatness of Washington who, both during and after the war, had, according to the common history of mankind, his hardest difficulties to overcome from within rather than from without.

We must remember that when the United States became independent, it was merely a disjointed collection of colonial governments, some of which had but little sympathy with the others. Jealousy and dissension were rife; no federal power existed, only a Congress of the states assembled in a great emergency to take counsel together and to speak, if possible, with one voice. This first Congress, although it was a body of remarkable distinction, was not a government and lacked all authority and precedent for creating one. In spite, however, of this hindrance, many of the duties and functions of sovereignty were necessarily performed by the first Congress; thus, it took upon itself to create an army, built a fleet, issue paper money, raise loans, make alliances, and assert the inde-

pendence of the United States. But even then it was acting only upon sufferance and therefore lacked confidence. As a natural result its procedure was feeble and ineffectual. In July, 1776, they issued the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union. But these remained until March, 1781, without ratification. The very title of this sonorous document merely showed the impotence of the Government. In other words the evil lay in the lack of power. This assembly was merely the council of an alliance; and I must emphasize the remarkable fact that in this situation, Washington alone was able to endure, wearing down the folly and conceit of detractors by his dogged resolution.

So strong did the opposition against Washington become at one dark period that efforts were made to get him to resign; and had he been merely the good man and gentleman which he was and not something much greater, the plan would have had a good chance of success. He was, however, extraordinarily detached. He regarded intrigue and calumny as natural incidents; as things to be reckoned with as floods, frosts, and tempests, that is, without malice. As he had never sought power and honor, but merely followed his duty, he had no motive for resignation, because he was above ingratitude and abuse. He said himself that he would have felt more disgraced in laying down his commission before the clamors of Congress than in laying down his arms to a summons of the British General. It may not be generally known that at about this time a section of the American army and officers, disgusted and disheartened by the treatment they were receiving, offered, by a *coup d'etat*, to elevate Washington to the kingship; but this he rejected unconditionally. Perhaps the best indication of his character as an organizer who was able not merely by his words and deeds, but by the very force of his personality, to live down opposition, is his circular letter to the Governors of the States at the close of the war, in which, for example, he says:

"There are four things, which, I humbly conceive, are essential to the well-being, I may even venture to say, to the existence of the United States, as an individual power. First. An indissoluble union of the States under one federal head. Secondly. A sacred regard to public justice. Thirdly. The adoption of a proper peace establishment; and Fourthly. The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies; to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity, and in some instances, to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community."

In his farewell address to his soldiers, George Washington begged them to live as missionaries, preaching the gospel of union and strong government.

Greatly aided by the second greatest American of the day, Alexander Hamilton, Washington was the interpreter of the federal idea in which Hamilton upheld him in the crisis of the struggle. Without diminishing his dignity or his respect, without any abdication or surrender of his personal convictions, Washington placed the whole force of his great influence at the disposal of Alexander Hamilton, who was the first financial expert of the United States, recognizing in Hamilton a genius for statecraft, and without a grudge or afterthought for his own glory,—such alliances are rare—but out of the conjunction great events are apt to be begotten. Washington in his wise optimism held unmoved to the belief that everything would come right at last, and compared the riot and extravagance of the States after the peace to that of a young heir coming prematurely into a large inheritance but who will eventually return to his natural good sense and rebuild his dilapidated fortune.

It is extremely significant to note that when Washington became a candidate for President the second time, he was unanimously elected, no one of his small-minded detractors daring to appear in opposition to this great spirit.

So far from wishing for continuous power, his great ambition was to live among the green forests of his wide plantations on the majestic Potomac, and this was granted to him after his second term as President only for a period of two years, for, worn out by the physical and mental hardships of his great life, he succumbed in 1799 and has for his reward the eternal gratitude and reverence, not only of his fellow countrymen, but also of the descendants of those whom circumstances compelled him to oppose. He is universally looked upon not only as the greatest American, owing to his extreme unselfishness and singleness of purpose, but also throughout the civilized world, as one of history's greatest defenders of that spirit of freedom which may be summed up in a single phrase, the principle of liberty without license and equality without encroachment.

The Mayor of Belgrade, His Excellency, Milan Vashich, sent the following message to the Congress of the United States regarding the Belgrade Washington observance of February 22:

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA
FEBRUARY 23, 1932

THE AMERICAN CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOLLOWING THE SOLEMN COMMEMORATIVE MEETING HELD IN HONOR OF THE IMMORTAL WASHINGTON ON THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH I WISH TO ASSURE THE CONGRESS OF THE DEEP REVERENCE AND SPIRIT OF FRATERNITY BASED ON LOVE OF COUNTRY WHICH WAS UNANIMOUSLY VOICED TODAY.

(SIGNED) MILAN VASHICH,
MAYOR OF BELGRADE.

RECEPTION AT LEGATION

During the afternoon of February 22, 1932, the American Minister was host at a Washington reception held at the American Legation for the American and English colonies in Belgrade. According to Dr. Prince this reception was attended by a delegation from the Yugoslav government, diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, Poland, Hungary, Argentina, and Brazil.



GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN BELGRADE. REPRESENTATIVES OF EIGHT NATIONS PARTICIPATED IN THE CEREMONY IN THE GREAT HALL OF THE PEOPLES' UNIVERSITY.

As the guests arrived, the "Washington March," a march of the time of Washington, was played by an orchestra, and on the arrival of the official delegate of the Yugoslav government, Assistant Foreign Minister Bakotich, the two national anthems of Yugoslavia were played. Dr. Prince then addressed the assembled diplomats, linking each country either directly or indirectly with George Washington and pointing out his far flung influence upon the destinies of many of the nations of the world. The Minister's remarks were as follows:

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I welcome you here with great pleasure on the Two Hundredth anniversary of the birth of the founder of our Republic. I wish to take this opportunity, standing under the American flag, to thank you heartily and to express the appreciation which our Government and this Legation feel for all that has been done by your Government today to show honor to the memory of our greatest historical figure, without whom the United States of America might never have become a world factor and perhaps indeed might never have existed.

Washington, who came of a long line of liberty-loving and hard-fighting English ancestors, is to us, as you know, the symbol of our national rights and freedom, and I am proud that my Government helped during and after the World War to develop the independence and liberties of this great Slavic state. I have always said, long before my coming to Belgrade as Minister, that the formation of this great southern Slav entity would be the only solution of the chaotic problems which seemed to threaten this region at the close of the Great War.

Yugoslavia greets the United States of America today by remembering with reverence and appreciation the Bicentenary festival of our Founder, and we in turn greet Yugoslavia through you, Mr. Minister, with high hopes for the future and permanent welfare of this state and for your cooperation in fostering international peace and prosperity.

(To the British Minister:)

MY DEAR SIR NEVILLE:

We feel that George Washington's idea of liberty for which he fought so long and strenuously was essentially in accordance with the Anglo-Saxon spirit of freedom, and therefore we all have great joy in welcoming you here today as the representative of the nation which stands nearest to us in speech, tradition and fundamental law.

(To the French Minister:)

MR. DARD:

On an occasion like this, when we remember George Washington, it is impossible for any American to forget the services rendered to the founder of our Republic by the noble Lafayette and the valiant Rochambeau and other sons of France, concerning whose activities so much has been written, and whose names are so highly appreciated in America. I bid you welcome as the representative of France, which, since the beginning of our history, has been one of our nearest friends.

(To the German Minister:)

MR. VON HASSEL:

Everyone who knows American history is aware that Frederick William Augustus Henry Ferdinand Baron von Steuben, a well known German soldier reared in the rigorous military school of Frederick the Great, went to the assistance of the American colonists under the auspices of the French Minister

of War in 1777. To him the American Congress passed a vote of thanks, giving him a gold-hilted sword in 1784 and later granted him a well deserved pension. We owe much of our military training, especially in the institution of West Point, to the influence and energy of this great German soldier. As representing your country we are delighted to have you with us today.

(To the Polish Minister:)

MR. MALHOMME:

Whoever is familiar with American history must always remember the services to the early United States of Thaddeus Andrew Kosciuszko, Polish soldier and statesman who in 1776 entered the army of the United States as a volunteer, and brilliantly distinguished himself at New York and Yorktown. His devotion to the cause of American independence won him the rank of Brigadier General, a pension, and the privilege of honorary American citizenship.

Furthermore, no American can forget that we owe our cavalry service to Count Casimir Pulaski, who joined the army of Washington with his distinguished compatriot Kosciuszko in 1777 and became Brigadier General and Chief of Cavalry. He was mortally wounded in Savannah and died for America on October 11, 1779.

The United States owes a debt of gratitude to the Polish nation for these two heroes, to whose memory many monuments have been erected in the eastern part of the United States, and I welcome you here today as the representative of Poland.

(To the Hungarian Minister:)

MR. VON ALTH:

While it is quite true that Kossuth came later than Washington, he was none the less inspired with the same spirit as that which moved our great first leader. So dear to him was liberty and so popular was his name in the United States that many towns and villages still have monuments to Kossuth. Therefore, I feel that in connection with the earlier heroes who helped our Republic, Kossuth must not be forgotten. Thank you very much for coming today as the representative of the race from which this great man arose.

(To the Argentine Minister:)

MR. CANDIOTI:

You and I are the only Ministers Plenipotentiary in Belgrade of American states, and we appreciate your presence with us because we cannot forget that your great liberator, San Martin, was a man of very similar character to our Washington, possessing the same energy, the same impartiality, and the same power of organization. You are very welcome, my dear Minister.

(To the Brazilian Consul:)

MR. POLZIN:

I have invited you here today as Consul of Brazil to express to you our appreciation of the lasting friendship which has existed from the beginning between your liberty loving land and great people and the United States of America. We feel complimented that Brazil calls herself the United States of Brazil and that she has seen fit to adopt a system so similar to our own. Between the United States of America and all the free Republics of South America we trust and pray that the best understanding and cooperation may forever exist.

FOREIGN MINISTER REPLIES

Mr. Bakotich replied briefly to the remarks of the American Minister in his own language and recalled among other things having been taught at

his mother's knee as a boy, the story of George Washington, who was held out to him as an example of filial virtue. The foreign minister conveyed to the assembled diplomats the felicitations of his government and directed his remarks particularly to the American Minister, with the injunction that Dr. Prince convey to the Government of the United States the feeling of high esteem on the part of the Yugoslavian Government and its people with respect to George Washington and his ideals. According to the article in the NEW YORK HERALD, above mentioned, a most interesting and unusual feature of this ceremonial was the presence of the British Minister, who praised George Washington as "the greatest Anglo-Saxon of his day."

The French Minister spoke briefly on Lafayette; the German Minister delivered a short address on Baron von Steuben; the Polish representative spoke of Kosciuszko and Pulaski—the "father of American cavalry"—and finally the Hungarian Minister said he hoped those present would not forget the friendship felt by his own great Kossuth, who, although he came at a later day, was a devoted admirer and imitator of George Washington.

OTHER BELGRADE EVENTS

In addition to the general assembly and the legation reception there were in Belgrade during the Bicentennial year other Washington observances. The American Minister reports "that upon the request of the government of Yugoslavia an article was released by the American Legation to the National-Press describing the life of George Washington and the chief facts of his career." This article, written by Dr. Prince, reviewed the life of George Washington from his birth in 1732 until his death in 1799, outlining the high points of his famous career and emphasizing the ideals, ethics and dominating spirituality that motivated the life of the great American. The article was published widely in Yugoslav newspapers and elicited much favorable comment.

Two Washington observances were held by the Anglo-American-Yugoslav Club during March, 1932, at one of which the guest speaker was Mr. J. Barnard Gibbs, Assistant Agricultural Commissioner from the United States. The speaker devoted his theme to the home life and character of George Washington and laid special emphasis on Washington as a man of peace, agriculturist and

proprietor of Mount Vernon. Washington was acclaimed as great in conflict and in peace, a man of infinite capacity to do what was right under all of the trying circumstances of his day.

The Commercial Attaché of the American Legation, Hon. Emil A. Kekich, was the speaker at the second Washington meeting of this organization. Mr. Kekich dwelt on the commercial and financial "depression" that existed at the time of President Washington and described how the President exercised his utmost patience and resourcefulness in working with his compatriots, particularly with Alexander Hamilton, the financial genius of the day, to establish a firm foundation for the United States despite the financial woes of the times.

MASONS HOLD MEETING

The Grand Lodge of Yugoslav Masons met to do honor to Washington during the month of April, 1932, and were addressed on the subject of "Washington as a Free Mason," by Prof. Peyich of the

Belgrade University, to whom material for the address was sent by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in Washington, D. C., through the American Legation in Belgrade.

Stimulated by the Bicentennial the women of the American colony and several from the British colony in Belgrade conjoined to hold fortnightly meetings, at which, according to the American Minister, various aspects of Washington's character and career were discussed. This same group formed a "George Washington Book Club," the purpose of which was to establish social contacts enhanced by Washington ideals and to facilitate an exchange of American and English literature among the women and their Yugoslav friends, particularly, during the Bicentennial year, literature concerning the life of George Washington.

ZAGREB HONORS WASHINGTON

Zagreb, the second largest city of Yugoslavia, was not behind Belgrade in its recognition of



LORD MAYOR NESHICH, OF BELGRADE, DELIVERING A BICENTENNIAL ADDRESS IN THE PEOPLES' UNIVERSITY HALL AND PROCLAIMING THE NAME "GEORGE WASHINGTON" FOR ONE OF THE PROMINENT STREETS OF THE CITY. In the front row is Col. Leko, representative of His Majesty the King of Yugoslavia. Others present on the platform are the American and British Ministers, prominent government official of Yugoslavia and diplomatic and consular representatives of France, Germany, Poland, Hungary, Argentina and Brazil.

George Washington. The City Council held an extraordinary session which was attended by large numbers of citizens. All day throughout the city the display of American flags from houses and in shop-windows demonstrated the sincerity of the popular feeling. The municipal session was opened



ENTRANCE TO THE BOURSE IN ZAGREB, YUGOSLAVIA.
SHOWING THE NEW NAME PLATE "TRG GEORGEA WASHINGTONA"
(SQUARE GEORGE WASHINGTON).

by Dr. Srkulj, who in his address on Washington stressed the influence of America on the spread of the idea of liberation.

More especially was it interesting to note that a call was made for a better interpretation of American history amongst Yugoslavs. In this connec-

tion, the daily newspaper JUTARNJI LIST pleaded in a leading article for a revision of ideas about the relative influence of America and England on the struggle for freedom in Europe, an influence which hitherto had been neglected in favour of that of the French Revolution.

To perpetuate the memory of George Washington, one of the principal and most modern squares in the city of Zagreb, that of the stock-exchange, was given the name of George Washington Square.

The Bicentennial was brought to a close in Zagreb on Thanksgiving Day, 1932, at a George Washington reception and tea given for Americans and their friends at the home of Consul Egmont C. von Tresckow and Mrs. Tresckow. In reporting this event Consul Tresckow says that "as the last national holiday on which the Washington Bicentennial could be celebrated, decorations suitable to the day were used and a portrait of the Father of His Country was displayed and games of colonial times enjoyed."

GRATITUDE OF YUGOSLAVIA

The report submitted by the Foreign Ministry of Yugoslavia concludes as follows:

Such manifestations carried out on such a scale could not but give to the onlooker the impression that this new land of Yugoslavia, which had in past centuries lived apart from the trend of American history, has now in fact very close and living links with the American people, forged during their own last war for liberation in which America took part and which ended only 14 years ago. In Yugoslavia's tribute to George Washington is her expression of gratitude and recognition of the importance of America in history and the American ideal of humanity as expressed in the person of her first President.

The celebrations showed that Yugoslavia in estimating the national importance to the United States of George Washington did not miss the world-wide nature of his historical role. That role gave a new direction not merely to America but to the whole international world, lending to the nation of the United States a moral and political prestige in appreciation of which Yugoslavia hastened to manifest on this Bicentenary occasion her warmest sentiments.

RUMANIA

WITH the Royal Family of Rumania participating in the activities, the Bicentennial of George Washington's birth was celebrated in Bucharest, the capital, on February 22, 1932. The entire day was given over to celebrations honoring the First President of the United States.

The active leadership in the Bicentennial Celebration in Rumania was taken by the Society of Friends of the United States. The society is a Rumanian organization which, as its name implies, devotes its efforts to the development of knowledge of American institutions and the promotion of friendly relations between the two countries.

The society conducted a George Washington essay contest for the students of Bucharest University which evoked enthusiastic interest among the students and attracted wide attention in the press. Competition was keen and many essays were submitted to the society. Marin Cernea, a student in the College of Philosophy and Letters at the University of Bucharest, was announced the winner. Mr. Cernea's essay, entitled "George Washington, Builder of the American Nation," was published in Rumania's leading newspapers and was broadcast over the radio.

The Rumanian Government established a university scholarship named in honor of George Washington to be awarded each year to students of Rumania's universities who distinguish themselves "by their exceptional moral qualities and by acts of courage and devotion to the benefit of their families or their colleagues."

In harmony with these educational activities, the Friends of America conducted a study course on the life of George Washington for which the Handbook, published by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, was used as a guide. Credit for this work belongs to Mihail Oromolu, President, and Mme. Wally Dr. Gh. Alexandrescu, Secretary of the Society of Friends of America, both of whom spared no effort to make the Bicentennial Celebration in Rumania a success in every detail. In letters from both these officials the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission was advised that the study course proved of great interest to the Rumanian people

and that many students attended the classes on George Washington.

A series of lectures was also arranged by the society in connection with the celebration in which different aspects of American culture and education and their relation to European institutions were discussed by leading educators and thinkers in Rumania. These lecturers and their subjects are here listed:

Mrs. Alexandrina Gr. Cantacuzino—Different Aspects of American Life and Culture; Prof. Nicolae Petrescu—The Organization of Society in the United States; Mr. George I. G. Duca—The Debut of the Young Man in America and in Europe; Prof. Grig. T. Popa—The Scientific Spirit in America and in Europe; Mr. Petre Comarnescu—Americanism and Europeanism; Mr. Richard Hildard—American and European Pacifism.

QUEEN MARIE SENDS MESSAGE TO AMERICA

On George Washington's birthday the celebrations in Bucharest began in the afternoon with a reception at the American Legation which was attended by Queen Marie, a large number of Rumanian officials, members of the Society of the Friends of the United States, and the American colony. In the late afternoon Queen Marie's message to the American people in memory of George Washington was read, at her Majesty's request, in a radio broadcast by Julius C. Holmes, Secretary of the United States Legation. The message, written in English, follows:

Today the entire universe joins in with America to commemorate the birth of that simple citizen who became great and forever unforgettable because he held holy those two great ideals: Country and liberty.

All those who go to America make a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon, that peaceful spot overlooking the Potomac River.

My children and I, of course, followed this tradition and were charmed by the unpretentious white house, sober of line, pleasing of proportions and well in keeping with the unsophisticated taste of the day, simple in every detail, not a millionaire mansion, but a home, the home of a man who after great exertion and many honors craved for solitude and rest.

Framed by fine trees, the placid house looks out upon green lawns sloping gently down towards the river. The principal sensation received is one of peace. When sauntering through the quiet grounds I was much reminded of England, and old English in taste is also the flower garden, boxed and full of simple cottage plants. This charm-filled garden harbors a certain rosebush, this also of the fragrant old-fashioned kind, and my daughter was told to pick a



GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT THE RUMANIAN ATHENAEUM, BUCHAREST, ATTENDED BY THEIR MAJESTIES KING CAROL AND QUEEN MARIE.

sprig of this bush as it had the virtue of bringing luck to young girls on the brink of life.

Mount Vernon is both a museum and a shrine; millions come to visit it. It is a hallowed spot, a place of remembrance, but there is nothing dead about it. The spirit of the man who laid the basis of America's freedom, still seems to breathe through Mount Vernon. This spirit goes with you when you enter his study; it mounts the stairs with you towards his bed-chamber, looks with you from the upper terrace down upon the charming restful view, saunters with you through the fragrant, box-edged garden.

And finally when you stand before the hero's tomb, you have not the sensation of looking down upon a grave, but upon a stone which is America's corner stone, for Washington is not dead, never can die because he lives forever in each American heart.

KING CAROL ATTENDS BICENTENNIAL EXERCISES

The main celebration in Bucharest was held in the evening of February 22, 1932, in the National Auditorium under the auspices of the Society of the Friends of the United States and under the patronage of Queen Marie. King Carol and Queen Marie were both present. Also attending the affair were a large number of Rumanian officials, nearly the full membership of the diplomatic corps of Bucharest, and many other prominent men and

women of Rumania, the United States and other countries.

The program began with the playing of the national anthems of Rumania and the United States by the Bucharest Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of George Georgescu. Beethoven's overture, "Eleanore," was also played by the orchestra.

The opening address was delivered by Mihail Oromolu, President of the Society of the Friends of the United States whose speech is translated as follows:

Seven years ago a society called "Friends of Rumania" was founded at New York, United States of America, to which the Rumanian intellectuals responded with a society called "Friends of the United States," thus creating a bond of sympathy across the ocean which was to develop gradually as a result of a better understanding between the two nations.

Two hundred years ago today George Washington was born and, of course, the society, "Friends of the United States," and Rumania, could not let pass such an occasion without paying homage to the founder of the American nation and taking advantage of this Bicentennial,—celebrated throughout the world,—to pay their respect to the great nation across the ocean.

Fifteen years ago America gave humanity a new lease on life, reestablishing peace in Europe on a new basis, and gave

consistency to the guiding principle, the self-determination of peoples, which permitted Rumania to realize her national unity.

It is not my intention in these few minutes to present the biography of George Washington, for it would be necessary to relate nearly all of the history of North America for 150 years, as Washington's life is bound up with this history.

The war against the French, the war for freedom and independence, the framing of the Constitution at Philadelphia in 1787, and the two elections to the presidency would have to be described in detail: in each event he performed either military deeds which compare with the world's greatest generals, or political acts which compare to the greatest statesmen.

Called away from his planting as a second Cincinnatus, he fought for the Virginia colony where he was born. He left Mount Vernon. He fought for the freedom of the thirteen American colonies. He returned to Mount Vernon. He participated in the framing of the American Constitution, and he was twice President of the Republic.

It is therefore difficult to say whether Washington was greater as a statesman or a military leader. As a statesman he distinguished himself by a broad and clear vision of the facts and an unusual love of true democracy. As a military leader he figuratively inscribed upon his sword the same device which the young Spaniards inscribed upon the blades, of Toledo, "ne sors sans raison, ne rentre sans honneur."

Proclaimed "Father of his Country" for the manner in which he defended and freed the colonies, his historians say that no one merited this title more than he, for no one called to the colors foresaw things so clearly, was so intelligent, so patient.

The man who, legend says, never lied, possessed above all his qualities the important element which is necessary in every undertaking: confidence of success.

But above all, he inspired in the American people the generosity and love toward one's neighbor which gives that nation its power.

This spirit of generosity and love is shown in America's participation in the World War. This generosity is expressed in the Kellogg-Briand Pact, and the same generosity is evident in the moratorium on interallied debts, which may pave the way for a normal and definitive solution of this problem, vexing to all statesmen.

The endless sufferings which the wars have foisted upon humanity have led the entire world to seek a way to rid itself of war as a part of human action. The thinkers of all nations have exerted their efforts to inspire in the races this love of neighbor, condemning the struggles between individuals and between peoples. Perhaps the time is not far off when humanity will understand that life is a process for making man better and not worse, and peace, which everyone desires, will come sooner than is believed.

I could not better close my brief remarks on Washington and the American nation than by quoting a few lines from the Farewell Address of George Washington to the people of the United States: "that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence—that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained—that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue—that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and adoption of every nation, which is yet a stranger to it."

It is the wish of a man who is aware of the greatness of the epoch in which he has lived. It is the clear vision of a task completed, which paved the way for a splendid future of the nation he so brilliantly represented. And it is the clear

and simple example of the man, satisfied and modest, who, having done his duty, left everything behind to return to his estate at Mount Vernon.

He left everything behind, for after a life, every minute of which was consecrated for his country, in 1799 he passed into immortality, and in the chain of immortals he is a wonderful and brilliant link.

PRIME MINISTER SPEAKS ON GEORGE WASHINGTON

Following this address, the Prime Minister of Rumania, Nicolae Iorga, delivered a brief eulogy on George Washington of which the following is a translation:

There are very few historic figures who receive, without any sort of reserve, the homage of the entire human family. Among those, a leading place is occupied by George Washington.

He lived at a time when, for everybody, the hero was the citizen of antiquity, of old Greece and ancient Rome. The figure to be imitated was taken from "The Lives of Plutarch." There the proud fighters set out to conquer men and circumstances, always with a dignified air and an indomitable will, in the rhetorical manner as described by the schoolmaster of Keroneia: orators ready with noble phrases, living marble statues, creators of illusion and seekers for effect.

Many tried and succeeded.

George Washington did not desire to fit this pattern. Every effort made to make a show of him failed. All prayers to convince him to manifest an ambition were in vain. He remained simple in the face of those who glorified him and calm in the face of all who dared to attack him.

He was a nobleman without prejudice, a planter without greed, a fighter without cruelty, and a man of the people without demagoguery. Under all conditions he presented the same spirit, unchanged in its absolute purity.

His life was the perfection of unity. His house, into which today pilgrims from the entire world enter with a sentiment of reverent respect, was like his life, of an apostolic moderation, although without the pretension of the showy ascetic. So was his ambition, and a single ambition: to be good and a complete man among the people whom he loved and whom he appreciated only according to their deeds.

He did not create a tradition, but an ideal. Traditions can be destroyed by the interests which follow and by passions. Ideals, however, remain constant and unchanging.

Today when democracy tends to become standardized and anonymous, the recalling to memory of a man like George Washington directs the thoughts of the nation to the heights to which these heroes have been raised who remain unchanged by the current of the times.

All that exists in America of idealism and virtue originated from him. To the youth of Rumania he can be presented as the most perfect icon of the man and the citizen.

These addresses were then replied to by Louis Sussdorff, United States Chargé d'Affaires ad interim in Bucharest. Mr. Sussdorff said:

On behalf of my Government and of the people of the United States, I desire to express to you on this memorable occasion the deep appreciation of my fellow-countrymen for the magnificent demonstration of friendship and solidarity which you have given in honoring the name and the memory of George Washington. The cordiality and the warmth of feeling exhibited by the Royal Family, the Rumanian Government, the Municipality of Bucharest, the Society of the

Friends of the United States, and the Rumanian public will never be forgotten in the United States. The presence of His Majesty King Carol and Her Majesty Queen Marie tonight furnishes proof of a sympathy which will not fail to touch my fellow-countrymen. The message in memory of Washington which Her Majesty Queen Marie so graciously transmitted to the American people by radio this afternoon will evoke the deepest sense of gratitude in the hearts of all Americans. It is a noble and a generous expression of sentiment and will strengthen the feeling of friendship and high esteem for Her Majesty, which has been entertained by the American people since Her Majesty honored them with a visit five years ago.

The expressions of praise and veneration for George Washington, couched in such beautiful words by Rumania's learned and eloquent Prime Minister, Professor Iorga, will be most gratifying to my Government. The fine tribute paid to America's first President by Mr. Oromolu will be doubly appreciated by the American people, coming, as it does, from one who for many years has worked for mutual understanding between the Rumanian people and the people of the United States. Through Mr. Oromolu, I desire to express to the distinguished society over which he presides the thanks of all Americans not only for the great interest which the society has taken in the celebration of the Washington Bicentennial but also for the energetic and efficient manner in which the Friends of the United States have worked to make America and American institutions understood in Rumania.

My Government will be very appreciative of the recent action of the Municipality of Bucharest in giving a square the name of George Washington. For this gracious act, perpetuating the memory of the founder of American liberty, I wish to convey the sincere thanks of the American nation.

Today, in every city, every village, and every hamlet in America, celebrations are being held in honor of the memory of George Washington. The great interest in this occasion, which is being exhibited by the Rumanian people will, therefore, be regarded as a token of sincere friendship and of a genuine understanding of American traditions, aspirations and ideals.

Piano solos, consisting of American music of George Washington's time, were played by Madeleine Cocorascu, and a selection by the orchestra concluded the program.

The celebration was given wide attention in the Rumanian press, and Mr. Sussdorff, communicating with the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, advised that:

"The organization of the festivities in Bucharest is entirely spontaneous and displays a spirit of sincere cordiality for the United States on the part of the Rumanian people as well as a deep appreciation of the high qualities of George Washington."

The program given in the National Auditorium was printed in a beautiful souvenir booklet which also contained many eulogistic utterances on George Washington by men and women prominent in Rumanian national and educational affairs. The cover of the booklet featured an excellent reproduction of Gilbert Stuart's "Athenaeum" portrait of George Washington and a facsimile of Washing-

ton's signature. Its pages were adorned with cuts of famous places in America associated with Washington and his times which added interest to an already attractive program booklet.

The municipal authorities of Bucharest also participated in the celebration by naming the square in front of the United States Legation in honor of George Washington.

Many news items showing the nature and scope of the Bicentennial frequently appeared in the Rumanian press which, without exception, co-oper-



AMERICAN BOY SCOUTS SEND GEORGE WASHINGTON TREE TO CROWN PRINCE MICHAEL OF RUMANIA. MR. F. C. NANO, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF THE RUMANIAN LEGATION AT WASHINGTON, IS SHOWN RECEIVING A MOUNT VERNON WALNUT SEEDLING TO BE TRANSMITTED TO PRINCE MICHAEL, WHO IS A BOY SCOUT, TOO.

ated with the organizations in charge of the celebrations in that country. In addition to such items, the newspapers also printed many laudatory and instructive biographical and historical articles written by prominent Rumanians on the life of George Washington and the value of his services to his country.

A good example of such an article is that written by Professor I. Lupas, eminent Rumanian historian and educator, which appeared in *UNIVERSUL*, leading newspaper of Bucharest. Professor Lupas re-

viewed Washington's career as leader of the American forces in the Revolutionary War and pointed out forcefully the value to his own and all other countries of his example of public and private integrity. In his concluding paragraph Professor Lupas summed up his estimate of Washington's character in these words:

His personality proves that he had the correct synthesis of practical sensibility and constructive idealism. Modern Democracy sees in the personality of George Washington a model to imitate because he proved by all the actions of his life that value lies in the rights of the people. He persistently taught that the best system of government is always established on the capacity of the people for labor, worship and perseverance.

WALNUT TREE SENT TO CROWN PRINCE

On November 5, 1932, a group of uniformed Boy Scouts of Washington, D. C., led by Curtis Cooper, Scout Commissioner, presented to Crown Prince Michael of Rumania, through the Honorable F. C. Nano, *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim* of the

Rumanian Legation, a seedling walnut tree from Mount Vernon.

The Crown Prince, himself a Boy Scout, decided to plant a tree from George Washington's home in recognition of the Bicentennial Celebration and as an expression of his interest in the activities of the Boy Scouts of America. The tree was dispatched to him through legation channels.

The gift was grown from seeds gathered at Mount Vernon by Boy Scouts in conjunction with the nation-wide nut tree planting program which was sponsored by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, American Forestry Association, Department of Agriculture, American Walnut Manufacturers' Association, and Boy Scouts of America. The Boy Scouts of America adopted this means of sending a greeting to their fellow scout, Crown Prince Michael.

Prince Michael has never visited the United States but his grandmother, Queen Marie, on her visit to America made a special pilgrimage to Mount Vernon.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA found in the George Washington Bicentennial an opportunity to give expression to its respect for the Great American and to promulgate its high regard for the United States of America.

Pretoria, the capital of the Union, named its first boulevard for George Washington. Johannesburg planted a tree in his honor with the injunction from the Mayor to future generations to replace the tree, "for it could hardly be expected to outlive the fame of Washington." United States diplomats in Cape-town entertained the whole American colony and "the majority of national, provincial and local officers of the Union of South Africa" at a Washington birthday reception. Newspapers declared that the Union should be "very nearly concerned in the Bicentennial," for, as remarked in the *RAND DAILY MAIL* for January 23, 1932:

The Union is represented in the United States by a Minister Plenipotentiary, while in South Africa a United States Legation has been established. Other bonds between the two

countries have been forged in recent years. Many Americans have made the Union a definite holiday objective, while trade between the United States and South Africa is steadily increasing. Educational facilities offered by the United States have made a great appeal to South Africans, large numbers of whom have already qualified there, while many proceed annually to American universities. . . .

The same paper commenting on the Bicentennial, said editorially on February 24, 1932:

Such ceremonies as those which have just taken place in commemoration of the birth of George Washington two hundred years ago, cannot fail to intensify the cordial feelings between the two countries. They also help to make the world a better place.

It was in this spirit that the Union of South Africa celebrated the Bicentennial.

With the remark, "for George Washington and the thirteen original states," the American Consul General of the Union of South Africa, Mr. M. K. Moorhead, shovelled thirteen spadefuls of soil around a young deodar tree in Joubert Park, Johannesburg, on Washington's birthday, 1932, at the city's official Bicentennial celebration.

The Mayor of Johannesburg, Hon. D. F. Corlett,

who presented the tree on behalf of the municipality, affirmed that it was a "great day in the history of the Americans in Johannesburg, for they were celebrating the birth of the greatest American. They could rest assured," he said, "that the memory of Washington would last conceivably longer than the life of the tree and that it would be necessary for future generations to replace the tree for it could not be expected to outlast the fame of perhaps the greatest American who ever lived."

The American Consul General accepted the tree on behalf of his government and Americans in Johannesburg. "It was a wonderfully kind thought," he declared, "that any country so far distant from America should honor the memory of George Washington." The Consul pointed out that South Africa and America have a great deal in common; they were discovered within a few years of each other and colonized in both instances by English and Dutch stock. "The two peoples, therefore, have a very intimate historical connection, and it is fitting that Johannesburg, which has been assisted by American engineers in the extraction of millions of dollars of gold and other minerals from its mines, should honor the memory of George Washington."

"As nations we have so much friendship with each other that I am sure this tree will be a symbol as the years go by of ever increasing comradeship between our two peoples," Mr. Moorhead concluded.

After the American Consul General finished his speech, the Ingenues, an American girls' band, coincidentally filling an engagement at a Johannesburg theater, gathered around the tree and while the crowd cheered sang with equal lustiness "God Save the King" and the "Star Spangled Banner."

BICENTENNIAL RECEPTION

During the evening a George Washington reception was held at the home of the American Consul General and Mrs. Moorhead in Parktown, which, as the Consul reported, was attended by about three hundred guests, among whom may be mentioned the Mayor of Johannesburg, foreign consular officers, the Secretary and the Commercial Attaché to the American Legation at Pretoria, and also representatives of American businesses in Johannesburg, leaders of British business firms, mining directors and others. The reception was in the na-

ture of a lawn party. The garden was illuminated by red, white, and blue lights, and a loud speaker was installed to carry the patriotic and dance music to the hearing of all the guests. The RAND DAILY MAIL referred to the affair as a "happy climax" to the Bicentennial celebration in Johannesburg.

It was the pleasure of the American Consul General to address the Rotary Club of Johannesburg at the Carlton Hotel on February 23, 1932, on the subject of George Washington and the Bicentennial. In summarizing his address the RAND DAILY MAIL of February 24 stated:

Mr. Moorhead reminded the club that there were memorials to Washington in Westminster Abbey and in all parts of the British Empire, for not only was he the first great American but also a great Englishman and a great internationalist. The American Revolution had been different from others, for it was a revolt of free-born Englishmen against what they considered injustice. All Englishmen born today have the same spirit—the spirit that had made the Magna Charta and the spirit that made democracy.

Rotarians were loud in their praise for the manner in which the American Consul General explained the significance of the Bicentennial and extolled the fraternity that exists between the Union of South Africa and the United States.

The following editorial from the RAND DAILY MAIL of February 24, 1932, indicates the feeling engendered toward America in the hearts of South Africans by the Bicentennial celebration:

THE U. S. A. AND THE UNION

Johannesburg and Pretoria have done honour to themselves by participating in the celebration of the Bicentenary of the birth of George Washington, the chief founder and first President of the United States. In each of the two cities a tree has been planted to honour and perpetuate his memory, while the Administrative Capital has changed the name of one of its streets to George Washington Boulevard.

Such acts are, of course, purely sentimental, but, happily, sentiment is still a powerful force among the nations, and underlying it in this case is a deep appreciation both of a great man and a great land. The placing of a tree in a public park may be a small thing in itself, but to future generations it will stand as a symbol of the friendship which exists between the United States and South Africa, a friendship which will, no doubt, increase as the years pass.

It is particularly appropriate that the Union should associate itself with the celebrations. As Mr. M. K. Moorhead, the American Consul-General, reminded the gathering in Joubert Park, the United States and South Africa have much in common, not the least interesting of the links which connect them being the fact that both were largely colonized by English and Dutch. Then, again, the Rand, and because of the Rand the whole of the Union, owes a debt of gratitude to American capitalists and American engineers for the part they have played in the development of the gold mining industry, upon which this country mainly relies for its prosperity.

Today the United States and the Union are bound together by diplomatic and commercial ties, reinforced by a



Courtesy of "Rand Daily Mail."

CEREMONY AT JOUBERT PARK, JOHANNESBURG, WHEN TREE WAS PLANTED IN CELEBRATION OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL, FEBRUARY 22, 1932.

warm and enduring friendship. Even their problems are much the same in many respects. Such ceremonies as those which have just taken place in commemoration of the birth of George Washington two hundred years ago, cannot fail, therefore, to intensify the cordial feelings between the two countries. They also help to make the world a better place.

INDEPENDENCE DAY PROGRAM

During the early days of the gold rush in South Africa, it is estimated that about 5,000 Americans resided in or near Johannesburg, according to Consul General Moorhead. On the Fourth of July, during that eventful period, the custom was started of having all American citizens, local officials, and business men call at the American Consulate during the morning and register their names. This tradition was observed on Independence Day, 1932, the Consul General reported, and special emphasis was placed on the fact that not only was the freedom of the United States being commemorated on that day but also the Bicentennial of George Washington.

More than 120 persons called at the Consulate on the morning of July 4, and upwards of 200 attended the private reception held by Consul General and Mrs. Moorhead. The Mayor of Johannesburg was present at both functions as were many of the leading merchants, consular officers of other countries, and members of the American colony. The wife of the acting British trade commissioner and a "South African Dutch lady" assisted Mrs. Moorhead.

In accordance with another custom, the Americans selected a baseball team and opposed an African aggregation on the day prior to the reception. The Bicentennial game was played before 4,000 people, and the American team won the game.

On September 13, 1932, the Martha Washington Club in Johannesburg, a group of American women organized in 1902, celebrated its thirtieth anniversary, which event also assumed the aspect of a Bicentennial celebration. As set forth in the

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, for October, 1932:

There were days of readjustment, of excitement, and some anxiety after the Anglo-Boer War, and new conditions were being established in the Transvaal Province. Before then there had existed a Dutch Republic. On June 22, 1902, peace was proclaimed and the Transvaal was included in the British Dominions. People of many nationalities were entering the country, but the American mining engineers who had come over and developed the largest gold-producing area in the world, were realizing their enormous possibilities, and their wives saw that a new epoch was in view and resolved to form a club which would prove useful under the changing conditions and of mutual benefit to themselves. The club was organized and named for Martha Washington. Great activities were carried on. The Children's Undenominational Home was one of the first charities undertaken, and other benevolent schemes were helped. Especially during the Great War did the Martha Washington Club show energy, and handed over about \$6,000 to the Governor General's Fund. In all \$30,758 has been devoted to numerous charities. Many exiled, needy Americans had been aided.

The reception was held at the home of Consul General and Mrs. Moorhead. Dr. A. Phelps Stokes, canon of Washington Cathedral, Mrs. Stokes, and their daughter, Olivia, were the honored guests.

Capetown and Port Elizabeth had the Bicentennial directed to their attention by the American diplomatic corps. In Capetown a large reception was given at the temporary legation on February 22, 1932, in honor of the two-hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth. The American Minister, Hon. Ralph J. Totten, reported "that there were some 380 persons present, including all of the local Americans and the majority of the national, provincial, and local officials of the Union of South Africa."

From Port Elizabeth, the American Consul, Hon. H. H. Dick, wrote "there was no formal celebration of the Bicentennial occasion here but informally Mrs. Dick entertained at bridge at our home while I received congratulations at the Port Elizabeth Club."

The EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD, Port Elizabeth, of February 20, 1932, carried a lengthy feature article titled "Great American," in which the plans for the Bicentennial year were set forth and a biographical sketch of Washington's life was given.

PRETORIA CELEBRATES

Pretoria, seat of the government in the Union of South Africa, celebrated the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of America's greatest hero by naming the city's first boulevard "George Washing-

ton Boulevard" and by planting a camdeboo tree (*Celtis Kraussiana*), dedicated to his memory in Burgers Park, a beautiful civic pleasure ground named for the Third President of the Transvaal Republic, Thomas Francois Burgers.

This celebration had its inception in the hearts of the South African people. It is on record that the lady mayor of Pretoria, Mrs. M. C. Malherbe, went before the city fathers on January 24, 1932, and, to quote Hon. Ralph J. Totten, American Minister to South Africa, "suggested to the city council that as a mark of friendship toward the United States, a thoroughfare be named after our First President in commemoration of his two-hundredth birthday. The council approved of the Mayor's suggestion and obtained the assent of the Minister of Lands and the Administrator of the Transvaal to rename what was known as 'Ulster Road'—'George Washington Boulevard.'"

TREE PLANTING

On the afternoon of Washington's birthday, 1932, a large assemblage of American and South African citizens, diplomats, and government officials from Pretoria and Johannesburg gathered at Burgers Park for the tree planting and boulevard announcement ceremony.

In her speech of welcome, Mayor Malherbe declared that all South Africans wished to show their good will toward their American friends, but principally did they wish to share in honoring the memory of a great man—Washington. It was the hope of the Mayor that the tree to be planted would grow in stature and beauty year by year and eventually become a landmark in the city. She called to mind that many years ago Pretorians had planted a tree to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, wishing to honor that very gracious lady for whom all Afrikaner people had a feeling of gratitude and respect.

"The tree planting custom," she remarked, "is one that we can cultivate with advantageous results. Thereby we cement the ties of international friendship and at the same time beautify our city."

The Mayor drew attention to the fact that George Washington was known as a great lover of trees and that in America and elsewhere millions of different kinds of trees had been planted in memory of his great name.

"What a wonderful, living, vital memorial—a

tree! A tribute to the dead, a source of joy to the living! Here in our country where trees are few and the sun so scorching, such memorials planted in honor of the great sons of South Africa like, for instance, President Kruger, would be wonderful projects! I place this idea in the minds of all in the hope that it will grow into definite purpose." (Applause.)

The Mayor then announced officially and formally that that portion of the avenue known as "Ulster Road" had been renamed by city authorities "George Washington Boulevard," and henceforward would be known by that name and thus recall the ideals of George Washington so dear to the hearts of Afrikaner people and Americans alike.

The honor of planting the tree, which is one of the most beautiful of South African trees, a white camdeboo, was extended to Mrs. Ernest L. Ives, wife of the secretary to the American Legation.

A bronze tablet, the legend of which was inscribed by the Mint of the Union of South Africa, was erected near the tree as the official marker for the occasion. The inscription on the plate, which is engraved both in Dutch and English, reads:

In commemoration of the 200th
Anniversary of the Birth of
George Washington
First President of the
United States of America.

In acknowledging the honor thus bestowed on America's great patriot, the secretary of the legation, Hon. Ernest L. Ives, briefly replied to the mayor in these words:

It is an honor, Your Worship, that you have deemed it fitting that a tree should be planted in this beautiful Park, named after the third President of the Transvaal, Thomas Francois Burgers; and that you, Members of the City Council, have authorized the naming of a thoroughfare of Pretoria "George Washington Boulevard," and further, that you have joined us in commemorating the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Washington, the first President of the United States of America.

Such manifestations of cordiality, expressed in so tangible a manner, are more far reaching than is generally realized and help to bind even more closely our ties of friendship.

We Americans, who are residing in the Union, will always remember these tributes rendered by you in honor of the father of our country and will, with pride, point out these landmarks to others and in doing so, it will be with a feeling of *camaraderie* towards you.

I am desired by my Minister, Mr. Totten, to express to you in his name and in the name of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, appointed by the Congress to the United States of America, their grateful appreciation of the honors rendered by you in memory of our First President.

The PRETORIA NEWS, Pretoria, and THE STAR and RAND DAILY MAIL, of Johannesburg, devoted lengthy news articles to the event.

The "George Washington Boulevard" is thus described by the American Minister in a dispatch to the Department of State, Washington:

The future George Washington Boulevard is a continuation of Government Avenue which runs from the Union Building to the corner of Dumbarton Road and Ulster Avenue. On the Boulevard are situated the residences of General Hertzog, the Prime Minister; General J. C. G. Kemp, the Minister of Agriculture; Dr. D. F. Malan, the Minister of the Interior, and other high officials of the Union Government. The Office of His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa is also located on this Boulevard, which passes one of the entrances to the residence of Lord Clarendon, the Governor General.

The district through which the Boulevard runs is owned by the Union Government and is called "Bryntirion."


The Boulevard is about three-quarters of a mile long.

The ceremony in Burgers Park was followed by a gala reception at the attractive residence on the Boulevard of Secretary and Mrs. Ives. The social climax to the day brought together a long list of notables from both Pretoria and Johannesburg, among whom were prominently mentioned:

(From Pretoria): Mayor Mrs. M. C. Malherbe and Mr. K. Malherbe; Dr. H. A. Lorentz, Minister Plenipotentiary for the Netherlands, and Madame Lorentz; the Administrator, Mr. J. S. Smit, and Mrs. Smit; Colonel I. P. de Villiers, Commissioner of Police, and Mrs. de Villiers; Dr. Gregor, Vice-Consul for Germany; Colonel Sir Theodore and Lady Truter, Dr. and Mrs. Gordon D. Laing, Dr. and Mrs. R. V. Bird, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Theron, Dr. and Mrs. M. L. Fick; Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, and Dr. and Mrs. G. Preller.

(From Johannesburg): The American Consul General, Mr. M. K. Moorhead, and Mrs. Moorhead; the Vice-Consul, Mr. Reams, and Mrs. Reams; the Commercial Attache to the American Legation, Mr. H. S. Day, and Mrs. Day; the Assistant Trade Commissioner, Mr. Clark, and Mrs. Clark; the Rev. and Mrs. J. Gray, and Rev. William S. Hyatt.

VENEZUELA

N THE occasion of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, the Government of Venezuela, the Americans resident there, and the citizens and press of the Republic, all gave expression to the high regard in which Washington is held throughout Latin America.

Justly proud of her national hero, Simón Bolívar, "the Liberator," Venezuela is also proud that he is called "the Washington of South America." The first country to erect a statue of Washington beyond the boundaries of the United States, Venezuela also boasts as her citizen the only Latin American known to have visited George Washington—Francisco de Miranda—one of the early patriots of Venezuela.

These early ties of history and mutual struggle for independence are voiced in the following cablegram of felicitation received by President Hoover on February 22, 1932, from His Excellency, General Juan Vicente Gómez, President of Venezuela:

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, FEBRUARY 22, 1932.

PRESIDENT HOOVER,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE BIRTH OF THE FOUNDER OF THE REPUBLIC LIBERTIES OF THE GREAT NATION HEADED BY YOUR EXCELLENCY, I TAKE THE GREATEST PLEASURE IN TRANSMITTING TO YOU THE CONGRATULATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF VENEZUELA. THE WORK OF WASHINGTON, WHICH PRESAGED THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE OTHER AMERICAN COUNTRIES, BOTH OF THE NORTH AND OF THE SOUTH, WILL LIVE FOREVER AS WILL ALSO HIS NAME AND THOSE OF BOLIVAR AND SAN MARTIN, SHARING IN THE MEMORY OF ALL THE NATIONS ON THE CONTINENT THE SAME SENTIMENT OF ADMIRATION AND GRATITUDE. BE GOOD ENOUGH, EXCELLENCY, TO ACCEPT THESE CONGRATULATIONS AS TESTIMONY OF THE CORDIAL RELATIONS EXISTING BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES.

J. V. GOMEZ,
PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA.

Observance in Venezuela of the Bicentennial centered in the beautiful capital of the Republic, Caracas.

There the celebration extended throughout the year, from Washington's Birthday until Thanksgiving Day, and was marked by the active participation of the Government and citizens of Venezuela and the large colony of resident Americans.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN CARACAS

The celebration in Caracas opened on February 22, with an impressive ceremony at the Washington Statue, continuing throughout the day with pilgrimages to the tomb of Bolívar and to his birthplace, a reception at the American Embassy, a public band concert, and an international radio broadcast.

The commemorative events of the day began at ten o'clock in the morning at the Statue of George Washington on the *avenida* that bears his name, when a commemorative wreath was laid at the foot of the statue in the presence of the American Minister, representatives of the Venezuelan Government, all American officials in Caracas, the Diplomatic Corps, the entire American colony and several hundred Venezuelan citizens.

This beautiful statue of the North American patriot was the first to be erected outside of the United States, and was unveiled on the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great South American liberator, Simón Bolívar, July 31, 1883.

His Excellency, President Gómez, had intended to be present at the ceremony at the Washington Statue, but was prevented by business of the Government. Before the ceremony began, however, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied by officials of his Department, had placed a wreath at the Statue in the name of the National Government.

Dr. José Gil Fortoul, former president of the Republic, and Mr. Rudolf Dolge, dean of the North American colony in Caracas and chairman of the Caracas Bicentennial Committee, were the principal speakers.

The program opened with the playing of the "George Washington Bicentennial March," by Sousa. This was rendered by the Presidential Band, kindly placed at the disposal of the American Colony by His Excellency, President Gómez. Mr. Dolge then delivered the following address on "Washington and Venezuela":

A little less than half a century ago—to be exact, on July 31st, 1883—there was unveiled in the city of Caracas a statue of George Washington. It was the first monument in honor of the great American to be erected in any country outside of the United States; and the significance and importance of this interesting event, taking place here in

Caracas—at once the cradle of South American Liberty and its foremost champion—is enhanced by the fact, that the occasion therefor was the celebrating by the people of Venezuela of the first centennial of the anniversary of the birth of that great military genius and statesman, Simón Bolívar, the Liberator of five South American Republics.

From the very inception, during the early days of the last century, by that other great Venezuelan patriot, the intrepid Miranda, of the movement for South American independence, the American people, including many of the noted contemporaries of Washington, among whom there come to mind such names as Alexander Hamilton, General Knox, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and later on that great champion of South American Independence, Henry Clay, in many ways showed their sympathy with, and effectively aided the Venezuelan patriots in their heroic struggle. Thus there arose between the two peoples that sincere and unbroken friendship of which that monument to the Father of our Country is a lasting symbol. Formerly located in the Square then called Plaza Washington—now the beautiful Plaza Henry Clay—coincident with the inauguration of the beautiful statue of the Liberator, presented by the Government of General Gómez to the city of New York on April 19th, 1921 (the 111th anniversary of the initiation of Venezuelan Independence, and likewise the 146th of the battle of Lexington, the first bloodshed of our own struggle for independence), President Juan Vicente Gómez decreed the erection of the statue on its present site, at the same time naming the beautiful avenue at the head of which it

stands in honor of Washington, and causing the planting of many thousand American pines and evergreens along the hillside which flanks the monument, and naming it "Parque Washington"; thus anticipating by more than ten years the movement which has made the planting of ten million trees throughout the United States one of the most interesting features of the Washington Bicentennial Celebration, and creating another lasting memorial in honor of the Father of our Country, for all of which we, as citizens of the United States, are truly grateful to his Government and to the noble people of Venezuela.

We have assembled here to-day, within the shadow of that statue to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. You are all familiar with the principal events of his remarkable career, and it would be supererogation for me to repeat to you the tales of his early childhood and youth, his record as an engineer, as a farmer and business man, as a great soldier and statesman, and again as a retired plain citizen, a devoted husband and a cultured, Christian gentleman. Nor shall I dwell upon the great and extraordinary virtues which characterized his life and have secured for him that place in the minds of all mankind that is summed up in that immortal phrase: First in War, First in Peace, First in the hearts of his countrymen. It is worth while to stop for a moment, however, and listen to the testimony of two of his contemporaries and the estimate in which he was held by them, and thus we find that Mr. Henry Clay referred as follows to Washington in a speech on March 26th, 1825: "There was in that extraordinary person, united, a



VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT PAYS HONOR TO GEORGE WASHINGTON.
DR. PEDRO ITRIATO CHACIN, MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, AND OTHER OFFICIALS OF THE VENEZUELAN CABINET PLACING
A FLORAL WREATH ON STATUE OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN CARACAS.

serenity of mind, a cool and collected wisdom, a cautious and deliberate judgment, a perfect command of the passions, and through his whole life, a familiarity and acquaintance with business civil transactions, which rarely characterize any human being." But of the many tributes to his character which came alike from friends and enemies, the words of Thomas Jefferson seem most fitting: "His integrity was most pure, his justice the most inflexible I have ever known, no motives of interest or consanguinity or friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision. He was indeed in every sense of the words, a wise, a good, a great man."

Because of these great qualities, Washington successfully led his fellow countrymen through their great struggle for freedom and laid the solid foundations for the permanence of our institutions. There are those, and they are not a few, who believe that had our statesmen always adhered to the true spirit of his great farewell address, we might have been saved from much of the distress which so many of our people are suffering at this time. But whether such would have been the case or not, at this time, more than ever we should exemplify his spirit—and seek unto a kind Providence to help us to practice his virtues in all our dealings as a nation and as individuals, and that there may be bestowed upon our leaders the wisdom of George Washington, and they thus helped to lead us successfully to a newer, a higher and better goal.

Mr. Dolge's speech was vigorously applauded, and after a musical number by the band, Dr. Gil Fortoul delivered the following splendid tribute to George Washington:

1732-1799: Within these years was passed the life of Washington. This is not the time to follow it step by step. Nor is this the occasion to add other eulogy to those accumulated by historians and statesmen during two centuries. His supreme eulogy was made by his own countrymen in true and luminous synthesis, thereafter consecrated by the universal conscience: "First in War, First in Peace, and First in the Hearts of his Countrymen."

Nor do I come here to deliver a speech. I come to express in brief language the homage—in itself eloquent—which the country of Bolívar renders at this time to the country of Washington.

In order that this tribute should be truly national and unanimous its organizers have thought that it would be preferable to entrust it to a private citizen, without official representation, thus truthfully interpreting the sentiments and ideals of the community.

The epoch in which Washington lived was, in truth, one of the most fruitful in the history of civilized humanity. The intellectual and political movement, begun in England and continued in France, had its echo in the American continent, awakening it and at length placing it, with the declaration of the rights of man and the Constitution of Philadelphia, in the vanguard of the universal transformation. No longer the predominance of an European mother-country, no longer a colonial status, no longer a monarchical regimen: but in exchange the definitive establishment of the democratic Republic!

With the close of the XVIII century Washington, with his coterie of statesmen—Hamilton, Jay, Jefferson, Adams—had already founded the great, new Power which should insure, before the traditional Powers of Europe, the future of North America. And here in the South two men had been born who went on spreading the realization of the same ideals—the one throughout his journeyings in foreign lands, the other in his lowly colony—Francisco Miranda and José María España, both of them precursors and martyrs. And

there had just been born in Caracas another man who was to place himself, like Washington, at the head of the revolution of emancipation, and who, again like Washington, should be consecrated by history with the title of Father of his Country.

The life and work of great men are inexhaustible founts of suggestion, of tendencies, of teachings. In their tombs reigns neither silence, forgetfulness or even death. In their tombs the heart of all their predecessors continues to beat, of all their contemporaries; and succeeding generations come to their sepulchres not alone to awaken remembrance; they come to be revived by the sun of their old ideals and in search of wings for their new aspiration and their new hope.

Yonder in the North, the spirit of the entire people continues to live in the tomb of Washington. Here in the South, upon solemn anniversaries, all Venezuelans move in procession to the tomb of Bolívar. Both Fathers of their Countries embrace one another across time and space, and bring into communion the souls of their two peoples.

Gentlemen:

The President of the Republic has generously permitted me, a simple citizen, to utter, upon this occasion, the voice of the nation. I believe that I understand the reason. He, who has been successively husbandman, soldier and statesman, was called to appreciate the true significance of the life of Washington. Washington began with the cultivation of the earth; and the free air and the broad horizon of his fields made him sane and strong. When his country had need of him, he became a soldier, and he triumphed. With the attainment of peace, he dedicated himself to direct its people along new paths which should convert it into a powerful and a happy nation.

Thanks to the administration of President Gómez, Venezuela of today, modest in its prosperity, but proud that its future depends, above all, upon its own efforts, may now, in peace and with the memory of its own Liberator, send to the country of Washington its sincere greetings.

Dr. Gil Fortoul's address was received with special expressions of appreciation on the part of the huge throng of Americans in the assembly, and then the children of the American colony, dressed in red, white and blue costumes and led by a diminutive, three-year-old "George Washington" in buff and blue, advanced to the statue and placed a beautiful wreath of natural flowers at its base. The children then sang the American national anthem to the accompaniment of the Presidential Band.

The tribute of these small Americans was followed by one equally colorful and impressive on the part of Venezuelan school children. Dressed all in white, they grouped themselves in front of the statue, laid a large wreath beside that placed by the American children, and then sang the national hymn of Venezuela, "Gloria al Bravo Pueblo."

Another floral offering was then placed by the Venezuelan Committee of the Pan American Society, and the ceremonies closed with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the American Colony, led by the children. As the assemblage dispersed, the Band played the Sousa march, "Hands Across the Sea."

Immediately after the exercises at the Washington Statue, the members of the American Colony, led by the American Minister and the children, and accompanied by representatives of the Venezuelan Government, went to the National Pantheon, where the minister placed a wreath at the tomb of Venezuela's hero, Simón Bolívar, "the Liberator." From there, the delegation moved on to the birthplace of Bolívar to pay further tribute to "the Washington of South America."

CARACAS BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

The committees for these observances of the Bicentennial by the American colony in Caracas, were divided into a General Committee, with the American Minister as Honorary Chairman and Mr. Dolge as Chairman; a Committee on Ways and Means; a Ladies' Committee; a Junior Committee and a Children's Committee. The members of the three adult committees were:

General Committee.—Hon. George T. Summerlin, American Minister, Honorary Chairman; Rudolf Dolge, Chairman; Warden McK. Wilson, Vice Chairman; Henry C. Von Struve, C. Norman Clark, William H. Phelps, W. T. S. Doyle, Warren Smith, and William J. Lenahan.

Committee on Ways and Means.—John Phelps, Chairman; Albert H. Cousins, Vice Chairman; W. Butte, George B. Feltz, David R. Groome, Harold D. Miller, Wm. H. Phelps, Jr., Claude Pierce, Edward Steiniger, Geo. T. Summerlin, Jr., Edward Tatum, and Richard B. Taylor.

Ladies' Committee.—Mrs. Carter Pannill, Chairman; Mrs. Warren Smith, Vice Chairman; Mrs. John Elmendorf, Mrs. Reginald Hawley, Mrs. Preston McGoodwin, Mrs. Harold Miller, Mrs. John Phelps, Mrs. Arthur Portas, Mrs. T. R. Riddick, and Mrs. Herbert Stabler.

The attractive program "For the Commemoration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington by the Members of the American Colony and Citizens of Venezuela" was a booklet printed in soft tones of buff and brown. The cover bore a fine engraving of the head of Washington and included in the body of the program were two splendid photographs of the Washington Statue in Caracas and of the equestrian statue of Bolívar which stands in Central Park, New York. The order of procedure for the ceremony at the Washington Statue was printed

both in Spanish and in English, and on the last pages of the program were the words of the Venezuelan and American national anthems.

In the words of the American Minister, Mr. Summerlin, the opening ceremony of the Bicentennial Celebration in Caracas was "not only impressive, but demonstrated such excellent management and good taste that much credit has redounded to the colony."

RECEPTION AT EMBASSY

In the afternoon a reception was held at the American Embassy in honor of the day. The Venezuelan Government again loaned a band to supply the music for the occasion, and the reception was attended by more than five hundred representatives of the Government, Diplomatic Corps, American and British colonies, and Venezuelan society.

By order of the Ministry of War and Marine, the Bolívar Band, another government musical organization, rendered a special "Washington Bicentennial Concert" the same afternoon at the foot of the Washington Statue.

Also, on the afternoon of Washington's birthday, the Caracas Broadcasting Company, in collaboration with the Ministry of Fomento (Promotion), broadcast a program especially arranged to honor the North American holiday. This program was rebroadcast to all the stations of the National Broadcasting chain in the United States.

The Venezuelan Government left nothing undone which could contribute to the success of the Bicentennial Celebration, not only in Caracas, but throughout the Republic.

To this end, the President issued an official decree on February 19 in anticipation of the opening of the Bicentennial. The decree, expressing "the deepest feelings of cordial friendship," outlined the method by which the Venezuelan Government, schools, etc., would observe Washington's birthday, and follows in full as translated from the OFFICIAL GAZETTE of February 19, 1932, by the American Legation at Caracas:

GENERAL JUAN VICENTE GOMEZ

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA

Whereas the 22nd of this month is the Bicentenary of Washington's Birthday, and whereas there have always existed between Venezuela and the United States the deepest feelings of cordial friendship, it is fitting, on this glorious date, that the Government and People of Venezuela should demonstrate

the sympathy which joins them to the Great Northern Republic,

IT IS DECREED:

ARTICLE 1.—The First Magistrate of the Republic shall send on that day a congratulatory message to the President of the United States; another such message shall be sent to the President of the Pan American Union.

ARTICLE 2.—The informal visits demanded by usage during the great days of friendly nations shall be made to the Legation of the United States in this city, as a demonstration of the existing cordial relations.

ARTICLE 3.—The Minister of Foreign Relations, attended by other high officials, shall place a wreath at the Statue of Washington in the name of the National Government.

ARTICLE 4.—A delegation from the Federal Schools, which shall be appointed by the Ministry of Public Instruction, shall honor the Statue of the Great Man of the North.

ARTICLE 5.—One of the military bands, appointed by the Ministry of War and Marine, shall accompany the delegation from the schools. It shall also render a special concert before Washington's monument.

ARTICLE 6.—The Ministries of Foreign Relations, of War and Marine, and of Public Instruction, are in charge of carrying out the present decree.

J. V. GOMEZ.

Countersigned:

The Minister of Foreign Relations,
P. ITRIAGO CHACIN.

Countersigned:

The Minister of War and Marine,
E. LOPEZ CONTRERAS.

Countersigned:

The Minister of Public Instruction,
R. GONZALEZ RINCONES.

In pursuance of this decree, the President's aide-de-camp, representing President Gómez, called at the American Legation on February 22 to present the felicitations of the head of the Venezuelan Government on this memorable anniversary. The President also sent floral tributes both to the Legation and the Washington Statue.

Representatives of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and other high officials of the Government also called at the Legation. The Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. González Rincones, gave his personal assistance in connection with the ceremonies at the Washington Statue, and also ordered observance of the day in all the schools of Venezuela, and in particular that Washington's Farewell Address



VENEZUELAN CHILDREN IN FRONT OF STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, CARACAS.

be read in Spanish to public school children throughout the Republic.

On February 22 there was a special issue of the *REVISTA DEL EJERCITO, MARINA Y AERONAUTICA* (ARMY, NAVY AND AERONAUTICAL REVIEW), by order of the Minister of War and Marine, "as a tribute and reminder of the military virtues of that exalted patriot—Washington."

The entire volume was given over to historical matter concerning George Washington and the United States Army, and the dedicatory page was as follows:

BICENTENNIAL OF GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON

By order of the Worthy General Juan Vicente Gómez, President of the Republic, the present number is dedicated to the memory of the illustrious General George Washington, Liberator of the United States of North America, on the second centenary of his birth.

The Venezuelan legislators in 1811 were inspired principally by the Constitution and Laws of the great Republic of the North. We have ever maintained relations of mutual cordiality, and owing to the consolidation of the internal peace of Venezuela, our commercial ties grow stronger every day.

On the occasion of the Bicentennial of the birth of the famed patriot, the ARMY, NAVY, AND AERONAUTICAL REVIEW, in the name of the War Establishment of the Republic, presents to the great North American nation a cordial tribute of sympathy.

One of the most interesting of the articles in the REVIEW is one entitled "Washington and Bolívar." This was written by the Chaplain of the National Army, Father Carlos Borges, and links the names and achievements of these two great national heroes. A portion of this article, in translation, follows:

In these anxious days when ominous clouds darken the horizons of both hemispheres, the American people, courageously putting themselves above the universal despair, are commemorating with legitimate pride the second centenary of George Washington. And in the contagious enthusiasm that such a glorious event awakens, the flags of all nations float gaily in the breeze as a sign of brotherly sympathy toward the great nation of the North.

But no other nation can raise the cup in toast of this day with so gallant a gesture or with so genuine a right as the fatherland of Bolívar. By the law of nature and the law of history the bonds which unite Venezuela with the United States should be and are unbreakable, notwithstanding the difference in temperament between the two nations and the different courses followed in their evolution. The same sun and the same ideal illumine the two nations. Mysterious coincidences in our national life indicate a relationship between our destinies guided by the twin stars of liberty and glory. On the 19th of April the struggle for the independence of the United States began with the battle of Lexington: on the 19th of April the struggle for the independence of Venezuela began with the heroic gesture of the

patriots of Caracas. And on July 4th and 5th, almost the same date but in different years, our glorious countries were freed forever.

The victorious echoes of the cannon of Yorktown were still resounding from mountain to mountain up and down the valleys of the Andes when, in that happy summer of 1783 at the very moment that Washington's labor was crowned with success, Simón Bolívar was born, and with him, the liberty of South America.

Washington and Bolívar represent all America. As America lies in the arms of the Pacific and the Atlantic, so will it live eternally in the arms of Bolívar and Washington. The New World with its two continents like gigantic lungs breathes glory and liberty, and the divine breath that animates it is the spirit of its two greatest liberators. The air is still sweet with the sacred perfumes offered by the veneration of the nations on the tomb of Bolívar to commemorate the first centenary of his death, when again the breath of glory, sweeping over the cradle of Washington, brings us again the aroma of immortality. The future of the world is in America.

... On the anniversary of that glorious day when the star of liberty stood still over that other Bethlehem, Bridges Creek, let a humble crown of laurel leaves from the Avila be sent to adorn the cradle of the great and good man, the simple and wonderful hero who was, as the American people say: "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

FATHER CARLOS BORGES,
Chaplain of the National Army.

BOLIVAR MEDALLION OF WASHINGTON

That close tie which the two countries feel in their national heroes, Bolívar and Washington, found tangible expression more than a hundred years ago, in the presentation to Bolívar, through that illustrious companion-in-arms of George Washington—General Lafayette—of a medallion bearing the likeness of Washington.

This was a gift of the Washington family, and the occasion of its presentation to the South American Liberator was recounted in the Special Bicentennial Number of the BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION in July of the Bicentennial Year. From this article, after speaking of the tour of the United States made by General Lafayette at the invitation of the United States Government in 1824, is taken the following account of the presentation of the Washington medallion to Bolívar. The medallion is now a treasured possession of the Venezuelan Government.

Before departing for Europe, Lafayette visited the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon. He wished once again to return to the place where the American Cincinnatus spent the last years of his life, and where his mortal remains now rest. In the presence of the glorious ashes of Washington, Lafayette received from the great man's family, among other gifts, the ribbon of the Order of Cincinnati which the Liberator of the United States had used.

He further agreed with heartfelt pride to serve as an intermediary for presenting to Bolívar a gift which Wash-

ington's family wished to make to the Liberator of South America. This consisted of a gold medal which the American people had presented on one of the anniversaries of independence to the Father of their Country and a medallion containing a portrait of Washington and a lock of his hair.

The medallion now belongs to the Republic; it was donated by Gen. Guzmán Blanco, President of Venezuela, who had received it from Bolívar's nephew, Señor Pablo S. Clemente. It is elliptical in shape, 7 centimeters long and 5 wide. On



WASHINGTON MEDALLION PRESENTED TO BOLIVAR. THIS GIFT FROM GEORGE WASHINGTON P. CUSTIS TO BOLIVAR, TRANSMITTED BY GENERAL LAFAYETTE, IS TREASURED BY THE VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT. IT IS THE ONLY MEDALLION OR DECORATION WHICH APPEARS ON STATUES OF BOLIVAR.

the observe appears a miniature of Washington by Steward after the large picture painted by the celebrated Field; on the reverse is a blue enamel background in the center of which appears under a small crystal cover a lock of the modern Cincinnati. Around the crystal the following inscription is engraved on a gold border:

Auctoris Libertatis Americanae in Septentrione hanc Imaginem dat Filius ejus Adoptatus Illi qui gloriam similem in Austro adeptus est. (This portrait of the founder of liberty in North America is presented by his adoptive son to him who has won equal glory in South America.)

Thus it was that the family of Washington in the name of the United States, evoking the glorious shade of its illustrious leader, the Father of his Country, manifested its admiration for the Washington of South America. But what imparted special character to this gift is the fact that it was Lafayette, so celebrated in the annals of modern liberty, who was entrusted with the pleasing duty of transmitting the precious souvenir to Bolívar. The Liberator received from Lafayette the following letter . . . :

WASHINGTON CITY, September 1, 1825.

To the PRESIDENT-LIBERATOR:

SIR: The family of General Washington could not have shown in a better way their appreciation of my filial and religious affection for his memory. To-day a most honorable duty has been entrusted to me. It was with the utmost pleasure I recognized the exact resemblance of the portrait, for I would rather offer this record of my fatherly friend to General Bolívar than to any man living or to any of those who are famed in history. What more can I say to the great citizen whom America has saluted with the title of Liberator, a name confirmed by the Old and the New Worlds, and who, while endowed with a power equal to his disinterestedness, yet bears in his heart the unreserved love of liberty and a sincere affection for the Republic. However, the public testimonials of your kindness and esteem authorize me to send you the personal congratulations of a veteran in our common cause. I

am soon to take my departure for another hemisphere, but I shall follow with sympathy the glorious termination of your labors and the course of that solemn Assembly of Panama, in which will be consolidated and completed all the principles and all the interests of the independence, liberty, and policy of America.

Accept, Mr. President-Liberator, the homage of my profound and respectful admiration.

LAFAYETTE.

. . . With the interesting letter of Lafayette, Bolívar received one from George Washington P. Custis, in which the latter forwarded to him the medal which the city of Williamsburg, the former capital of Virginia, had presented to Washington. . . . Bolívar wrote to Washington P. Custis from Lima, on May 25, the day on which he received the noble gift, a courteous letter in which he said: "The portrait of the principal benefactor of the continent of Columbus, presented by the noble descendant of his illustrious family through the citizen hero, General Lafayette, would be a sufficient reward for the merit of the greatest man in the universe."

The family of Washington, to express their admiration for the glory and virtues of Bolívar, presented him with yet another gift. Through General D'Evereux, Mrs. Eliza Parke Custis sent an autograph of Washington to Bolívar on November 8, 1828. It was the letter in which he bade good-by to his wife before leaving for war in 1775. . . .

Two years after receiving these presents, Bolívar went to his rest in the midst of the conflicts of political parties. . . .

To the noble José Ignacio París, survivor of the horrors of the "War unto Death" (*Guerra a Muerte*), belongs the honor of having erected in the Andes the first statue of the Liberator in 1846. This admirer and friend of Bolívar bore the entire expense of the work by Tenerani which, a tribute to the great citizen, adorns the square of Bogotá. It was presented to the Congress of his country, New Granada (now Colombia), and the offering of love and duty thus became national property.

It is noteworthy that when Ignacio París gave the models to the artist he ordered that on the breast of Bolívar *only one medal was to appear—that which bears the likeness of Washington and which his family presented to the Liberator.* (Since that date all statues, busts, and portraits of Bolívar bear the effigy of Washington.)

What was the motive of these instructions, of this exclusion of any other medal? It was because the effigy of Washington on the breast of Bolívar, perpetuated in bronze, is to be eternal like Washington—as the memory of the great benefactors of the human race is eternal. . . .

PAN AMERICAN TRIBUTE

On Pan American Day of the Bicentennial Year—April 14—the President of Venezuela again expressed his personal feeling of admiration and esteem and that of the Republic for George Washington, in a message read at the Tomb of the First President at Mount Vernon. His tribute to the "North American Liberator," read at that impressive event, follows:

I AM HAPPY TO TAKE PART IN THE HOMAGE WHICH THE PAN AMERICAN UNION IS TODAY RENDERING TO THE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON IT WAS WHO MADE THE PRINCIPLE OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE PREVAIL FOR THE GOOD OF THE COUNTRY, AND WHO LOVED PEACE FOUNDED ON JUSTICE AND MUTUAL RESPECT.

INSPIRED WITH THE SAME IDEAS, BOLIVAR STROVE TO BRING ABOUT THE UNION OF THE NATIONS OF THIS CONTINENT, AND VENEZUELA, MODELING ITS POLICY ON THE COUNSELS OF THE LIBERATOR, RENEWS ONCE AGAIN ON THIS OCCASION ITS SINCERE GOOD WISHES FOR THE BROTHERHOOD OF THE REPUBLICS OF AMERICA AND FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE.

J. V. GOMEZ,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

To add to this splendid tribute of the President of Venezuela, is that of the Republic's diplomatic representative in Washington, Sr. Dr. Don Pedro Manuel Arcaya, Minister of Venezuela. His tribute, given below, is taken from the Bicentennial Edition of the WASHINGTON TIMES of May 30, 1932:

The name of George Washington is the symbol and the epitome of all the virtues which go to form the grandeur of the illustrious nation whose liberator he was.

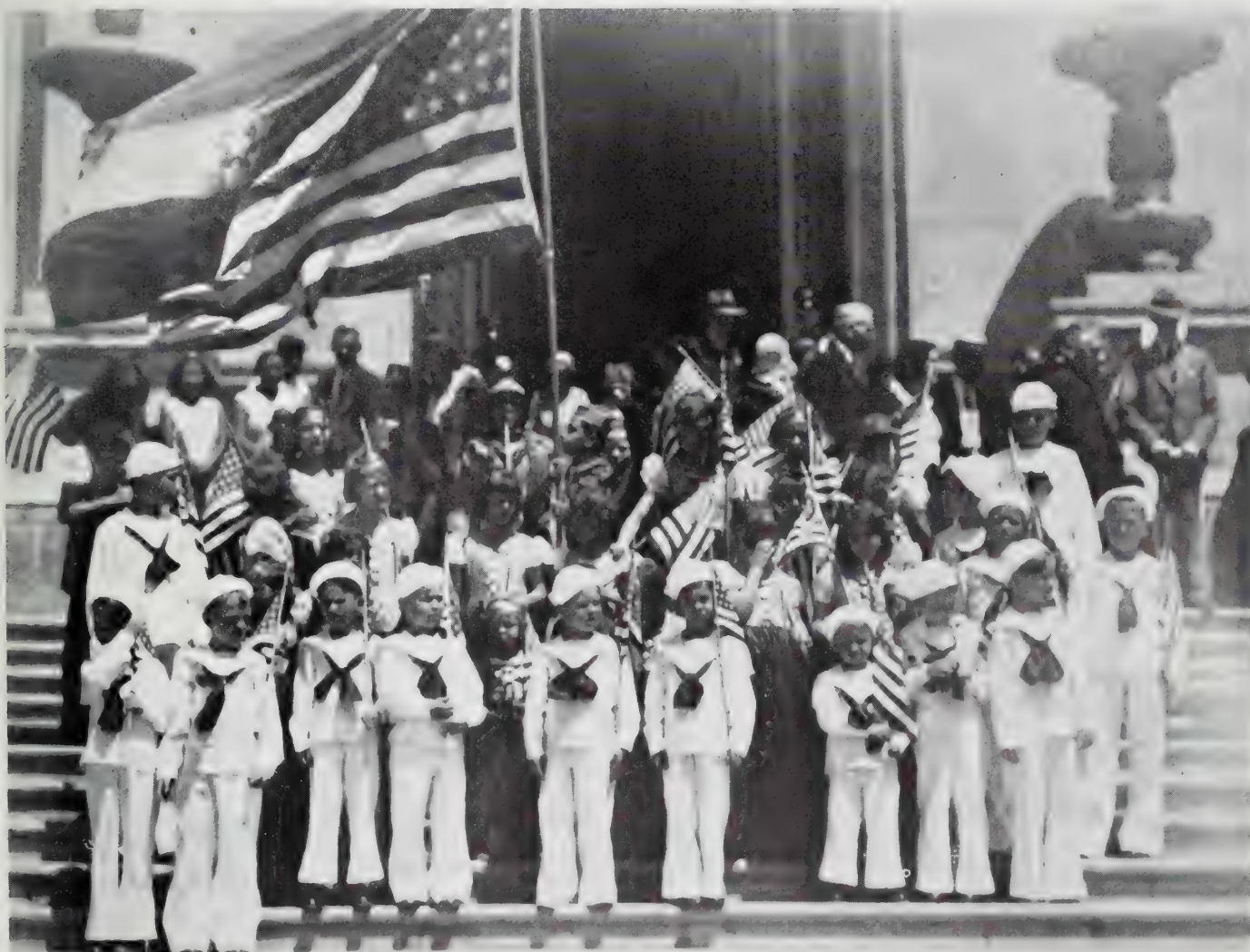
His respect for the law and the rights of his fellow citizens; his love of liberty, not expressed in loud words, as do they who do not love it in truth, but expressed in real deeds; the seriousness and circumspection of all his acts; the example of his life, honorable and full of activity; the tact and prudence with which he knew how to guide the destinies of

the new republic, all go to distinguish him throughout history as one of those men of whom humanity is proud and to whose memory the people of the earth render their tribute of reverence and admiration.

My fatherland, Venezuela, has erected monuments to him and recalls his name with the same respect as our Liberator, Bolívar. The genius of these two great men was different, as were also the environment and circumstances under which they labored; but there is no doubt that the figure of Washington was one of those which most influenced the fiery soul of Bolívar, in his longing he realized finally after brilliant prowess and indescribable sufferings.

Venezuela is at peace with all the nations of the world. She has no external debt, since that which dated back to the war for independence, and was later augmented as a consequence of the internal conflict, was canceled two years ago.

Observance of the Bicentennial in Caracas did not come to an end until Thanksgiving Day. On that doubly American holiday there was a special George Washington Bicentennial-Thanksgiving Day service at the Church of St. Mary and St. Michael, conducted by the Chaplain of the British Legation in Caracas, Rev. C. H. Reynolds. The program included a "General Thanksgiving" by all the congregation and a "Prayer for the President of



AMERICAN CHILDREN IN FRONT OF THE PANTHEON, CARACAS.

the United States and all in Civil Authority," concluding with the singing of "America."

A permanent souvenir of the bicentennial year in Caracas was a contribution to the Henry Clay Library there of the publications of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. These were sent in response to a request from Mr. Rudolf Dolge, Chairman of the Bicentennial Committee, who wrote:

"You are perhaps aware that we have here in Caracas the Henry Clay Library, which is dedicated especially to the fostering of closer Pan American relations, and I will greatly appreciate it if you could find it possible to send to me a full set of the publications that have been issued by your Committee, for incorporation in this Library as a permanent souvenir of the Washington Bicentennial."

OTHER CITIES PARTICIPATE

Besides the capital of Venezuela, the cities of La Guaira and Maracaibo also took cognizance of the celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

In Maracaibo the daily press gave the North American anniversary considerable prominence. Typical of the eulogies given the memory of George Washington on February 22, 1932, is the following, taken from *EXCELSIOR*, of Maracaibo:

Today the great American Nation is celebrating the Bicentennial of its Liberator and founder, George Washington, the first citizen of the United States, "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The North American hero stands in the front rank of the great Liberators of history. His entire life was dedicated to the independence of his country, which he raised to the summit of republican greatness, so that today it stands at the head of all the republican nations of the world.

The Great American Nation is today enthusiastically celebrating the Bicentennial of its Greatest Hero, in full enjoyment of its moral and material greatness.

Therefore *EXCELSIOR* believes it its duty to render the homage of its admiration to the memory of the greatest American, and to send its respectful salutation to the honorable Vice Consul of the United States in this city and to the important North American colony resident here.

From La Guaira, important Venezuelan port on the Caribbean Sea, came the following report of Vice Consul Ben C. Matthews:

Owing to its proximity to the capital, and almost absence of American residents, any celebrations contemplated for La Guaira were merged with those held at Caracas on February 22. The only celebrations at La Guaira were commemorative exercises by two of the leading schools, namely "Escuela

Santa Michelena" and "Escuela Rocio." The exercises lasted about one hour, and consisted of patriotic Venezuelan songs sung by the children. Individual American residents displayed the American flag from their residences on that day. The program transmitted by radio from the United States was received by a small group of Americans and Venezuelan friends at the American Vice Consulate.

Throughout the Bicentennial Year in Venezuela the large number of newspaper clippings in the files of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in Washington bear out the statement of the American Minister that "so far as the Press was concerned, nothing was left to be desired."

EL NUEVO DIARIO, the Government official organ, dedicated practically its entire edition of February 22, 1932, to the Bicentennial, publishing Webster's Address, Washington's Farewell Address, stories and pictures from the life of Washington, and many splendid editorials. From these and from *EL UNIVERSAL* of February 23, 1932, have been taken the following editorials, in part, as typical of the friendship and esteem expressed by the press of Venezuela for the First President of the United States:

(From *EL NUEVO DIARIO*)

George Washington is one of those great men whom history can hail without reservation or restriction of any kind. To achieve fame, he had no need of violence or disregard for the laws of his country. He upheld all the high and liberal ideas of his epoch without falling into excess. He was great as a revolutionary, great as a soldier and statesman. He presented the unusual duality of being at the same time a hero and an example of discretion.


(From *EL UNIVERSAL*)

It was a great day for the republicanism of the world. . . . Yesterday was George Washington's Bicentennial Birthday. He was a man who, because of his exalted virtues and exemplary life, is today a symbol of pride not only for America but for all Humanity. Fit honors were paid him in accordance with the official program and the program of the Commemorating Committee which had been formed in this city.

The honors paid by Venezuela to the great Liberator of the North could not but be all beauty and solemnity, as was fit from a country which erected the first of those monuments which have been erected to him outside of the United States. There, by the Statue, a vivid sympathetic feeling, permeated with exalted emotions, predominated throughout. It was a deep demonstration of admiration and gratitude for the great Republican who opened up a heaven of everlasting glories for the flag of the Stars and Stripes.

The cordial friendship which has always characterized the relations of Venezuela with the United States, which go back to the very beginning of our days as a nation and which as the years run by, intensifies itself, has encompassed a wider range through greater understanding, estimation and respect, always reciprocal; and the celebrations of yesterday before the statue of the Father of North American Liberty are but one more proof of that estimation and friendship.

DENMARK

URING the Bicentennial Celebration in Denmark George Washington was acclaimed by Danes of high and low degree. He was hailed by the king, eulogized in the Danish press, and his life was made the subject of study in social organizations. He was honored as no other man had been before by the Copenhagen Lodge of the Danish Brotherhood of America. He was made the theme of a widely received radio address by the Danish Foreign Minister. He was honored in joint meetings of Americans and Danes on various occasions throughout the Bicentenary year.

There is a belief current among some Danes that George Washington himself was a Dane by descent. This belief is based on a purported or legendary statement by Washington before a Scandinavian Society meeting in Philadelphia just after the Revolution. "Gentlemen," Washington is reported to have said, "I have a little surprise for you. The first ancestor of which my family has any trace came from Jutland about 900 A. D. He was a Dane by the name of Hvass."

This alleged incident and quotation have been investigated by qualified historians and have not been found to be based on fact, but the recalling of the event in the DANISH ALMANAC for 1932 at least serves to indicate that the regard for George Washington in the hearts of the people of Denmark is of such character that they would, if they could, claim him as their own.

From His Majesty, King Christian of Denmark, the following message was received by the President of the United States:

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK,
FEBRUARY 22, 1932.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BIRTH I WANT TO ASSURE YOU THAT THE DANISH AND ICELANDIC NATIONS ASSOCIATE THEMSELVES WITH THE AMERICAN NATION IN CELEBRATING THE IMMORTAL MEMORY OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND TO EXPRESS TO YOU MY HEARTY WISHES FOR THE PROSPERITY OF YOUR COUNTRY.

CHRISTIAN R.

The felicitations of the Government of Denmark were conveyed to the Government of the United

States by the Minister of Denmark, His Excellency Otto Wadsted, in the following letter:

ROYAL DANISH LEGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1932.

THE HONORABLE HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of State,
Department of State, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to convey to you the Danish Government's cordial congratulations on the occasion of the Bicentennial Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. The memory of the first President of the United States and the great American statesman will always live in the minds of the Danish people.

May I be allowed to add that I associate myself wholeheartedly with the American people's celebration of this glorious anniversary.

I have the honor to be sir, with the highest consideration,
Your most obedient and humble servant,
OTTO WADSTED.

OPENING EVENT IN COPENHAGEN

The American Club of Copenhagen gave the Bicentennial Celebration an auspicious start in Denmark with the holding of a George Washington banquet on the evening of February 22, 1932. More than one hundred Americans resident in the capital city of the Danish nation, led by the American Minister, Hon. F. W. B. Coleman, and his official family, attended this function. Following a program of songs and instrumental music devoted to the Bicentenary theme and toasts to President Washington, President Hoover and the King of Denmark, the American Minister delivered the following address:

Your Highnesses, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a happy coincidence that I come first to take my place as an active member of the American Club to celebrate with you an Anniversary that is being patriotically observed today in every State of our Union and elsewhere in the world where Americans are gathered together.

While extreme and uncompromising nationalism is not, as we know, conducive to international friendship, we may be forgiven today if we express our pride of citizenship and our veneration of the first President of the United States who is still enshrined first in the hearts of his countrymen.

We cannot boast of an ancient form of government, and our history includes no legendary or mythical figures as Chiefs of State. Allowing for change in manners and modes, George Washington was a modern American as contemporary letters and documents imply and agreeably prove, a very human man and a gentleman, a leader of men in peace as well as in war.

It is hoped that on this day those fellow citizens, who complain loudly o'er their lessened fortunes and hard lot, will pause in their lamentations and reflect on the sufferings and hardships of the men who laid the foundations on which we

stand so securely today; that they will resolve to go forward with renewed confidence in their country and in each other country.

I could not, if I would, make our benign Eagle scream. Frankly, I don't like his voice in the upper register; rather leave him on his perch, observing and observed, symbol of might and protection.

This seems to me an appropriate occasion to express my high appreciation of the courtesy and kindness shown me upon my coming to Copenhagen on the part of the Danish Government, the press, and those who have personally made me welcome here. I know I shall have a happy tour of duty.

Det Danske Brodersamfund I Amerika (The Danish Brotherhood of America) Lodge No. 318, Copenhagen, convened on February 22nd to do honor to the great American. More than two hundred members and ladies were present. According to information submitted to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission by



GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION
IN COPENHAGEN.

the Royal Danish Legation in Washington, D. C., the event was "a typical example of festivals in Denmark, held by corporations of Danes, who have been residing for a shorter or longer period in the United States."

The Secretary of the Lodge sent the following report of the celebration:

Mr. Ingemand Petersen, President of the Lodge, gave a summary of the life of George Washington, and of his great achievements in bringing the war for freedom from England's suzerainty over the thirteen States, and the Declaration of Independence to a successful accomplishment.

Mr. Albert Petersen, ex-President of the Lodge, dressed in the uniform of a Revolutionary Army General, appeared then upon the stage, which was decorated with the Lodge's silk flag of "Dannebrog" and the Stars and Stripes, and recited the following prologue:

"On this day we call to our memory the great time about 150 years ago, the time for the birth of a nation, and the name of our famous chief, George Washington. Under his command and leadership we fought to make a nation worth

living in for men of the free; to make homes for our women and children; and to carry out his aims and ideals. We have seen many heroes and have been told of many great men who fought for the sake of their country and for its prosperity. The spirit of those men is still living among us. A long time has passed since we fought for freedom and happiness, and we have still the flag of liberty with its stars and stripes waving over us; but it seems to me that human beings of today are entirely different from those of my time. I hope that you have not forgotten our ideals, so that our fight may not all have been in vain. Will you give me your consent to return to my comrades and tell them that we are not forgotten, and that we did not fight in vain, that if you folks are called upon, you will then do your duty as we did ours. And now before I go back to where I belong, I have just one wish, and that is, once more to listen to the tunes of the bell of liberty."

And to the tones of the bell, the old General withdrew from the stage.

Next on the program was a tableau, in which Miss G. Voel impersonated the Statue of Liberty, while the audience sang "America." This was followed by several symbolic ballet dances. The evening closed with dancing and patriotic music.

The Danish Foreign Minister, Dr. P. Munch, delivered an address on February 22, concerning the life and character of Washington, over a network of Danish radio stations. According to the Minister of Denmark at Washington:

This address lasted for about half an hour and was listened to all over the country. . . . The Foreign Minister delivered his speech principally on the basis of his thorough knowledge of American history and of the personality of George Washington.

CELEBRATION IN NORTH JUTLAND

On July 4, 1932, Americans from all over Denmark and a large number of their Danish friends gathered at Rebild Park in North Jutland and there held a George Washington celebration. Referring to this event the American Minister to Denmark said in a report to the State Department:

This park was purchased several years ago with money subscribed by Danes living in and around Chicago, and was dedicated as an American Park in Denmark as an expression of appreciation of the advantages and opportunities America had given to so many Danes. A celebration is held there yearly on the 4th of July and is largely attended by Americans and Danes with relatives or interests in America, and a great many Danes residing in the United States come home for this occasion.

The 1932 celebration was made memorable by an address on George Washington delivered by the American Minister upon invitation by the Danish authorities. In the presence of the leading officials of the community and many influential Americans and Danes, Mr. Coleman spoke as follows:

I need hardly say to you that this is the year of years in the United States, the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, forever proclaimed the Father of his

Country, whose first place in the hearts of his countrymen has never yet been challenged.

While our history as a people goes back still another hundred years, a country dates its birth from its day of independence and today we celebrate our one hundred fifty-sixth. A modest number, as you may well say, a mere stripling in the family of nations, and yet the United States is today the longest existing Republic in the World and proud of it.

Opportunity knocking at the door and the man coming quickly out is generally our conception or rather our explanation of great men. George Washington apparently never waited for Opportunity to come but arose before he heard the knock. That is genius.

Yet, it is well today to recall that all during his career of a victorious General and as first President of the United States, he was slandered and maligned. No President since has escaped this attempt, malicious and venomous, to tarnish his reputation, not even Lincoln. It is a sad commentary on the freedom of speech and press that a Republic grants to its citizens.

To err is human—we all insist upon that, especially when we err ourselves, whatever the consequences, but, I rather think that forgiveness is human as well, even through the exercise of the divine in us.

To those whom we have placed at the head of the State and to those whom law or heredity have made titular chiefs, there is due on the part of law-abiding citizens, not only loyalty and respect, but a belief in their integrity and impartiality in administration.

When a nation despairs of the existence of these virtues in the head of a government, it will place another in his stead.

The greatest tribute that a living man can pay to a comrade who has passed away was penned by John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States, who, when concluding his "Life of George Washington," wrote of him:

No man has ever appeared on the theatre of public action whose integrity was more incorruptible or whose principles were more perfectly free from the contamination of those selfish and unworthy passions which find their nourishment in the conflicts of party.

Having no views which required concealment, his real and avowed motives were the same; and his whole correspondence does not furnish a single case from which even an enemy would infer that he was capable under any circumstances of stooping to the employment of duplicity.

He exhibits the rare example of a politician to whom wiles were absolutely unknown and whose professions to foreign governments and to his countrymen were always sincere.

Endowed by nature with a sound judgment and an accurate, discriminating mind, he feared not that laborious attention which made him master of these subjects, in all their relations, on which he was to decide; and this essential quality was guided by an unvarying sense of moral right, which would tolerate the employment only of those means that would bear the most rigid examination; by a fairness of intention which neither sought nor required disguise; and by a purity of virtue which was not only untainted but unsuspected.

My friends, may we not hope that those whom we place in the highest positions of government and responsibility will find inspiration and proper guidance in the example of George Washington.

Unselfishness, the giving freely without thought of return, the whole-hearted devotion to a cause,—these bring that satisfaction and recognition in life without which existence is barren indeed.

The soul of a people is seldom revealed to those who are not of them, and this is the barrier that separates the peoples of the earth, that is the cause of strife and dissension.

My Country is often assailed in the foreign press for indi-

vidual and sporadic transgressions of moral and criminal laws from which no country in the world is immune. Little mention is made of our important and continuing contributions to the betterment of the world, distributed in almost every country, in Denmark not the least.

How can anyone with understanding and without bias criticize a people who believe and show by example that it is more blessed to give than to receive?

Let him who excels in charity cast the first stone. Debtor nations find solace today in this biblical injunction, albeit they would have us believe that it is more blessed to receive than to give back and, while thus far we have found no common ground for argument, the abuse heaped upon us merely because we are a creditor nation will not hasten agreement and compromise.

I have been a borrower, but I was always grateful to the lender, and I was never quite happy until I returned what I owed him. To hate and despise a man because he lends you money without security condemns the borrower outright.

Now, when a nation lends money to another, unless it has improperly and unjustly balanced its budget, it must go to its citizens and say, our friends need money, will you please contribute and your government will pay you interest and guarantee the return of the principal. Most people think that a government is possessed of wealth which is liquid and can be loaned out to any needy borrower.

Our foreign loans during and after the last war were the contributions of a large part of our citizens who were persuaded to draw their savings from the banks, to sell securities, and to bring into the open their hoarded funds in order to meet the demands and needs of certain European nations. Later on, when these debts came to be refunded, we scaled them down to a great extent, all at the cost of our citizen contributors who paid the difference in taxes. And still the cry goes on that we are the Shylocks of the world. The morale of every European debtor has sunk pretty low when either government or press lends itself to this propaganda.

There are some people, not many I hope, who bear with Christian fortitude the misfortunes of their friends. From the press one might suppose that nations were likewise disposed towards each other. In self-interest, there is no worse fallacy today. We swim or sink together. To him who doubts this, don't give ear. While we should be looking forward, it is not amiss to hark back to other times for reflection and comparison.

There was a time, and I remember it well, a happy time, too, when only a few officials in various countries were nationalistic while the peoples themselves were friendly disposed to one another. In those days we didn't know what passports were and hence never heard of a visa. People and goods moved freely, more or less, throughout the world and opportunity was not lacking the man who stayed at home or who settled abroad.

What madness has come over the nations today whose administrators and press counsel their people to shun their neighbors in commerce and to content themselves with home produce, whatever inconvenience, sacrifice, and unemployment may result. This is a monstrous doctrine and, in my opinion, the root of economic evil today.

It is not natural, not human nature, for one people to revile another. One can only account for it by the corruption of the mind, and some day those rightly charged with the responsibility will suffer the penalty for what we rightly call an international crime.

There is no punishment for this offense against nations except by the tribunal of public opinion, which is generally tolerant and slow to judge, but, when aroused, is quick to condemn.

The press bears a heavy obligation, greater perhaps than is realized. The means are at hand to poison or to educate, to

corrupt or set free. The peoples themselves have demanded and won the liberty of their press in most countries. Those who wield the pen daily would do well to remember that their privileges are due to the people they serve and hence to recognize their obligations to them. Left to ourselves, we all seek the truth and desire nothing but the truth.

One hears much today about security, whatever that means in international politics. Anyone who desires security for his neighbors and his friends, by his disposition, ensures it for himself.

The history of Denmark during the past 200 years sets an example to the world. Sometimes unjustly attacked, not once in all these years has she desired or conceived an aggression against a neighbor, a record of which the Nation may well boast for all time. Therein lies the security of Denmark.

There is today sitting in Geneva an international conference to agree on the limitation of arms. They have reached no agreement so far. It seems to me that it is as idle to attempt to put all arms in two categories, defensive and offensive, as to spend the time in discussing how many angels can dance on the point of a needle. Even the peaceful man on the street can see that there is no weapon that isn't both offensive and defensive.

There is some danger today—some signals have gone up—that international conferences are useless and fruitless. There was never a time when more of them were so necessary. This is no time to be discouraged. If we despair of eventual agreement, we despair of ourselves.

Both Denmark and the United States are to be congratulated on the acquirement of this beautiful Park and common meeting ground consecrated to mutual friendship and understanding between two peoples.

It is a privilege to be invited and to be welcomed here at this gathering, and I assure you that while standing here I feel very close to the soil of my own country.

AMERICAN CLUB CELEBRATES

On Thanksgiving Day, 1932, the scene of the George Washington celebration in Denmark again shifted to the capital where the American Club of Copenhagen for the second time during the Bicentennial Year gathered to bear testimony to the greatness of Washington.

Of this event the American Consul General in Denmark, Hon. Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., says:

There were in the neighborhood of one hundred persons present, mostly Americans, including the whole official family, except Minister F. W. B. Coleman, who was unable to attend because of illness. The Washington Thanksgiving proclamation was read by Mr. North Winship, the Counsellor of the Legation. The President of the Club, Mr. Jack Rague, called the attention of the gathering to the special importance of this Thanksgiving Day because of its being the official termination of the Bicentenary Celebration.

Consul General Dreyfus was the principal speaker on this occasion and that part of his address relating to the bicentennial has been outlined by him as follows:

Thanksgiving Day stands out especially this year, as it is the official close of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration in which "the Father of his Country" has been honored in every corner of the world. Many of you will recall our popular Minister's eloquent address to the Club on Washing-

ton's Birthday. I am sorry that Mr. Coleman is unable to be with us this evening, and I know that those of you who know him feel the same as I do.

Most of you know the origin of our Thanksgiving. I will recall it briefly for those who may have forgotten some of their early American history. This occasion which is celebrated gastronomically by indulging in turkey, pumpkin pie, etc., was instituted in a period of uncertainty. The first Thanksgiving Day was held at Plymouth in 1621. One year after the arrival in America of the Pilgrim colony on the *Mayflower*, Governor Bradford proclaimed a day of prayer and feasting for the success of the venture and especially for the ample crops of the first harvest. The colonists were thankful that they had been able to hold out after a bitter struggle against the elements and occasional skirmishes with the Indians. The day was both religious and festive. Wild turkey graced the board, and for that reason turkey has continued to be associated with Thanksgiving dinner. After 1621, the day was observed irregularly until 1680 when the early historical records show that it has become an established custom in New England.

As a National institution, it was the Continental Congress that first called the whole thirteen States to a general observance of the day in a proclamation calling for prayer for the success of American arms. When George Washington became President, a few years later, he issued the proclamation which you heard a few minutes ago and which was the first official Thanksgiving Day for the United States. In 1815 there was a Thanksgiving under President Madison for the Peace of the War of 1812. Thereafter the day was observed only on occasion until the Civil War. It was mainly celebrated in New England, where regular annual proclamations were issued by the Governors of the States. It was President Lincoln who established it definitely as a National custom in 1862. He selected the last Thursday in November as a day of Thanksgiving notwithstanding that the scales of battles were wavering between the two causes, and from that day the observance has never been interrupted. The President and most of the State Governors issue annual Thanksgiving Day Proclamations.

It is paradoxical that the farming community in the United States has stuffed barns and farmhouse cellars, but notwithstanding, prosperity is absent. In a search for what you should be especially thankful for during the past year, the minds of many have perhaps registered some of the unpleasant events of the past year: family troubles, losses in the stock market, losses of election bets or similar depressing incidents. There have been some very dark days. The great war with its huge destruction of property and its strain on Government finances has undoubtedly been responsible for the depression. The road back to normalcy has not been smooth, but this should not be surprising as other wars have produced similar conditions. No one here tonight dates as far back as the Civil War, but we know how long drawn out was the reconstruction period. Finally there was a return to prosperity in the Seventies, and this will come again. Let us hope that prosperity will return with the same speed as the yo-yo craze captured Copenhagen. The turn in the road seems near at hand.

We should give thanks that conditions today are not any worse than they actually are. Let us look into the future with as much optimism as we can muster and with the same fortitude as they did in the days of the Pilgrims and of George Washington, as prosperity is bound to return again.

TRIBUTES IN DANISH PRESS

The participation of the Danish press in the Bicentennial Celebration was of high order. DAGENS NYHEDER, of Copenhagen, in a special Bicentennial

section described the celebration in the United States and throughout the world during 1932 and in a long historical article set forth the salient facts of George Washington's career. He was described as the leader and inspiration of the American Revolutionary movement and the founding of the new nation.

POLITIKEN, of Copenhagen, in its issue of February 22, 1932, carried an article from the pen of Frantz Wilhelm Wendt, entitled "George Washington—The Myth and the Man," in which the author differentiated between the idealized and the real George Washington. This article, which also indicates the Danish viewpoint with respect to Washington and the problems with which he had to deal, was as follows:

During these first months of 1932, both Germany and the United States are celebrating the memory of one of the greatest historic figures of each of these respective countries. Today is the two-hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth in the then English Colony of Virginia. On March 22 it will be 100 years since Goethe died in the quiet city of Weimar—the seat of an Electoral Prince. Both were sons of the great 18th century, whose spirit had deeply penetrated the mind of each. Each, in his own way, was one of the outstanding personalities of his time and vied with his rival for first place in the mind of the nations. But how widely they differed in other respects—in destiny, genius, and in what they will mean to future generations!

Each stands, both for his own people and throughout the world, as the embodiment of the noblest and highest that his nation has produced. This is why each is the heritage of all Humanity, and not merely of his own people. It is quite characteristic, however, that Goethe's memorial day will be celebrated throughout America, while only here and there will Europeans think of Washington. This difference brings out vividly one of the causes of the lack of understanding between the old and new worlds. Europeans have never been inclined to adopt the spiritual and material bases of the development of the United States.

Washington's place in the mind of the American people is well-nigh unique. They have given him the honorable title "The Father of his Country," and really feel toward him as toward the man to whom they owe their country's greatness and prosperity. Lenin alone occupies a similar place in the mind of a large section of the Russian people, although he is not given the unmixed admiration enjoyed by Washington. Italy has only the madcap Garibaldi. To France, Joan of Arc is a heroine rather than a woman. Germany has no dominating national figure, and still less has England. In Denmark we have Tyre Danebod or Holger Danske, at most, but they are both more or less legendary figures. Washington, on the contrary, is both the national hero and a strong, full-blooded man.

Nevertheless, he has suffered the tragic fate that has so often overtaken the great men of history—to become a legendary figure, a national hero in modern garb with good and bad but no mediocre qualities; bright as an angel but as dead as a lithograph and as dry as a wooden statue. The authors of legends were following his trail at an early date, and one of them, in particular, whose description of him appeared in 1800, the year after Washington's death, almost enveloped him in legend. This author was a certain Pastor

Weems, a preacher who traveled around fuming against drunkenness and lax morals. In an era when the use of liquor was universal he was one of the first to advocate total abstinence and fought Evil by writing booklets with such expressive titles as "God's Vengeance on Gamblers" and "God's Vengeance on Adulterers." The little book about Washington was really one of the same series—a collection of instances of the deeds of good men and their reward. To make these inspiring and warning examples still more complete, Pastor Weems did not hesitate to jeopardize his own soul by making quite untruthful statements and telling fictitious stories with a view, naturally, to embellishing his hero's portrait.

Weems' little book was published in no less than 70 editions, and shaped the tradition about Washington to an amazing extent. Even many serious historians, who possibly did not credit the different stories, were nevertheless affected by Weems' spirit and saw the deeds of the great General and President in the light shed upon them by the myth. And ordinary men, who perhaps never read the moralists' little collection of examples, came across the various episodes in school books or saw them dramatized in the form of "historical" paintings. It is therefore no wonder that Weems' conception of Washington as a wholly great and good person, superhumanly virtuous and worthy of reverence, has penetrated and become deeply rooted in the historic consciousness of the American people.

Just to give an idea of the naive and credulous tone pervading these legends, I shall here repeat the most famous one—the story of little George and the cherry tree. The boy George had received a hatchet from his father as a birthday present, with the strict admonition to do no harm with it. Nevertheless, he was unable to refrain from cutting into one of the fruit-trees in the garden, which happened to be his father's favorite cherry tree. When the elder Washington discovered the damage, he called together, trembling with anger, all who dwelt on the plantation, and began to sharply question the negro slaves, whom he naturally suspected and who would surely have been punished despite all their denials had not little George stepped forth with big tears in his blue eyes and said: "Dear father, I cannot tell a lie. It was I who cut down the tree. I did it with my little hatchet." Touched by his son's honesty, his father forgave him, adds Weems, happy to show virtue's reward. And he achieved his purpose. The story about the cherry tree and the little hatchet is known to every child in America. Every year, on Washington's birthday, each American child receives a little hatchet of cardboard, wood or chocolate, in commemoration of the triumph of truthfulness and as a friendly hint.

The glowing portrayals of this great historic personality gradually brought about a reaction which has been increasing in violence, especially since the World War. There first appeared a group of investigators who gave us a critical, though sympathetic picture of Washington from a friendly viewpoint. They have been followed by more aggressive critics, who not only wish to remove his hero's raiment but want to strip him to the skin and exhibit him in all his nakedness. During these attempts, much new material was dug up, many little-known documents acquired great importance and old material assumed new significance when examined from a more critical viewpoint. One investigator ransacked his accounts to discover the amount of his gambling debts, another examined his financial transactions or rummaged about his office in order to establish the fact that he not only drank spirits but brewed both ale and stronger drinks on his estate.

It is therefore a new and far more accurate picture that the historians now give us of the "Father of his Country." He was, indeed, no Puritan or hypocrite, but he revered righteousness. Two of his last official acts were possibly of the most permanent and outstanding importance: one was his renunciation of the office of President, which he had already

held for two terms, and the other was his "Farewell Speech" made on the occasion of his retirement.

It has never since been possible for any man to be elected President more than twice, even if more than one politician and his party have harbored such a wish. Washington's example has militated against all such ambitions, and against any idea of giving power for life or for a long period to any individual.

Most of the international importance of the Farewell Speech, from the political viewpoint, is due to the statement it contains that "it is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the world around us." Although Washington himself would hardly interpret this like Senator Borah, his words have constituted one of the weightiest arguments used by the isolationists in their fight against America's entry into the League of Nations or her close cooperation with foreign powers. As a rule, the argument is put forward on Washington's authority, which is regarded as indisputable, as

is shown by the following extract from a Hearst newspaper: "How can it occur to any man to slight Washington's words by setting himself above him in wisdom?"

This brief statement shows the unique place occupied by the memory of Washington in the consciousness of his people. Though dead, he is still a living political force. This is why advocates of prohibition and preachers of morality fight tooth and nail against being deprived of the use of his example in their agitation, as a result of the unveiling of his true character. This makes it all the more praiseworthy that the official American Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of Washington's Birth has opposed every attempt to deify Washington. It merely wishes to have the American people see and appreciate him as he really was—with his defects as well as his great qualities—as a man who, owing to his deeds and human traits—both the good and the less good—has a claim to the admiration of future generations and may always be held up as a model in certain respects.

HAITI

THE Bicentennial in Haiti, a success and an inspiration from beginning to end, to be fully appreciated, must be considered in the light of two important factors: Haitian history and the present plight of Haiti.

Christopher Columbus discovered Haiti on December 6, 1492, on his first voyage of adventure. Almost from that day to this the history of the island has been made with one goal always in mind by its inhabitants—complete liberty. In struggles that have ensued, several preeminent heroes have come to the forefront. Who has not read of Toussaint L'Ouverture, the great Negro who arose from abject slavery to the governorship of his people, only to be deposed by the intrigue of Napoleon, whose formidable armies Toussaint for a time successfully defied? Later Dessalines, gave anew the name of Haiti to the island, broke the French domination, and became emperor himself. In 1806, Christophe, the slave who became Chief of State, established Haiti as a Kingdom and proved to be an administrator of exceptional ability. Pétion, who gave aid to Bolívar in the form of arms and money for fighting for the independence of the Spanish colonies and for the abolition of slavery, established Haiti as a republic. These brave men and many other native heroes have carved their niches in Haitian history.

But despite the fact that Haiti has the great heroes of its own mentioned above to memorialize; and despite the fact that there is a certain delicacy

in the political relations between Haiti and the United States because of our intervention policies, Haiti, with sportsmanlike gesture, joined in the celebration of the George Washington Bicentennial and gave expression to its high regard for the Great American through the medium of official messages and decrees, published eulogies and thorough cooperation with the American colony in the capital city, Port au Prince, in Washington religious services, races, parades, a tree-planting ceremony and an official reception.

His Excellency Stenio Vincent, President of Haiti, epitomized the feelings of his people in a Washington day message to President Herbert Hoover, as follows:

PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI,
FEBRUARY 22, 1932.

HIS EXCELLENCY
PRESIDENT HOOVER
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ON THIS OCCASION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, I EXPRESS THE MOST CORDIAL GOOD WISHES FOR THE INCREASING PROSPERITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND FOR THE DEVELOPMENT IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF PEACE, JUSTICE, AND CONCORD, OF THE HISTORIC FRIENDSHIP WHICH LINKS OUR TWO NATIONS.

(SIGNED) STENIO VINCENT,
PRESIDENT OF HAITI.

To the Secretary of State in Washington, D. C., the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Haiti, Hon. Abel Leger, conveyed the following felicitative dispatch from the Haitian Government on February 22, 1932:

PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI,
FEBRUARY 22, 1932.

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

I TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE COMMEMORATION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE BIRTH OF WASHINGTON TO TRANSMIT TO YOUR EXCELLENCY THE GOOD WISHES OF THE HAITIAN GOVERNMENT FOR THE GREATNESS AND PROSPERITY OF THE AMERICAN NATION.

(SIGNED) ABEL LEGER,
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

His Excellency Dantes Bellegarde, Minister from Haiti, summarized the attitude of his Haitian countrymen with respect to the foreign policies advocated by President Washington in a splendid article submitted to the special Bicentennial edition of the *WASHINGTON TIMES*, May 30, 1932. Under the caption "Farewell of Washington Urged as Political Bible for Americas" the article follows:

Washington is a great man, not only for the United States, but also for the whole of humanity. His glory goes far beyond the borders of his own country, because he was able to rise above purely nationalistic interests by conceiving an international order based on pacific cooperation of peoples.

His Farewell Address to his fellow countrymen is a monument of political wisdom in which all nations, whether small or big, weak or powerful, can find rules of practical and skillful conduct. Speaking to a nation, still young, whose position in the world had to be strengthened, he gave to the Americans the wise counsels he drew from his personal knowledge of life and government.

This address should be the political Bible of all the young nations—especially those of America—loving their independence and desirous to maintain it against all violent or subtle aggressions.

In this immortal message Washington can be said to have defined the true policy which should be the attitude of the United States toward Latin America in particular.

The first thing he recommended to his countrymen is that they must observe good faith and justice toward all nations, cultivating harmony with all, avoid the blind attachments and inveterate antipathies that tend to make a nation a slave to its partialities and its passions.

He recognized legal equality of independent States as the

only foundation of friendly international relations—thus excluding all interventions of one nation in the internal affairs of another, all attempt at subjecting a sovereign state to a foreign will, all imposition under duress of treaties or conventions by a powerful people upon a weak one.

Let us quote these memorable words: "Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct, and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it?"

"Attachment of a small or weak toward a great and powerful nation dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter. . . . Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, the jealousy, of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government.

". . . The great rule of conduct, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible.

"I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than private affairs that honesty is always the best policy.

"Harmony and a liberal intercourse with all nations are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand . . . diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce but forcing nothing. . . .

"It is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; by acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard."

These recommendations are more imperative and wiser now than at any other time. The economic and financial depression in which all of our countries find themselves submerged, shows clearly that Latin-America needs the United States as the United States needs Latin-America.

In these hours of common difficulties, they have to search for and take those common measures which are demanded by the situation. No single one of our nations can, alone and unaided, solve its economic and financial crisis.

The improvement and final restoration of affairs in America can result only through collective efforts, adopted through an intensive collaboration between our various countries, between the producers of raw materials and those who sell manufactured products, between creditors and debtors, between capital and labor, in order to reach a better distribution of wealth and a more exact equilibrium between production and consumption.

But international cooperation implies confidence. Lack of confidence and fear constitute a barrier to honest business and a menace to peace.

They can be dissipated only by measures capable of supplying to the economic policy of continental America, a moral and political foundation that will rest firmly on the organization of international justice, on the principle of the legal equality of States and on the absolute respect for the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of our 21 American Republics.

In this capital enterprise the first role has been proposed to the United States by George Washington himself:

"It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt but, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it; can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue?"



DR. DANA G. MUNRO, AMERICAN MINISTER,
DELIVERING A BICENTENNIAL ADDRESS AT
A GEORGE WASHINGTON TREE PLANTING
CEREMONY IN PORT AU PRINCE.

The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices? . . ."

In this policy of justice and benevolence the small States of America will find the true guarantee of peace necessary for their security.

There is much ado about the question of disarmament. Evidently, it should be a relief for all nations if the billions deducted from world resources and devoted to dangerous armaments were employed in productive enterprises which would add to human welfare. But that disarmament, however desirable it may be, would not alone suffice to settle the question of world peace.

Bring two nations, unarmed in the material sense of the word, face to face; they would make war on each other if the spirit of war existed between them, and it is the stronger, by reason of population, industrial organization and the discipline of the masses, that would emerge victorious from the fight. . . .

The President of Haiti, by executive decree, proclaimed February 22, 1932, a national holiday in Haiti in commemoration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of George Washington. The decree reads:

ARRETE

STENIO VINCENT

President of the Republic of Haiti

Under article 3 of the law of July 12, 1926:

Considering that George Washington is a rare example of the highest democratic virtues of humanity;

Considering that it is fitting in memory of the battalion of St. Domingue which served the cause of American independence, to associate the Republic of Haiti in the ceremony to be held in the United States the 22nd of February, the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of this illustrious Chief;

By report of the Secretary of State for Foreign Relations and with the consent of the Council of Secretaries of State;

DECREEES

Article 1.—Monday, February 22, 1932, is decreed a holiday in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

Article 2.—The public offices and schools will be closed.

Article 3.—The present decree will be carried out by all the Secretaries of State.

Given at the National Palace, at Port au Prince, the 18th of February, 1932, the 129th year of independence.

By the President:

STENIO VINCENT.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Relations,
A. N. LEGER.

The Secretary of State for Public Instruction,
Agriculture, and Public Works,
A. ETIENNE.

The Secretary of State for Interior and Justice,
EMM. RAMPY.

The Secretary of State for Finance,
ERNEST DOUYON.

The Secretary of State for Public Works and
Commerce,
R. T. AUGUSTE.

In order fittingly to observe the Bicentennial in Haiti a preliminary meeting was arranged by the

American Minister to Haiti, Hon. Dana G. Munro, early in February, 1932, at the American Legation in Port au Prince. From the group of prominent American citizens who responded, a committee was appointed to prepare Bicentennial programs for February 21 and 22, 1932.

The opening observance took place on Sunday morning, February 21, when the American colony and many Haitians convened at the Holy Trinity (Episcopal) Cathedral in Port au Prince and there sung a mass in memory of George Washington. Rev. Pastor Kroll officiated and chose as the theme for his sermon the life and Christian character of George Washington and its relation to modern day civilization.

On Sunday afternoon there was held under the auspices of the Polo and Jockey Club of Port au Prince a race meet in honor of George Washington. The American colony attended in a body.

The ceremonies on Washington's birthday opened with a nine o'clock morning review and parade in the barracks of the Second Regiment of the United States Marines. This was followed by a tactical demonstration by the VO9M Aerial Squadron of the Marine Brigade. A large gathering witnessed these military units salute, as only Marines can salute, in honor of George Washington, first Commander-in-Chief of the American army.

At four p. m. the President of the Republic of Haiti, members of his cabinet and other high government officials, together with local American officers and members of the diplomatic and consular corps and a large crowd of American and Haitian citizens met on property of the American Legation at Bourdon to attend a Washington tree-planting ceremony. A native Haitian oak was planted in commemoration of the occasion. Mr. Dana, in reporting the event to the Department of State, in Washington, D. C., says that "the Legation was fortunate in having Mr. Edmond de Lespinasse, a very prominent Haitian, address the gathering." Mr. de Lespinasse spoke in French and his discourse has been thus translated:

GENTLEMEN:

Throughout history there appear great personalities which, by their exceptional merit, by the work which they have undertaken and carried to a successful conclusion, by the austerity of their character and the virtues which distinguish them, demand and receive the respect of all nations and of all races.

The powerful Republic, which was the first in this hemi-

sphere to be born free and independent, had the enviable fortune to have in its infancy one of those great figures which ennoble all humanity. It is therefore natural, Gentlemen, that on the occasion of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, because of the respect which we owe to his memory, we should gather together with all feeling people, all those of advanced civilization capable of realizing the grandeur of the stature of the man whom we honor here today.

It is, therefore, without reserve, without concerning myself with circumstances or discussions which might detract from our veneration, that I am here in response to an invitation which honored me by asking me to participate in a special manner in your pious manifestation. I am the more pleased at this opportunity since I have been asked to dwell on the fact that in the struggles of the founder of the first sovereign nation of the New World, we of this small people of Haiti, who have so often refused so many things, but to whom one has turned whenever questions of honor were in play, we also have played an humble part.

When Louis XVI, the King of France, decided to join the force of his arms in the military movements of your thirteen States, he so informed the Count d'Argout, who was then Governor of the land which we occupy today and which was then called St. Domingue. By a decree which had been asked for by Mr. de Sartines, Minister of the Marine of the Kingdom of France, Monsieur d'Argout issued an appeal to all loyal soldiers of the King in the colony to come to the aid of that new banner which you had raised so high in the world and which is the flag of the United States of North America. But, as there was need of courageous soldiers, and at that time the world was entering on certain new paths, it was decided to appeal to men who had been denied certain rights but who were recognized to be valorous and heroic. Thus it is that on the 12th of March, 1779, there was created a Legion of volunteer infantrymen of St. Domingue, composed exclusively of men of color and of free blacks who had been asked to take part in the great war which was going on between you, France, and the Kingdom of England. The Legion of Infantrymen of St. Domingue set sail with the fleet of the Count d'Estaing in August of the same year. The 8th of September, acting as reserves of the Royal French Army, it participated in the attack on the city of Savannah. It was decided to execute a demonstration of the French fleet off the American coast in order to harry the English who already were in possession of Georgia and were menacing the Carolinas. But the English forces concentrated on this point held up the efforts of the allies and it became necessary to undertake the siege of Savannah. The Legion of the Volunteer Infantrymen of St. Domingue were given the formidable task of starting operations against the town and on the night of the 23rd to the 24th of September were ordered to open the attack. At the first attempt the English army met the Legion, and at the first shock, which it resisted to the end, 88 of our people not counting the wounded fell for the defense of your cause on that land of Georgia which some time later was to be independent.

The siege conducted by the Count d'Estaing, having lasted some time, it was decided to attempt to take the town, and this time we find the Volunteer Infantrymen of St. Domingue in the front ranks, the first to bare their chests to the bullets of the English. Despite three consecutive attacks, the town was not taken, but the Count d'Estaing, wounded, refused to leave the field of battle.

It is not without emotion that I recall these heroic events.

And, Gentlemen, let it not be said that these were the soldiers of the Kingdom of France who were fighting. Although at this moment we had not yet forsaken the glorious flag of the fleur de lys, we ourselves were in danger and on the field of glory; and it was in this heroic legion that we

find many of those who a few years later, in imitation of your actions and following the example of your heroes, created in their turn the second free country in America. Henry Christophe, who was later the King of Haiti and whose name is known to you, is said to have received his first wound in the last attack on the trenches before Savannah.

History sometimes furnishes singular lessons, and I may be permitted to find in this ceremony of today a happy coincidence—those dead who still lie on the soil of Georgia will doubtless not disavow their descendants who say that there still exist, outside of treaties and petty interests certain great principles to which the people of all races must submit themselves.

The second guest speaker of the tree-planting occasion was Honorable James Wadsworth, former United States Senator from New York, and orator par excellence, whose presence in Port au Prince, on the Washington day celebration was opportune. Mr. Wadsworth eulogized Washington as a builder of government, and emphasized particularly in the character of the man, his great steadfastness and courage. Washington was upheld as an example for all humanity in these respects, and particularly for men in public office.

The first shovel-full of earth was deposited around the Washington tree by President Vincent, the second by the Minister of Foreign Relations, and the third by the American Minister.

The Commemorative day terminated with the holding of a gala Washington reception at the Pétionville Club, under the auspices of the Port au Prince Bicentennial Committee. The American Minister claims that this affair was "attended by one of the largest gatherings of Haitians and Americans ever seen in Port au Prince. The President of the Republic as well as his Cabinet and other high Haitian dignitaries and the members of the Diplomatic and Consular corps remained until the reception was quite at an end. It is estimated that between five and six hundred persons were there."

LE TEMPS, HAITI JOURNAL, LE NOUVELLISTE, L'ACTION NATIONALE, L'OPINION, L'ELAN, LE MATIN and other Haitian newspapers gave liberally of their space in chronicling the above events.

During the latter part of the Bicentennial year, Mr. Norman Armour, who as American Chargé d'Affaires in France had taken a very active part in the Washington celebrations there, was made Minister to Haiti. Mr. Armour gave appropriate emphasis to the Bicentennial on the occasion of the presentation of his letter of credence and the letter of recall of his predecessor to his Excellency the President of the Republic of Haiti. The speech

Mr. Armour made on this occasion contained fitting reference to George Washington, wherein Mr. Armour said:

I shall make it my constant endeavor to contribute wherever possible toward the maintenance of the ties of true friendship that have united our two countries. In this year when all of my country is celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Washington, it has been a source of great pleasure to the people of the United States to recall the very material assistance rendered by the people of Haiti toward the cause of American liberty. Not only did several hundred sons of Haiti volunteer their services and join the French Admiral, Comte d'Estaing, later participating in the Battle of Savannah, but many of them who made the supreme sacrifice now rest in my country, a solemn pledge to the friendship that must ever prevail between the two oldest republics of the Western Hemisphere.

In answering these remarks, the President of Haiti said, among other things:

The unforgettable historical memories which you have so delicately evoked will touch the hearts of Haitians who are legitimately proud at times to recall the effective contribution which their ancestors made to the cause of the liberty and independence of your great country.

LE TEMPS [a Haitian newspaper] on February 19, 1932, said, concerning the invitation of the American colony to assist in the planting of a commemorative tree in honor of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, that all those invited should attend. Accordingly, we were at the appointed hour at the beautifully situated Petionville Club at Bourdon.

LE TEMPS continued:

It is but the most elementary good manners for our government and the members of the official family at Port au Prince to respond to the kind and cordial invitation of the American Colony to honor George Washington as a fine example to humanity, who, by his triumph, inspired our leaders and lit the flame of the torch of Independence of Haiti.

Yes, this historical fact ought to be remembered. Contrary to the general opinion here, the French Revolution of 1789 was not the initial step, the first event in the emancipation of conglomerate groups from the domination of others. It was, rather, the great victory won by Washington aided by a phalanx of brave men among whom are found some of our own people, and the foundation by Washington of the first of a series of free and independent states of which our Republic of Haiti is one.

[Here the writer gives further historical facts and dates to substantiate his advocacy of Washington as the precursor to the freedom of Haiti, rather than the French Revolution.]

Washington is dead. He was a great man who fought against tyranny and his memory should always be as dear to the French as to all free peoples the world over. . . . The legends of other great men, it seems, are formed bit by bit around their memory, but the legend of Washington springs

directly from his personality. . . . Chateaubriand has said: "Something of silence envelops the actions of Washington. He moves slowly—one might say that he feels himself charged with the freedom of the future and that he fears to compromise it."

We, as Haitians, actually under the domination of the United States, are especially charged to honor the memory of the Washington, that great and magnanimous man of State, who before his death freed his Negroes, revealing thus that the question of slavery was troubling his spirit. Sixty years later, the principal cause of the terrible American Civil War was slavery. Washington prepared the way for Lincoln.

After reading the entire report from Haiti, one can not help but feel that the genuine attitude of the majority of people there with respect to George Washington is summarized in such words as those already quoted from the Haitian Minister and Mr. Lespinasse. The following editorial from *L'ACTION NATIONALE* of February 29, 1932, adds another country's testimony to the world estimate of the Great American:

GEORGE WASHINGTON, GENTLEMAN

George Washington was of the age of nobility. He was born a gentleman; he lived and died a land-holding aristocrat. . . .

As a young man Washington did not evidence the brilliance that Benjamin Franklin showed at the same age, nor of Voltaire with his divine talents. But Washington was not a rustic nor untutored. The quality of his spirit was shown in his acts as a child. He did not have a quick perception; he did not have a fertile imagination. He was not gifted on tongue, but he did know how to see and understand realities. His whole life and his every action molded in him a precision and a sense of justice that gave him a sympathetic understanding. The young Franklin, the young Voltaire, the young Rousseau were of the world; on the other hand the young Washington was solidly rooted in the soil that he loved and which seemed to suit him.

The role of Washington in the War of Independence is well known. He threw himself into it heart and soul and was triumphant. The army wished to make him king. He refused with disdain and returned to Mt. Vernon. He exercised over the American federation a dictatorship of the spirit. Against his own personal inclination he consented to become President that he might establish order and conduct the young state into normal paths. He did not interest himself in foreign affairs. When Lafayette, enthusiastic and naive always, gave him a key to the Bastille, Washington placed it in his pocket and sent him an ordinary letter of thanks and a pair of shoe buckles.

He left public life with its politics and its party strife and returned to his home with a great deal of pleasure, worked on his accounts, wrote in his diary, thought of the past, and shortly after, on December 14, 1799, closed his eyes for the last time.

Few men have used their lives to better advantage. Few men have left a nobler legend. This aristocrat who founded the first modern democracy was, on the whole, great and noble.

On Pan American Day, April 14, 1932, His Excellency, Sténio Vincent, President of Haiti,

sent the following message to be read at the tomb of George Washington:

I GLADLY ASSOCIATE THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI ON THIS PAN AMERICAN DAY WITH THE CEREMONY WHICH IS PART OF THE IMPRESSIVE CELEBRATION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

OUR CONTINENT OWES TO THIS LEADER, EMINENT AMONG ALL LEADERS, ITS FIRST LESSON OF PATRIOTISM, ITS FIRST GLORIOUS DEEDS, ITS FIRST BREATH OF EMANCIPATION, ITS FIRST DEMOCRATIC VIRTUES, THE FIRST BASIS OF ITS INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY OF INTERESTS.

FURTHERMORE, OUR HEMISPHERE OWES HIM THAT GREAT PRINCIPLE—WHICH HE PROCLAIMED WITH PROFOUND FEELING IN HIS FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE—THAT THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE NATION SHOULD BE CONSIDERED MORE PRECIOUS THAN ALL THE BENEFITS WHICH MIGHT BE OBTAINED FROM ABROAD—A GRANDIOSE CONCEPTION OF NATIONAL DIGNITY WHICH SHOULD BE THE GOSPEL OF THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

IT IS TRUE THAT WE HAVE THE DOCTRINE OF PAN AMERICANISM, WHICH WE PLACE TODAY UNDER THE TUTELARY POWER OF THAT DEAD HERO. LET US INVOKE AT HIS TOMB THE ENLIGHTENMENT OF HIS AUTHORITY SO THAT CONTINENTAL UNION MAY BE BETTER UNDERSTOOD.

IT CAN NOT BE FOR NAUGHT THAT, FOLLOWING THE EXAMPLE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, THE AMERICAN PEOPLES SHOULD HAVE CAST OFF THE CHAINS OF SLAVERY, SOCIAL OR MORAL DEGRADATION, POLITICAL DOMINATION, OR THE TYRANNOUS PERSECUTION OF THEIR EUROPEAN MOTHER COUNTRIES; THAT THEY SHOULD HAVE SHAKEN OFF WITH NO DEFINITE RESULT THE UNHAPPY AND UNJUST LEGACIES OF THE COLONIAL REGIME; THAT THEY SHOULD HAVE APPROVED THE CELEBRATED MESSAGE OF 1823; WITHOUT ENJOYING IN THEIR OWN COUNTRIES THE IDEAS OF LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE PROCLAIMED WITH RESPECT TO EUROPE; THAT THEIR DREAMS OF A REGENERATING CIVILIZATION SHOULD BE BRUTALLY DISPELLED BY THE SELFISH REALITIES OF INTERNATIONAL LIFE.

AT THIS TOMB WE MUST DRAW THE LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE AND OF HISTORY. THE PEOPLES OF AMERICA MUST REASSERT THEMSELVES.

APEALS TO SOLIDARITY, STEPS TOWARD UNDERSTANDING AND COMPREHENSION, HYMNS OF COOPERATION AND CONCILIATION, MANIFESTATIONS OF FRIENDSHIP AND GOOD WILL, EFFORTS AT CLOSER RELATIONS, SHOULD BE COMPENSATED BY OUR DEMOCRATIC EQUALITY AND BY RESPECT FOR OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND OUR LIBERTY.

WE MUST PUT BEHIND US DESTRUCTIVE DOCTRINES, LEGAL SUBTLETIES, NEW AND STRANGE DOGMAS, AS WELL AS THE ENTIRE SYSTEM "OF INTERPOSITIONS OF A TEMPORARY CHARACTER," PRAISED BY BLIND FORCES SEEKING THE PROTECTION OF THEIR COMMERCIAL AND BANKING STATUS ABROAD, BUT WHICH FOSTER DOUBTS, RANCORS, RESERVATIONS, FEARS, UTILITARIAN PRESSURE, AND FICTITIOUS INDEPENDENCE.

PERMIT ME TO PAY HERE A HEARTFELT TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT HOOVER, WHOSE POWERFUL WILL IS STRUGGLING AGAINST OPPOSING CURRENTS AND IS GIVING PROOF OF HIS LIBERALISM, ESPECIALLY TO THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI. PRESIDENT HOOVER WITNESSED THE GREAT TRAGEDY OF THE WORLD WAR. WELL HE KNOWS AT THE PRICE OF WHAT MISERIES, WHAT DISTRESS, WHAT SUFFERINGS, WHAT SACRIFICES, NATIONS STRUGGLE FOR THEIR INDEPENDENCE AND THE MAINTENANCE OF THEIR RIGHTS.

HEIR TO THE GREAT TRADITION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, LIKE HIS PREDECESSOR HE WILL TAKE UP HIS RESPONSIBILITIES AND CONFRONT THE OBSCURE FORCES WHICH DESIRE TO PREVENT HIS GOVERNMENT FROM PERMITTING THE IDEA OF SOVEREIGNTY TO PREVAIL OVER PRIVATE OR INDIVIDUAL INTERESTS OR OVER "BENEFITS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES."

STÉNIO VINCENT,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

A tribute written by the Minister of Haiti especially for the Bicentennial Number of the AMERICANIZATION BULLETIN and reprinted here by permission sets the seal of Haitian approbation on the life of George Washington:

Washington is a great man, not only for the United States, but for the whole world. His glory goes far beyond the borders of his own country, because he was able to rise above purely nationalistic interests by conceiving an international order based on the pacific and cordial cooperation of peoples. His farewell address to his fellow-countrymen is a monument of political wisdom in which all nations, big or small, can find practical rules of conduct. Speaking to a people still young, whose position in the world needed to be strengthened, he counseled that prudence which his experience had taught him. This message should be the political Bible for all young nations, those of America particularly, nations proud of their independence, and aspiring to attain the highest plane of moral and material civilization.

COLOMBIA

TO THE people of Colombia, South America, George Washington is no less of a hero than their own liberators Simon Bolívar and F. de P. Santander, who routed the Spanish royalist forces at Boyacá in 1819 and saw Colombia become a republic with Bolívar as its first President in 1821. This same Bolívar had called Washington, whose deeds he emulated, "benefactor of the continent of Columbus," "first man in the universe," and "father of

America." In the United States of North America, Bolívar is hailed as one of the great liberators of the Western World and his equestrian statue now occupies a distinguished place in Central Park, New York City.

This mutual admiration and respect for the national heroes of the two American republics took on a deeper and more expressive significance during the Bicentennial of George Washington. Although there were no great public demonstrations

honoring Washington in Colombia during 1932, there is ample evidence in print to prove the sincerity of the Latin nation's regard for the Great American. Newspapers, magazines and periodicals in Bogotá, Barranquilla, Buenaventura, and Medellín voiced the thoughts of the people.

The following two editorials were outstanding among the many Washington articles appearing in Bogotá, capital city journals, the first being from *EL TIEMPO*, issue of February 22, and the second from *EL ESPECTADOR* of the same date:

WASHINGTON'S CENTENARY

Two centuries ago George Washington first saw the light of day. The people of the United States and all the democracies in the world commemorate this date. Washington is really a model of the superior man, not by genius but by the exalted virtues which were his and which he succeeded in implanting in the establishment of a republic which was forged according to the principles and austere habits which regulated the life of its first governor.

The simple puritan democracy founded by Washington and Franklin could not be eternal. The implacable curse of time, the formidable enrichment of the American nation and the complications of progress and science modified the basis of society in the United States and in all countries, so that, if Washington were permitted to witness what is happening today he would return horrified to his grave in Mount Vernon. Nevertheless, the influence of the principles laid down by Washington in his memorable farewell address still exists. The policy of non-intervention in European affairs has prevailed despite everything because it was recommended by Washington. And, likewise, no President has dared to accept a third term, in spite of its having been offered on several occasions, because Washington refused it.

George Washington is one of the positive assets of which humanity can be proud. He did not have, it is true, the brilliance of a Napoleon or a Bolívar, but he did possess, on the other hand, the great and noble qualities which make life productive and pleasant. These qualities made it possible for him to perform one of the most portentous labors in history by creating the strongest nation of modern times, which was strengthened and made great by the fundamental stimulus which he gave it and by the realization of his dreams in the period of its formation, when they were most needed.

We join wholeheartedly with the American people in the commemoration of this important date.

WASHINGTON

The second centenary of the birth of George Washington is being celebrated today by the United States of America with a vast homage to the really great life of the father of the country. The figure of Washington who, because of his work, might be considered purely national, may not, however, be contained in and limited to the frame of the history of his people. The American revolution, giving the former word its appropriate continental meaning, must be considered as a movement which, if not uniform, was at bottom homogeneous, and the historic influence of its great leaders, transcending national boundaries, enters the panorama of the whole world. In this way, the noblest of the founders of

the United States has a meaning for all the countries of the new world and all the republics of America should and do in fact participate in the commemoration of the birthday of this beautiful life.

The virtues of Washington could not be appraised by a method of comparison with the brilliant qualities of the Latin leaders of the revolution for independence on this continent, especially with the prolific genius of the American hero par excellence, Simon Bolívar. Washington was a sublime but not disproportionate incarnation of the productive qualities of his race, transplanted into a medium which enforced a new vigor upon them. This figure is not associated with the dramatic and brilliantly heroic deeds of the fiery leaders who wrote with bold, ambitious and impatient strokes the Spanish American epic of liberty. Washington represented not madness, but deep, orderly and steady fervor.

The great American was animated by the most generous ideals of Christian democracy, liberty and justice. It cannot be denied that the aspiration of progress nursed by the founders of the Anglo-American nation has been fully realized in proportions which they could not have imagined. Whether the beautiful moral ideals and the high principles of social life based on justice and love have likewise been fulfilled along with the formidable process of the accumulation of wealth, or whether the latter has impaired or deformed the reality of those principles and ideals in the creation of a system at the same time powerful and unstable, is a question which it is not our purpose to answer on this day dedicated to the enhancement of the memory of one of the worthiest and most excellent men of the continent.

The support of the Bicentennial Celebration in Bogotá accorded by the following periodicals is also worthy of mention and commendation: *MUNDO AL DIA*, *EL NUEVO TIEMPO*, and *NEGOCIOS COLOMBIANOS*.

Colombians living on the northern coast of the country read such Washington tributes as the following from *DIARIO DEL COMERCIO*, Barranquilla, February 22, 1932, and *LA PRENSA*, Barranquilla, for the same date, respectively:

BICENTENNIAL OF THE BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

The United States of America is today celebrating the second centennial of the birth of George Washington, the creator of that great republic which today gives its democratic example to the world and with its marvelous prosperity guides the progress of all nations.

All the details of this celebration are directed by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, a body which the North American Congress created by special law; and in addition to the external sumptuousness which always marks great patriotic celebrations in the United States, the organizers have succeeded in giving it a profound spiritual meaning by their unrelenting efforts to bring about what we might call "The Understanding of Washington," that is, the presentation to the people of the Union of all the phases of the life of the great citizen in terms of sufficient clarity so that the beauty of his spirit may be understood and in this way they may be invited to a noble imitation of the virtues which flourished in him.



SIGNING THE DRAFTED CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES
This modern painting by Henry Hintermeister presents vividly the final moments of
George Washington's services as President of the Federal Convention.

We are happy to have the opportunity which the bicentennial of the birth of Washington offers to us, to present our greetings to the Consul of the United States at Barranquilla, Mr. Erik W. Magnusson, and through him to all the members of the North American colony residing in this city.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

In George Washington, as in Francisco de Paula Santander and in Antonio José de Sucre, we must admire the man of civil life over and above the commander of armies. His was not the military genius able to lead his hosts from victory to victory. But his was the genius which stamps his personality on a nation and moulds it in unmistakable form. In his spirit he incarnates the future and his eyes look beyond the centuries. The characteristic tendencies of the race, in its transcendental evolution, have an interpreter in the sensitiveness of his spirit, and his actions reflect this revolutionary tendency. And like indices of progressive movement, all his acts, even without his intention, tend toward the same end, the supreme end which becomes his reason for being.

From Mount Vernon George Washington foresaw the great nation that he created. In his mind it developed in all its lineaments of grandeur and prosperity. He felt that this country would become the depository of civilization and the task he achieved made possible the historic determinism which rules the nations. Bolívar in his Jamaica letter conceived the greatness of the part of America that he liberated.

Washington developed in the midst of a strong race, of different ancestry from that of the Spanish conquistadors who came to our countries. They had more energy than the swarthy men of the tropics, more practical common sense, and they had succeeded in chaining the imagination and confining it within narrow limits. Bolívar, on the other hand, operated on inferior ground. He did not have the same ingredients for his enterprise.

Naturally any parallel is impossible. And if we sought to establish one we should consider the two first men: Sucre and Santander. Vicuña Mackena sees this similarity and calls the Marshal of Ayacucho the Washington of the South. He sees in them identical qualities of generosity, abnegation, respect, humanity. He places them on the same psychological plane, as man of civil life even within the turmoil of war. And this is indeed the characteristic of Washington. When he employed force his mind was fixed on the establishment of right and the abolishment in the future of the rule of force. To his spirit it seemed essential not to win battles, but to guarantee liberty. Later Lincoln appeared to complete his work; his were the same aspirations, and he too had to use force; but in the end he succeeded in completing the work that had had its inception in the mind of George Washington. Like the great Marshal, Washington treated his soldiers kindly but enforced severe discipline. He was dynamic in action and resposed in thought, and he conceived law as the instrument of the social transformation he had undertaken.

When Washington appeared the hour had come to effect this change. The thrones of Europe were beginning to totter, undermined by the anguish of a people condemned to servitude, but sustained by the people's fear of action. The destroyers of monarchy had not yet arisen, but the atmosphere was impregnated with regicide. General Lafayette, infected with the Washington spirit, carried to Paris the seed that he had received from the soil of Mount Vernon itself and from the seed that he himself sowed, democracy sprang forth, the democratic regime, to become universal and to return to America hidden in the leaves of the "Rights of Man."

But it was perhaps in the hands of Washington that the first torch blazed; and on practical grounds and without wild exaggerations of philosophical conceptions, but with a profoundly human sense, this torch illumines the democracy of the future.

Two hundred years ago today George Washington was born to stabilize a new conception of social organization. We salute the memory of the great man.

From the American vice consul in Buenaventura, Colombia, word was received that "lengthy illustrated articles on the life of George Washington appeared in all of the important papers in the district." In the same dispatch the vice consul says:

At the request of members of the municipal reading room of Buenaventura a large colored portrait of Washington was supplied by this office and placed on the walls of the reading room. . . . A number of prominent individuals called at this Consulate on February 22 and gave expression to remarks evidencing their admiration for Washington whose name Colombians invariably associate with that of Simon Bolívar, El Libertador. It may be added that since the fire of January 26, 1932, which destroyed almost the entire business section of Buenaventura and resulted in serious losses and distress to large numbers of the population of all classes many of whom have since left the Port, anniversaries and feasts commonly celebrated have been allowed to pass without observance.

The Minister of Colombia, Dr. Fabio Lozano, conveyed the official Bicentennial felicitations of his Government to the American people in three separate messages. The first of these was a tribute from the President of the Republic of Colombia, His Excellency Enrique Olaya Herrera, which was read by the Minister before the graves of George and Martha Washington at Mount Vernon on Pan American Day, April 14, 1932. This message follows:

FROM THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON ONE LESSON STANDS FORTH THAT IS TO ME OF MORE INTEREST THAN THE GREAT WORK HE ACCOMPLISHED IN WINNING THE INDEPENDENCE AND LIBERTY OF HIS COUNTRY. IT IS THAT IN THIS GREAT AMERICAN IS INCARNATE THE TYPE OF STATESMAN THAT IS CAPABLE OF CONVERTING HIS IDEAL OF GOVERNMENT INTO A PRACTICAL AND STABLE REALITY THROUGH THE SHEER STRENGTH OF HIS UPRIGHTNESS AND DETERMINATION, WITHOUT HAVING RECOURSE TO SECRET MACHINATIONS, TO OPPORTUNISM, OR TO THAT DIVERGENCE BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MORALITY OF WHICH THE SCIENCE AND ART OF POLITICS HAVE BEEN BELIEVED FOR MANY CENTURIES TO CONSIST.

WASHINGTON INTRUSTED HIS SUCCESS TO THE RECTITUDE OF HIS PURPOSE, AND HE WAS INDIFFERENT TO, IF NOT DISDAINFUL OF, THE FORTUITOUS AND TRANSITORY UNPOPULARITY OF HIS DEEDS.

WASHINGTON IS THE NEW PRINCE, WHOSE RULES OF GOV-

ERNMENT ARE STUDIED WITH DEVOTION AND FOLLOWED WITH LOYALTY BY THE CONSCIENTIOUS MEN OF ALL NATIONS.

ENRIQUE OLAYA HERRERA,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

The special Bicentennial edition of the *WASHINGTON TIMES*, Washington, D. C., May 30, 1932, carried the following greeting from the Republic of Colombia as a large display:

THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA IS PROUD TO
DO HONOR TO SO ESTIMABLE A PATRIOT AS
THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA—
GEORGE WASHINGTON

Dr. Lozano's personal estimate of Washington appeared in the same paper under the title "Washington Owned a Rare Understanding of All Ideals of Liberty." The article is reprinted herewith:

In 1924 the centenary of the Battle of Ayacucho was celebrated with unparalleled magnificence in the city of Lima. One of the most impressive ceremonies was the unveiling of the statue of Washington in the park which bears his name.

On that occasion, Antonio José Restrepo, a Colombian, famous for his learning and his eloquence, delivered a eulogy on Washington before General Pershing and a notable gathering of distinguished citizens of American nations.

The author of these lines had the privilege of representing Colombia as its plenipotentiary on that memorable occasion celebrating continental solidarity, a privilege repeated when, also as Minister of Colombia, he witnessed the solemn rites with which the powerful democracy of Jefferson, Lincoln, and Wilson commemorated the Bicentenary of the liberator's birth.

The Battle of Ayacucho was an event of continental importance; for by that victory Spanish rule in America was terminated and a new collective consciousness was brought forth, a consciousness whose fresh idealism was founded on the principles of liberty and republican government.

Ayacucho is the bond of harmony, of creative impulse, and of cooperative action for the future, which unites the illustrious name of George Washington with the glorious name of Simon Bolívar, liberator and Father of Five Republics, and with those of that galaxy of heroes and leaders who, throughout the American Continent, also were liberators and fathers of free nations.

The straight paths of law, the principles of democratic equality and of respect for human personality, the concepts of the autonomy of nations and of international justice which Washington proclaimed, defended, and made victorious through his military genius and his consistent private and public life, were patterns zealously followed in Hispanic America; but, besides being the highest embodiment of a critical hour of history, Washington endowed these ideals in the young world of Christopher Columbus with a luminous power and dynamic force which not only permeated the spirit of Continental America, but also had a decisive reaction on the impetuous soul of the French people, with the result that the regime symbolized by the Bastille was broken forever.

Washington knew that liberty is a rational idea, a concept which penetrates the depths of human personality in despite of empirical or historical obstacles, but he also knew that if this is the philosophic and ideal aim of liberty, its pragmatic content, its practical strength really consists of a vast combination of guaranties, immunities, and privileges which should be achieved and sustained by a common desire for independence, as part of a great historical movement.

Washington knew that liberty is an immunity from or defense against all arbitrary subjection, a permanent protest against any limitation of intellectual activity, a rebellion against all irksome or oppressive authority.

More than that, it is the motive force of man, stimulating his intelligence and will power, spurring him on to conquer a sphere of action where the individual instead of being absorbed in the social consciousness, finds in society a means of development and of emancipation which permits him to exalt and idealize the portion of outer reality embraced in his own activities.

Washington anticipated the subtle distinction drawn by Benjamin Constant between ancient and modern conceptions of liberty. The great classical democracies comprehended political liberty in its widest sense, but they comprehended civil liberty very imperfectly, not understanding that democracy alone does not assure individual liberty.

CANADA

FOR more than a hundred years relations between the United States and Canada have been friendly and tranquil, and the 4,000-mile border, with not a single fortification, has set an example for peace-loving people the world over. But never has friendship—diplomatic and personal—between Canadians and Americans reached greater heights than during the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration.

United by a common bond of admiration for the Great American, native citizens of not fewer than twenty of Canada's major cities joined resident citizens and former citizens of the United States in honoring the memory of Washington on numerous occasions throughout the Bicentennial Year. From St. Johns on the Atlantic to Vancouver on the Pacific, and in the important cities of the great inland provinces of Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba, the name of George Washington was remembered with respect and honored with public ceremonies.

In Montreal the American Legion, American Women's Club, United States consular officers, Canadian diplomats and government officials and the newspapers joined in celebrating the Two Hundredth Anniversary of George Washington's birth on February 22, on Armistice Day and Thanksgiving Day. United States Senator Warren R. Austin, of Vermont, guest speaker on the last occasion, declared:

We cannot over-glorify the relationship between the British and the Americans, which is the surest means of peace and prosperity for both nations in the future.

Toronto, at a George Washington banquet, toasted alike the King of England and the first and latest Presidents of the United States, while a leading journal of the city, *THE MAIL AND EMPIRE*, declared:

One might say that the qualities which enabled George Washington to conquer were the qualities which we like to think are peculiarly British, even if they were not actually invented by the British.

In Vancouver tree-planting ceremonies, fraternity meetings, Washington luncheons, Colonial balls and commemorative exercises under the auspices of

the American Women's Club contributed to the success of the celebration. Dr. W. B. Burnett, representing the Kiwanis Club of Vancouver, said at one of the tree-planting ceremonies:

Americans delight to honor George Washington as "The Father of his Country." But no less do we revere him as Britain's illustrious son. Neither has England today any more sacred shrines than the three statues there erected to his memory.

The Bicentennial celebration in Kingston, Ontario, proved to be an episode of diplomatic good fortune. For years there had been in this military city a feeling of bitterness against the United States among many of the citizen-descendants of the Loyalists who were forced to abandon their homes in the United Colonies during and following the War for Independence.

Through the medium of "concerted action during the Washington Bicentennial," as reported by the American Consul there, this traditional prejudice was overcome. The united action of Honorable George G. Fuller, American Consul, the American Women's Club, the Kingston newspapers and the clergy brought about this happy result. Seven ministers of Kingston Churches called upon their congregations to regard Washington as a great hero whose ideals and character might be admired by Canadians in common with the rest of the world. The following excerpts sound the keynote of their addresses:

We, too, may celebrate the birthday of this great man who stood for the things which were the foundation of the British Empire: justice, liberty and a trust in God.—*Rev. J. D. McKenzie Naughton.*

Nations today need such leaders as Washington, leaders of high and holy ideals and ambitions. As long as the United States is blessed by God with such leadership, she will continue to make history, beneficial to not only her own people, but to general humanity the world over.—*Rev. Dr. Thomas Green.*

Like all truly great characters . . . George Washington belongs to all kindred spirits, regardless of their nationality, tongue or creed. Therefore we neighbors and friends of the citizens across an unfortified boundary line of four thousand miles claim Washington as ours in that realm of life which transcends all barriers made by human strife or natural conditions. He belongs to all whose faces are to the dawn of the new and better day of human freedom that is ever coming and yet is never here. He is one among that company of whom we think when we say: "Let us call to mind the deeds of famous men and of the fathers who begat us."—*Rev. George A. Brown.*

In Barrie and Peterborough, Ontario, the Kiwanis Clubs took the lead in sponsoring Washington programs, inviting members of the United States' diplomatic corps to address large assemblages on the theme of the Bicentennial.

At North Bay, Ontario, the American Consul utilized the radio station, freely offered for the purpose, to broadcast the message of the celebration. The residents of Sault Ste. Marie and St. Stephan, borderline cities, observed the anniversary at home and also joined in celebrations across the line in the United States.

The Memorial University of St. John's, Newfoundland, conducted a George Washington essay contest. The American Women's Club, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, entertained at a Colonial tea and reception, and the same organization in Regina, Saskatchewan, gave a George Washington banquet. Six bicentenary events were held during the Washington Year in Calgary, Alberta.

A President of the United States was honored for the first time in Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario, when George Washington was the hero of several commemorations. Under the editorial title

"A Forgotten Grudge," THE DAILY TIMES JOURNAL, of Fort William, said:

The lapse of over a century and a half has healed any sores that were left by the revolt of the American colonies and the Declaration of Independence, which was the foundation of the present United States of America. Present-day Americans bear no more grudge against George III, of England, than Englishmen bear against George Washington.

TRIBUTES IN MONTREAL

American legionnaires, club women, and diplomats gave the message of the George Washington Bicentennial to Montreal, Canada, and the famous old French-Canadian city received it with a degree of interest that was reflected in the Montreal press, the expressions of prominent civic leaders and through the public in general.

THE MONTREAL GAZETTE, a leading newspaper of the city, published editorials concerning the Bicentennial both on February 21 and 22, 1932. In that of the 21st, attention was called to the fact that the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for February, 1932, in discussing the celebration, said that "the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission has rendered a service in reprinting the speech



BICENTENNIAL CEREMONY AT VANCOUVER. DR. W. B. BURNETT, REPRESENTING THE KIWANIS CLUB, DELIVERING AN ADDRESS ON GEORGE WASHINGTON BEFORE THE HARDING MEMORIAL IN STANLEY PARK.

made by Daniel Webster, then Senator from Massachusetts, at a dinner in Washington on February 22, 1832, in commemoration of the Washington Centennial. Webster, in his characteristic flowery style, then referred to the 'voluntary outpouring of public feeling, made today, from the north to the south, and from the east to the west,' predicting that it would be so 'in all time to come, so long as public virtue is itself an object of regard.' And, again, 'a hundred years hence, other disciples of Washington will celebrate his birth, with no less sincere admiration than we now commemorate it.' That hundred years hence has come and the Webster prophecy is due to be fulfilled."

The GAZETTE editorial of the 22nd is one of those frank and sincere newspaper estimates that arises out of such occasions as the Bicentennial to indicate the regard in the hearts of the celebrants for the subject of their tribute. This editorial reads:

THE WASHINGTON BICENTENARY

Emerson tells us that it takes two hundred years to understand a great man. That period has passed since George Washington was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia. The celebration of his anniversary this year is likely to call forth fresh reviews of the career, work and character of the man whose name has become an ode in American history, who for forty-five years served his country in public capacity, and who, as Commander-in-Chief of the American forces, and, afterwards, first President of the United States, is hailed, "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Whatever estimate may be made of George Washington, his name will ever be associated with the struggle which brought about American Independence, and with the framing of the Constitution which he himself held to be the "best that could be obtained" at that epoch. Of the early life of George Washington very little is known. He belonged to the Virginian squirearchy and came of good British stock. He had such scant schooling as the colonial system of that period offered. At 16 he was taken from school. For three years he did duty as surveyor in service of Lord Fairfax. His mother dissuaded him from accepting a commission in the navy. At 20, when the Indians and French were becoming troublesome neighbors to British colonists, George Washington was appointed major of the Virginian troops, and three years afterwards became commander of these forces. In this campaign, which lasted for three years, Washington was successful and learned the art of military strategy which served him in good stead in later years. Upon the conclusion of the Virginia war, he married and retired to Mount Vernon, the next twenty years being occupied in managing his own estate.

This spell of quietude, during which Washington had acted as a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, was broken by the obnoxious Stamp Act. The colonists resisted this tax. The question of "no taxation without representation" became the slogan of the insurgents. The right of the British Government to impose taxes upon the colonists for support of the British troops overseas was challenged. The Bostonians flung the tea chests into the harbor. The Philadelphians met and passed resolutions against importing British goods. Washington endorsed the cause of the colonists. In 1774 he was one of the seven delegates appointed by the Virginia convention

to the Continental Congress. Armed resistance to the British taxation levy ensued, with Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the American forces. At the close of the war, Washington held a position in the American political system which no other man could equal. The Constitution, representing thirteen states, was drawn up by the convention at Philadelphia in 1787, and two years afterwards George Washington was unanimously elected the first President of the United States. He was re-elected for another term four years later and showed great tact and skill in maintaining the balance between the Federal and Democratic parties, then at odds with each other and led respectively by Hamilton and Jefferson, though he did not escape in these last days of his administration the bitterest attacks of political opponents and was harassed out of all patience by the fractiousness of the two leaders of his Cabinet who behaved, to borrow Washington's own phrase, "like two game-cocks in a pit."

Greatness is a somewhat ambiguous term. It is not easy at first sight to see how it can be applied to George Washington. He was no orator. He never made stirring speeches. He was singularly reticent. He has left no salient epigram which grips the human imagination. He would never "shine like a planet if left in a desolate room." There is no evidence of brilliant strokes he ever made or attempted. It has been said that the qualifications of great personages stand either in the ideas they embody or the largeness of their reception as leaders and law-givers in the world. So judge, there are elements that will ever stand out to the credit of this American soldier and statesman. He knew the value of discipline. He never indulged in boasting. He possessed good solid judgment. He brought the virtues of prudence, patience, fortitude and invincible resolution to bear upon whatever tasks he undertook.

If it be the mark of a great man that he works more than he talks and speaks only when he has really something to say worth mention, then Washington is entitled to all merit in this respect. He always expressed a wholesome doubt as to his abilities for the great tasks assigned him; yet once they were accepted, no opposition or difficulties could hinder him doing what he considered his plain duty in their behalf. His career and character amply fulfill Goethe's verdict of a great man, namely, that he works within his conscious limits and meddles not with things beyond his grasp. And, as such, the name of George Washington will always stand forth a notable example of a man who put moderate talents to the greatest activity and the noblest use. This is his lasting monument.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S CLUB

To the American Women's Club in Montreal was given the honor of inaugurating the Bicentennial in that city. The President of the Club, Mrs. Sally Tatley, aptly described the first George Washington event held under the sponsorship of the club in a letter to the American Consul General in Montreal, Hon. Wesley Frost, which letter stated in part:

I am glad to be able to tell you that our American Women's Club did keep in mind the request from Washington, D. C., that we celebrate in some way the Bicentennial of Washington's birth. On February 22nd in accordance with our custom we entertained the Presidents of various women's organizations at a luncheon party. On this occasion our music was patriotic and the speaker of the day took for her subject: "The Lives of George Washington," not an easy subject to

speak on before a Canadian audience, but the whole thing was so delightfully and tactfully handled that our Canadian guests declared afterwards that they had been quite won over to Washington's point of view.

To this event Mrs. David Whittall, President of the American Women's Club in Montreal at the time welcomed the 300 and more members and guests who sat at tables decorated with spring flowers and bearing cardboard hatchets recalling the cherry tree legend.

Mrs. A. F. Byers, President of the University Women's Club of Montreal, expressed the appreciation of the guests and declared that the American Women's Club by conducting such activities as a George Washington luncheon in Montreal set a splendid example in the promotion of international brotherhood.

"The Lives of George Washington"—the first as portrayed by Parson Weems who made of Washington a Puritan and a prig; the second picturing him as a soldier and statesman; and a third life suggested by Rupert Hughes, "297 disparaging remarks" concerning Washington—were outlined by Mrs. A. R. McBain.

The benefit of these many lives, so far as the people are concerned, Mrs. McBain said, is that they

have restored Washington to his rightful place in history as a typical gentleman of Virginia—no demigod, but a human being, possessing, however, many superhuman qualities.

The eventful career of Washington was sketched in bold strokes and the gathering troubles between the Colonies and England were described—how the Colonists liked to give freely but not to be taxed. The Revolutionary War was not based on the idea of separation, said Mrs. McBain.

Washington was reluctant to take command of the forces as letters showed that agreed with his speech to Congress when he said "I do not think myself capable." But his choice as leader of the Colonial forces was a wise one as events later proved. An English military critic says that all he had was his stainless character; he was well known to be above reproach and of high personal courage.

The manifold difficulties encountered by the army were related by Mrs. McBain and Washington's reactions to them were vividly recounted. His refusal to preside at the constitutional convention and his later acceptance when prevailed upon were cited. When he was elected President he moved from the wide acres of Mt. Vernon to a house on Cherry Street, New York. He had an



GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATED IN TORONTO.
MR. EMIL SAUER, UNITED STATES CONSUL GENERAL, AND MRS. SAUER RECEIVING GUESTS AT THE ROYAL CANADIAN YACHT CLUB.

able cabinet, but not a tractable one. With Jefferson on one side of the issue and Hamilton on the other, the grindstones of State and Federal rights ground Washington between them. Added to this, he had to bear the attacks of a vituperative press, to jibes of which he never became hardened but always resented them.

His second inaugural presented Washington as an impressive figure, the speaker continued. He was dressed now not in sober "Hartford cloth" but in black and velvet, with silver lace ruffles and diamond shoe buckles.

Many quotations from letters written by Washington were cited. His last years were declared happy ones, for Mount Vernon was "filled with" young people, whom he loved. Washington was said to be a devoted son and brother and a good uncle and stepfather. After his own kin and General Nathanael Greene, the friend he loved best was Lafayette.

What was there in the life of Washington to suggest that international goodwill was possible? the speaker queried in conclusion. Washington was completely tolerant, was the answer, and international goodwill is founded on tolerance.

The second Bicentennial event in Montreal of more than ordinary consequence was celebrated by the American Legion, Canadian Post No. 1, on Armistice Day. The following descriptive summary of the celebration is taken from *THE MONTREAL GAZETTE* of November 12, 1932:

VALLEY FORGE IS REPRODUCED HERE

American Legion Post Celebrates Washington Bicentennial and Armistice Day.

The austere Salle Doree of the Mount Royal Hotel suffered a change last night; straw-littered, and with rude planks and bales strewn around it took on the appearance of stables or a hastily arranged military base. And so it was, for the members of the American Legion Post No. 1 were celebrating the Washington Bicentennial and Armistice Day, and Washington's general headquarters at Valley Forge was depicted.

We must stand abashed before the magnitude of the task of paying adequate tribute to Washington, said the Hon. Wesley Frost, Consul-General of the United States in Montreal, addressing the legionnaires. Recent biography had fallen into the habit, in an iconoclastic age, of stripping the tin halo from national figures, but the time had come for a proper appraisal of Washington. When the tinsel and veneer were torn away from that figure at least, the interior was seen to be impenetrable granite. The speaker traced his career briefly from his first association with Lord Fairfax in Virginia to Lexington.

"He was the century's greatest character, and he expired with the century," Mr. Frost said. "Military genius of other

leaders of the time paled into insignificance when compared with his. The most remarkable feature of his character was his steadfastness, solidity, and serenity of outlook, yet he was par excellence a doer and man of action. His chief title to immortal fame was perhaps his personality, which charmed all with whom he came in contact."

The Rev. David A. MacLennan, pastor of Emmanuel Church, led the gathering in prayer and read the Hoover Armistice Day proclamation. Over 100 men attended from New York, Vermont, and Quebec. Major Harry Rethoret, post commander, presided. Entertainment was provided under the leadership of Rube Waddell, master of ceremonies.

The culminating event of the Bicentennial in Montreal, an occasion that Consul General Frost described as "strikingly successful in every way and extensively reported by the newspapers of Montreal" was a George Washington-Thanksgiving Day banquet of the American Women's Club held on November 24, 1932, in the Rose Room of the Windsor Hotel.

The *GAZETTE* for November 25, 1932, reporting the affair, declared that "friendship between the people of America and Britain was celebrated" at the banquet.

Consul-General Frost sounded the Bicentennial keynote of the day when he read President Herbert Hoover's Thanksgiving Day proclamation in which was embodied the first such proclamation made by President George Washington at New York on October 3, 1789, appointing November 26 of that year as Thanksgiving Day.

The honor guest and principal speaker of the evening was Hon. Warren R. Austin, United States Senator from Vermont, whose address was reported by the *GAZETTE* of November 25, 1932, as follows:

"One of the great questions confronting us today is whether we who enjoy self-governing principles are capable of self-government and can go through without tagging off on to some new idea which is inconsistent with the principle of free government," declared Senator Austin in the course of his address.

The great task of Washington had been to introduce the United States of America to the world, and he did this, dealing with royalties and ruling classes, without aggressiveness and with dignity, he said. Washington established a foreign policy which all Presidents of the United States have followed to the present, and the speaker added that he hoped the new President of the United States would continue that policy.

"I would say that this was independence, though not isolation. To Washington we owe the neutrality of the United States which has enabled it to go into action with an altruistic spirit and not enter into any long term treaty. This helped us to establish the 'open door' policy in the East, to intervene to help Cuba establish her independence, and to enter the Great War. It gave us opportunities not of aggression but of doing service in the name of humanity."

Senator Austin recalled two summers spent at Maryville and L'Assomption in studying French, where his father had learned French thirty years before, and said he had been in

business for many years with a firm established in Montreal half a century ago.

The Thanksgiving celebration brought to mind, said Senator Austin, the outstanding fact of the century of peace, goodwill and neighborliness of the people of the North American continent, particularly the Canadians and Americans.

Special reference was made by the speaker to the George Washington Bicentennial celebration and to the establishment of the principle of self-government. This had resulted not only in liberty for the United States of America, but for the world, for it spread to other nations as well.

BEST AUGURY FOR FUTURE

There could be no more emphatic proof to the world that international peace depends on the conscience of nations than the 3,000-mile boundary line between Canada and the United States which has not a single fortification, said Senator Austin.

"I know there is no more deep seated and well-settled thing among nations than the real friendship which exists between all British and all Americans," he continued. This had been brought out most prominently by the American fleet coming to the aid of the British at the time of the opium war in China, he said, and the intervention of the British to shield Dewey's fleet in Manila Bay.

"We cannot over-glorify that relationship between the British and the Americans, which is the surest means of peace and prosperity for both nations in the future."

The "Green Mountain State" had a revolution years before the revolt of the Thirteen Colonies, Senator Austin remarked, referring to the dispute between Vermont and New York; had a Declaration of Independence of its own and formed a republic which lasted from 1776 to 1791, when the state was admitted to the Union. Its written constitution, adopted in 1777, had been the model for all others since that time. It foresaw the conditions now being experienced, the speaker declared, in that it laid down as fundamental principles, industry, temperance and frugality.

"If we as a nation had lived up to that doctrine, do you think we would be suffering this depression today?" he queried.

"For the future, I ask you whether that document is not a fundamental one to act upon to cure our ills rather than essay new schemes which have a tendency to mediocrity, to cutting down statesmanship, to glorifying the mediocre man who will say 'I am an ordinary fellow like you,' rather than one who aspires and attains to leadership?"

Senator Austin spoke of the invasion of Canada by the American forces and their capture of St. Johns and Montreal. If a reversal had not occurred, the Declaration of Independence, signed August 2, 1776, and not July 4, as commonly believed, would have comprehended all this part of North America.

"I am one of those who think that it is better for the world, and for North America that we have this virile, this promising nation here in the Dominion of Canada than that we should have had a Declaration of Independence which extended over all of the North American continent," he declared, amid applause.

Turning again to George Washington, Senator Austin estimated his chief qualities as his equanimity and judicial poise as president of the convention which created the Constitution of the United States of America, and his genius for leadership which held together the army. The outstanding point of his career was his rejection of the offer of kingship.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S CLUB, TORONTO

"To George Washington, man of exceeding honor, truth, and courage"—Four hundred United States citizens in Toronto, Canada, and their

Dominion guests united in drinking this toast proposed on the Bicentennial of the birth of the Great American by Dr. George W. Locke, chief librarian of Toronto public libraries at "The American Women's Club of Toronto Colonial Dinner and Ball and Celebration of the two hundredth birthday of George Washington." As recorded in *THE GLOBE*, Toronto, February 23, 1932, "all eyes were turned to the framed photograph of the British-American hero as the toast was drunk and the stirring strains of the American National Anthem rang through the great concert hall of the Royal York Hotel—for the brief hour a replica of a Colonial ballroom."

The banquet program was divided into two parts, the first consisting of the invocation by Rev. Father McGarity, M.C., Chaplain of the Newman Club; toasts to the King and the President of the United States by Hon. Damon C. Woods, United States Consul, and Rev. E. Crossley-Hunter of the United Church, respectively; the introduction of the guest speaker, Dr. Locke, by Hon. Emil Sauer, Consul-General of the United States; and the cutting of the birthday cake.

"The Toast to the King," proposed in the following words by Consul Damon C. Woods, elicited special comment among the guests:

MADAM PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

In a land whose citizens are proud to be known as British subjects, among a people whose love of their Dominion is intensified by loyalty to the Empire, amid this scene of international amity and neighborly friendship, so typical of the cordial relations that have existed for over a century between Canada and the United States, and in recognition of our common heritage of time-tested institutions, evolved through the centuries by the experience and constructive labor of the Anglo-Saxon race—it is a pleasure and a privilege to propose the health of him who so truly represents the power, dignity, spirit of justice, and the noblest traditions of the British people—to his Majesty, King George V.

The second part of the program was devoted to Colonial dances and music. The minuet as performed before General George Washington and Mrs. Washington was gracefully executed and two of Washington's favorite songs, "The Toast" and "Beneath a Weeping Willow's Shade," by Francis Hopkinson, were rendered as vocal numbers; Colonial period music on the harpsichord and a recited "Ode to the Declaration of Independence" completed the entertainment.

THE GLOBE spoke of the affair as "an impressive and picturesque gathering, at which time flew backward over a period of 200 years and Colonial ladies

moved gracefully to their places at the head table, slightly self-conscious in their added poise and dignity, in white silk wigs, pannier gowns, and gay petticoats. . . . The tables were artistic with red, white and blue carnations and the head table was centered with a huge birthday cake which was a miniature replica of Mount Vernon."

Mrs. Frank C. Fletcher, President of the American Women's Club, presided and made a pretty picture in her Colonial frock of black and gold, with a full skirt fashioned of gold cloth and a black basque waist richly embroidered with gold lace, with ruffles edging the square neckline and short sleeves and flowers tucked into the lace.

Introducing the guest speaker, Consul General Sauer said:

Today, the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, there has been inaugurated a world-wide celebration of that event, extending until the American Thanksgiving next November. This celebration is being carried out in response to a resolution passed by the United States Congress last year, followed by a Proclamation by the President on the second of this month, which reads in part as follows:

The happy opportunity has come to our generation to demonstrate our gratitude and our obligation to George Washington by fitting celebration on the 200th anniversary of his birth.

To contemplate his unselfish devotion to duty, his courage, his patience, his genius, his statesmanship, and his accomplishments for his country and the world refreshes the spirit, the wisdom, and the patriotism of our people.

Therefore, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, acting in accord with the purposes of the Congress, do invite all our people to organize themselves through every community and every association to do honor to the memory of Washington during the period from February 22 to Thanksgiving Day.

Accordingly, celebrations sponsored by the Government of the United States are being carried out on an unequalled scale. There are celebrations scheduled to take place not only in every city, town, and village in the United States, but throughout the world wherever there are Americans who can join together for the purpose. Moreover, many foreign countries have signified through their representatives in Washington their intention to participate in this celebration.

We, I venture to state, can celebrate the event here in Canada, a Dominion of the British Empire, in the spirit suggested in the President's speech at the celebration at Yorktown last October of the 150th anniversary of the decisive battle of the American Revolutionary War, when he said in reference to the American Revolutionary War and the Battle of Yorktown that: "The long span of history will interpret the American War for Independence and this battle more in the light of a struggle amongst English-speaking people for the establishment in Government of an extension of a common philosophy of human rights begun at Runnymede," when the Magna Charta was signed.

The true spirit upon which the relations between the United States and the British Empire are based, I believe, was exempli-

fied at the Yorktown celebration last October when a tablet was dedicated in honor of Lord Cornwallis, the adversary of Washington in that battle, and was accepted by the present Lord Cornwallis, who was there in person for the occasion.

The George Washington Bicentennial Celebration over the entire world is one that has probably no equal in magnitude and duration to any of its kind in all history. The purpose, as the President expressed it in the proclamation I just referred to, is to demonstrate our obligations to George Washington and to contemplate his unselfish devotion to duty, his courage, his patience, his genius, his statesmanship, and his accomplishments for his country and the world. The purpose of this celebration, in the words of the Joint Resolution of Congress to which I have just referred, is: "That future generations of American citizens may live according to the example and precepts of his exalted life and character and thus perpetuate the American Republic."

The name of Washington is associated in the minds of many people solely with the American Revolution and perhaps with the Presidential office of the United States as its first incumbent, but less is known and said about his accomplishments in bringing about the Union of the States on a foundation which made possible its development into its present form, and for his accomplishments in the interests of representative government. From the time of the Declaration of Independence until the Constitution was put into effect thirteen years later, Washington felt keenly the need of a strong central government. He felt this keenly while he was prosecuting the war because there was lacking a central organization capable of drawing to the fullest extent upon the resources of the country for the purposes of carrying on the war, but he felt it no less keenly after the advent of peace when he stated publicly time and time again that without a strong central government under which the several states could organize, consolidate and expand their resources, the sacrifices made during the Revolution would all prove in vain. Historians are agreed that without Washington's influence and active efforts the Constitution, under which our Government has been operating since 1789, would never have been drafted, or when drafted, would not have been ratified by the several states if it had not been for his influence and efforts. Once it was ratified and put in operation, Washington yielded to the popular and unanimous demand of the electoral college to be the first President, although he was disinclined to public life. He gave up his much cherished private life in order to start a new government in operation, without precedent in any line of its activities, without organization and under many difficulties which only a man of Washington's capacity could solve.

The most striking feature, to my mind, in Washington's relations with the loose Confederation of the several states was his patient endeavor to impress upon the people the utter failure of that government, the dire need of a strong central government, and his faith in the ability and willingness of the people to bring about needed reform through their united voluntary efforts rather than through a move on his part to bring about the desired results through a dictatorship. The reason why Washington chose the course he did, instead of accepting dictatorship or a crown, can only be explained in the light of his confidence in the practicability and possibility of establishing a representative government as the one best suited for the American people. It might be of interest here to read just a sentence from Napoleon's eulogy of Washington when the news of his death reached Europe, only a year after war was threatened between the United States and France and Washington had again been called to head the American Army as Commander-in-Chief in preparation for a war against France. Napoleon said in part: "His work is scarcely finished when it at once attracts the veneration which we freely accord to those achievements only that are consecrated by time."

When we follow the course pursued by Washington in the

interest of real Union of the States the latter years of the Revolutionary War and the years succeeding the Revolution until the government of the United States under our present Constitution was finally established, we must agree with the historian, James Truslow Adams, who thus characterized Washington: "When we think of Washington, it is not as a military leader, nor as an executive or diplomat. We think of the man who by sheer force of character held a divided and disorganized country together until victory was achieved, and, who, after peace was won, still held his disunited countrymen by their love and respect and admiration for himself until a nation was welded into enduring strength and unity."

It is my pleasure and privilege, after this brief explanation of the purpose and scope of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, to present to you the speaker of the evening. Dr. Locke certainly needs no introduction to any Toronto audience. As Chief Librarian of Toronto and in his active work in educational affairs in this city, he is no doubt known to all of you. As a Canadian he was engaged for many years in higher educational work in several universities in the United States, and I understand our people would be only too glad to have him back. He is therefore particularly well-fitted to act as interpreter in the interests of cordial and neighborly understanding between the people of Canada and the United States. As he commands one hundred thousand or more books, he is no doubt better informed on everything in which he takes an interest than anybody else can be, and I feel that there is a real treat in store for us in hearing Dr. Locke address us on the life of the one whom Americans delight to call the Father of their country. Dr. Locke:

A summary of the guest speaker's address from *THE GLOBE*, *THE EVENING TELEGRAM*, *THE TORONTO DAILY STAR*, and *THE MAIL AND EMPIRE*, Toronto newspapers, may be made as follows:

Dr. Locke linked the past with the present in discussing the life of George Washington. He deftly reviewed his early years touching on his boyhood and his home life but dwelt chiefly on the years immediately before and during the War for Independence.

"Let me give you a historical picture so that you will get the setting," said Dr. Locke. "There were only sixteen years between the taking of Quebec and the beginning of the Revolution. These were dull days in America—a season of depression such as we are now passing through, and the same remedies were suggested. 'Buy American Goods' was the motto, and Virginia had a Non-Importation Association to keep British goods out, just as people in the Province of New Brunswick last month suggested that English goods be not purchased until the English lifted the tax on potatoes. Among the most drastic, and, it would seem, far-fetched remedies was the proposed formation of a State Church, which presumably would have had more influence with Heaven. We haven't come to that in these latter days," commented the speaker.

On the other hand, the English Government adopted what is even now suggested, intra-Empire trade, and tried to make the New England colonists drink the surplus East India tea. "No doubt it was good tea," Dr. Locke remarked with a smile, "but the colonists did not like the method in which it was served."

"It was a wonderful stroke of luck for the Colonists that they chose George Washington for a leader," said Dr. Locke. "He really overtopped all others in his sense of national entity and national duty. The rest talked of liberty and voiced spirited indignation of tyrants, but their interests were almost altogether individual, municipal or provincial."

Washington lived to prove the merits of his philosophy.

Following the speeches and musical program, the guests retired to the concert hall where they danced

and made merry after the fashion of the days of Washington until a late hour.

The Toronto Post of the American Legion and the United States Consul General's office cooperated with the American Women's Club in planning and staging the event.

In the picturesque setting of the Rose Garden at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto, under the brilliance of July's golden sunlight, the American Consul General and Mrs. Emil Sauer entertained at an Independence Day-Bicentennial reception. The Premier of Ontario and Mrs. George S. Henry, the Mayor of Toronto and Mrs. Stewart, Sir John and Lady Aird, Col. and Mrs. J. B. McLean, Sir William and Lady Hearst, and more than 150 other governmental and social notables attended the Bicentennial garden party and extended their felicitations to the American Consul General regarding the significance of the day.

As noted in *MAYFAIR*, a leading Canadian fashion magazine, "the decorations were appropriately carried out in red, white, and blue. The Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes hung side by side. The table was covered with white damask centered with candelabra holding blue candles and the flowers used were red roses. A large George Washington Bicentenary cake cleverly iced to simulate the Stars and Stripes formed the centerpiece of the table."

THE EVENING TELEGRAM and *THE TORONTO DAILY STAR* gave considerable space to the event and emphasized its Bicentennial character.

On the evening of Thanksgiving Day, 1932, the American Women's Club of Toronto again took the initiative in Toronto's observance of the Washington year and staged a Bicentennial-Thanksgiving banquet and dance at the Royal York Hotel. More than 250 members and guests participated.

The President of the Club, Mrs. L. E. Bickford, called the attention of the guests to the fact that the official termination of the Bicentennial celebration occurred on that day and read to the guests the first Thanksgiving Proclamation issued by George Washington in 1789. She said it had been the great pleasure of the American Women's Club in Toronto to take part in the Bicentennial celebration and she hoped that the activity of the Club had been a means of interpreting the life of the First President of the United States for Americans and Canadians alike in Toronto and had contributed to international good will.

The principal feature of the dinner was an address on international developments during the past year by the Hon. Newton W. Rowell, President of the Canadian Bar Association. Mr. Rowell made fitting reference to the significance of the Bicentennial occasion and Canadian participation therein before delivering his address.

Estimates of the character of George Washington have flowed from the pens of writers of all nations. Here follows an editorial-page feature of February 23, 1932, "George Washington, Man Beneath the Mask," by Mr. J. V. McAree, editorial columnist for *THE MAIL AND EMPIRE*, Toronto, who claims with characteristic British aplomb that: "One might say that the qualities which enabled George Washington to conquer were the qualities which we like to think are peculiarly British, even if they were not actually invented by the British."

And that: "He (Washington) lived long enough to do the work for which he was required, and probably no man of any age could have done it better. Mr. McAree's article follows:

GEORGE WASHINGTON MAN BENEATH THE MASK

By J. V. McAREE

Maybe this article should have appeared yesterday since it was then that the 200th anniversary of George Washington's birth was celebrated, though as a matter of fact, when he was born, the date was February 11, 1732, the difference having been caused by a change in the calendar when the immortal one was 20 years old. There are many reasons why Washington's name should be held in honor by subjects of the British Crown, for he altered the destiny of the British Empire, and what the revolting American colonies did had a great effect on what happened subsequently in Canada. Apart from that Washington was a salty character and we think that the modern muckrakers, so called, have done him a service rather than an injury by presenting him as Cromwell insisted upon being painted, "warts and all." As W. E. Woodward, author of the first debunked life of the first president, says in *THE NATION*, "The more I found out about Washington the more I liked him. I had to unlearn at first all the silly fables that had been taught me at school and which have existed a century or more in our folk-lore. But as these childish myths were stripped off I saw that a great personality was beneath them. I began to admire him ardently. He had honor, truth, honesty and courage."

He was not, in view of the light of modern criticism, a great general. Neither was he a great statesman, but he was a great man. He did things which were strategically unsound and he never won a great battle. But he had the will to hold the army together. "He won the war through his defeats," says Woodward. "The British found out that you cannot keep on beating a man forever unless you kill him. If you can't kill him after awhile you have to surrender to him. The British, sick and tired, finally surrendered to Washington." One might say that the qualities which enabled George Washington to conquer were the qualities which we like to think are peculiarly British, even if they were not actually invented by the British. It is an oddity that there have survived no

intellectual and political traditions that have earned the name Washingtonian. We hear of Jeffersonian and Hamiltonian, and Lincolnian, and Rooseveltian and even Wilsonian traditions, but Washington seems never to have evolved any particular theories of government. He simply did the job that lay nearest his hand and perhaps thought no more about it.

Another curious thing is that despite the innumerable records that have been searched for news of him, despite profound and scholarly research, no record has been found of his conversations. Of the substance of what he said on many occasions there is no lack. People would spend evenings in his company and report that he had told some anecdotes and talked about planting fruit, that he drank Madeira wine and cracked nuts between his fingers. But nobody has the right to put quotation marks about anything he ever said in ordinary conversation. There are his formal speeches, his army orders, his various reports, his diaries, but of the man's own voice or accent we get not a trace. "Father, I cannot tell a lie; I did it with my little hatchet," is, of course, as purely apocryphal as it would be to describe Washington dying on the Plains of Abraham murmuring "Thank God! I die happy." The inference is that he was not a brilliant conversationalist, nor a fount of homely wisdom, nor a man with much sense of humor.

Yet for many years he was the observed of all observers. He was no hermit. He loved company, and he and his wife gave noble entertainments, as was fitting, for he was the richest American of his day and, with the exception of Herbert Hoover, perhaps the richest man ever to become president of the United States. William Sullivan used to attend the presidential receptions and noted that his excellency was usually surrounded by young and beautiful women, a fact which Mr. Woodward finds not surprising, since he observes, "For some reason elderly distinguished men possess an extraordinary fascination for young girls," and for some other reason, we have no doubt, young girls possess an extraordinary fascination for elderly distinguished men. But when thus surrounded Washington's countenance never softened nor changed its habitual gravity. In other words, if the beautiful young women were kidding anybody it was the young and beautiful women.

His portraits show Washington to have been melancholy, though one cannot escape the look of benignity that shows on his countenance, particularly in the classic portrait by Gilbert Stuart. But this is not the best likeness, we are told. In 1785 the French sculptor Houdon made a life mask and, incidentally, terrified Mrs. Washington, who entered the room to find her husband flat on his back, his face covered with a plaster, and a mysterious-looking foreigner bending over him. Washington was undoubtedly a man of great physical strength, but, despite his outdoor manner of living and his love of the country, he was not constitutionally robust. There was a congenital strain of weakness. It showed in his voice, which was muffled, and he had to exert himself to be heard. He was always falling ill with bowel complaint, colds, liver trouble, for which he dosed himself heartily with the drastic remedies of the day. But he lived long enough to do the work for which he was required, and probably no man of any age could have done it better.

The Kiwanis Club of Barrie, Ontario, a thriving city of 6,000 inhabitants on the shore of Lake Simcoe, "devoted its luncheon meeting on April 29, 1932, to the observance of Canadian-American Friendship," and special emphasis was placed on the significance of the Bicentennial Celebration in the development of the theme of the day, accord-

ing to a letter received by the Bicentennial Commission from Hon. Damon C. Woods, American Consul, who was the guest speaker of the occasion.

Mr. Woods chose for his subject: "George Washington, The Man of Peace," and, being introduced by the ex-Governor of the District, spoke in part as follows:

In choosing a subject, it seemed fitting to revert to the life of George Washington, the 200th anniversary of whose birth is being celebrated this year in the United States and in many other lands. No man lives to himself alone and no great man lives to his country alone. The personality, example and influence of Washington have extended far beyond the confines of the United States, and it is entirely appropriate that recognition of his superior qualities and achievements should form a theme of study and praise in other lands than his own.

You have all, no doubt, read and listened to a great deal about Washington as a boy, as an Indian fighter, as a planter, as a military leader, and as the first President of the United States. I would like to emphasize one phase of his character which, as evinced in his private and public actions, has had a noble and enduring influence upon the relations of his country with the rest of the world. I refer to his ardent attachment to peace, not only as the basis of goodwill and friendly understanding among peoples, but as the primary requisite for the normal development of stable public institutions, and the promotion of industry and commerce.

Let me begin with a brief sketch of certain conditions and events during the formative years of Washington's career. Chief Justice John Marshall in his "Life of Washington" writes: "At no period of time was the attachment of the colonists to the mother country more strong, or more general, than in 1763, when the definitive articles of the treaty which restored peace to Great Britain, France, and Spain, were signed."

At no previous period of history, it might be added, did British sovereignty cover so wide an area of the earth's surface or exercise so extensive a sway, as at that time. Robert Clive had won the battle of Plassey in India, which brought to England territory of untold wealth, while James Wolfe, on the Plains of Abraham, had added not only Quebec but all of Canada to the British Crown. By the Treaty of Paris, which ended the Seven Years' War, England was left the strongest power in both hemispheres. This expansion and this supremacy were attained largely as a result of the sagacious direction and vigorous policies of England's Great Commoner, William Pitt, afterwards the Earl of Chatham.

In America a young Major of Virginia troops had done all he could to establish British rule and promote security in the frontier region of Ohio. After serving in several arduous campaigns, Major Washington had marched on Fort Duquesne, found it abandoned by the enemy, taken possession, and renamed it Fort Pitt, in recognition of the great statesman who had brought about the revival of British prestige. He had then returned home, laid aside his sword and resumed the management of his plantation. In 1763, with the official return of peace, Washington thought he was through with military duties forever. He had seen much of the horrors of war and had been sobered by what he saw into a profound devotion to the cause of peace. In this he was no doubt confirmed by his sense of responsibility as owner and manager of one of the largest estates in Virginia, made up of his own inheritance and the extensive properties brought by his wife. He had entered upon the life which always appealed to him as the most attractive, that of a planter-farmer and country gentleman. He was not allowed, however, to remain long in private life, as his fellow citizens soon elected him to the

House of Burgesses of the Colony. Entering it at the age of twenty-seven, he was welcomed by the speaker in Virginia's name and praised for his high achievements. The young member, who had faced the fire of the French and Indians without flinching, was so embarrassed that he was unable to reply.

"Sit down, Mr. Washington," said the Speaker, "your modesty is equal to your valor, and that surpasses the power of any language I possess." In the assembly Washington acquired the reputation of being the silent member. He never attempted the arts of the debater, but he studied all aspects of a question and often said the final word that sealed a discussion.

Ten years passed and the peaceful days of 1763 gave way to a seething tide of discontent. The colonists were contending that in proclaiming "No taxation without representation" they were appealing to a principle of Anglo-Saxon liberty inherent in their race. In the House of Commons their cause received support from the three great masters of British eloquence—Burke, Pitt and Fox. Meanwhile, the Virginia Planter pursued his engrossing private affairs, watched the course of events, and attended sessions of the House of Burgesses, where he said little but thought much. He did not break into invective or fervid patriotic appeals. He preserved his peace of mind and strove to aid in bringing about a peaceable settlement of the differences with the mother country.

In 1774 Washington was a member of the first Continental Congress, which met in Philadelphia. During this session there were "freshets of Oratory," according to one historian, but Washington remained calm and self-controlled. Silas Deane wrote that "he speaks very modestly and in cool but determined style and accent." Patrick Henry, after the session, was asked "Who is the greatest man in Congress?" He replied, "If you speak of eloquence, Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina is by far the greatest orator; but if you speak of solid information and sound judgment, Colonel Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on that floor."

Passing over the intervening nine years, we find Washington in 1783 again at his country home and convinced that now indeed he could spend the rest of his days as a gentleman-farmer. From the quietude of Mount Vernon he wrote to Lafayette: "Envious of none, I am determined to be pleased with all; and this, my dear friend, being the order of my march, I will move gently down the stream of life, until I sleep with my fathers."

But again he was to be called from his tranquil rural pursuits to the service of his country. He presided over the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States and was the unanimous choice of the first electoral college to be President of the new Republic. Four years later a second unanimous vote confirmed the earlier choice and demonstrated the confidence the people had in his leadership.

Washington's first term as President was devoted to consolidating the forces of internal order and starting the Republic on its course as an independent nation. His second term was preoccupied from the beginning with the problem of preserving peace with foreign nations amid times as difficult as ever attended so important a task.

The French Revolution was culminating in the Reign of Terror. Great Britain and France were in conflict. Powerful influences were at work seeking to drag the newly founded Republic into the struggle on the side of France. Against these forces Washington set his face and on April 22, 1793, he issued his Proclamation of Neutrality. From the beginning of his administration he had held firmly to the idea that if the country could live for twenty years without a conflict with another nation its future would be safe. Two decades of peace were indispensable for that unification and growth which would enable the Republic to stand alone. To that end he opposed the action of the House of Representatives in seeking to suspend commerce with England and instead

sent John Jay to London with instructions to negotiate a treaty of peace and commercial intercourse. Jay returned with the treaty in 1794. It did not settle all points at issue but it provided for an abandonment of the western forts, a limited trade with the British West Indies, and a commission to settle the disputed northeastern boundary. This commission was the first of the many international commissions which have since adjusted questions of right and interest between Canada and the United States. In referring to Washington's advocacy of the Jay treaty, the American historian, Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, says: "Washington diagnosed clearly from the beginning that the trade and goodwill of England were essential to the prosperity of his country."

This seems to us today to have been obviously the sound policy, but it was not so obvious to many in Congress and in the different States when the terms of the Jay treaty were published by the Philadelphia *AURORA*. There were outbursts of indignation that Jay had not brought back more from London, and demands were numerous that the treaty be rejected as wholly inadequate. The Senate, in secret session, had already ratified it, but as money bills to carry some of its terms into effect would have to originate in the House of Representatives, it was argued that the House, too, must pass upon it. Here it was that Washington again displayed his cool, commanding judgment, that rose above the clamor and upheld the true interests of all the people. He submitted the treaty to the House and in conferences with the leaders defended its provisions and urged its acceptance. "Either the Treaty or War," was a phrase attributed to him, and whether he invented it or not he did all in his power to impress upon Congress the gravity of the situation. In his efforts he was ably assisted by a young Congressman from Massachusetts, Fisher Ames, whose final speech in support of the treaty remains as the one great address of the long debates. The seriousness of the crisis confronting the country was graphically pictured by Ames who, in closing his three-hour speech, and referring to his enfeebled health, declared: "If, however, the vote should pass to reject—even I, slender and almost broken as my hold on life is, may outlive the Government and Constitution of my country."

That speech and the weight of Washington's influence behind it turned rejection into acceptance by a majority of three. The treaty not only made peace between Great Britain and the United States the normal condition, but it removed the probability that petty disputes over numerous points at issue would lead to armed conflict. It confirmed the wisdom and rectitude of Washington as a defender of the methods of peace and reconciliation against those of force and retaliation.

In his personal relationships Washington always acted with moderation and a becoming sense of the rights of others. In the highest office of the land he never forgot the liberties possessed under its form of government by the lowliest or the least honorable of its citizens. The violence of some of the partisan press campaigns angered and aroused his friends, but Washington, in a letter to Henry Lee, observed "I have a consolation within which no earthly efforts can deprive me of, and that is, that neither ambition nor interested motives have influenced my conduct. The arrows of malevolence . . . can never reach the most vulnerable part of me." It is stated by historians that he was the head of the first government in the world which did not control the public utterances of the people. This liberality toward others is an evidence of his love of peace, for he well knew that in an enlightened and democratic country peace is always in danger unless championed by liberty of conscience and freedom of thought.

Lord Byron, the great English poet, has given perhaps the finest poetic tribute to Washington in the last verse of his immortal "Ode to Napoleon." We are indebted to an English actor, named Bernard, for one of the best known word pictures of Washington in his final days at Mount Vernon, to

which for the third time he had retired, after leaving the Presidency. This actor, whom Washington encountered driving on the road near his home, was invited by him to stop at Mount Vernon during the heat of the day. From the account of his visit I quote briefly: "In conversation," he said of Washington, "his face had not much variety of expression. A look of thoughtfulness was given by the compression of the mouth and the indentations of the brow, . . . which did not seem so much to disdain a sympathy with trivialities as to be incapable of denoting them . . . he always spoke with earnestness, and his eyes . . . burned with a steady fire which no one could mistake for mere affability; they were one grand expression of the well-known line: 'I am a man, and interested in all that concerns humanity.' " . . .

We can well understand that from such a man as the actor described could come these words expressive of his attachment to permanent world peace: "I indulge a fond, perhaps an enthusiastic idea, that, as the world is evidently much less barbarous than it has been, its melioration must still be progressive; that nations are becoming more humanized in their policy, that the subjects of ambition and causes for hostility are daily diminishing; and, in fine, that the period is not very remote, when the benefits of a liberal and free commerce will pretty generally succeed to the devastations and horrors of war."

To the attainment of that ideal he strove with all his great powers, and although he did not live to see it realized, his constructive work, his faith in humanity and his compelling vision of his own country's true destiny formed the foundation upon which succeeding Presidents have builded and upon which succeeding generations of his fellow countrymen have labored in the advancement of world peace. This ideal of Washington remains today as the supreme hope of all who honor his name and cherish the memory of his service to humanity.

IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Six George Washington Bicentennial events are on record as having been held in the great western province of Alberta, Canada. The first observance was an afternoon reception at the residence of the American Consul in Calgary, Hon. Samuel C. Reat, on the Two Hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth. The Consul reports "that there were more than three hundred present, and the American Women's Club of Calgary attended in a body." There were also present the officials of the Alberta government and representatives from the Calgary city government and local clubs and organizations. The province and municipal officials conveyed their profound respects for George Washington and the country he founded to the American Consul and expressed their desire to participate in the Bicentennial movement.

During the evening of the 22nd a formal George Washington dinner was held by the American Consul to which were invited governmental and diplomatic dignitaries and leaders of the American community in the city. The decorations, music, menu and toasts were appropriately recollective of the day's theme.

On February 23, the American Women's Club of Calgary met formally in their hall and were addressed by Mr. W. Kent Power, prominent Barrister of Calgary. Mr. Power's discourse dealt with the Washington from the following three aspects, with particular emphasis on the third: (1) George Washington's place in the history of the United States and of the world; (2) The significance of his achievements to those interested in closer co-operation or federation of self-governing units now known as the British Commonwealth of Nations; (3) George Washington as a human being. Quoting from anonymous publication entitled "A Project for the British Commonwealth," Mr. Power said of Washington "that so many years spent as the military leader of a revolution should have left his respect for law undiminished is one of the marvels of history and marks Washington as the supreme product of Anglo-Saxon civilization."

The Domestic Science, Arts, Crafts and Travel Departments of the American Women's Club of Calgary entertained at a Bicentennial social in the home of Mrs. W. F. McNeill, Calgary, on April 19, 1932. Information conveyed to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission by the American Consul states that "this was an important social gathering and was attended by Canadians as well as Americans."

American Independence Day was observed in Calgary in connection with the Bicentennial with the holding of a George Washington reception at the home of the American Consul. The Lieutenant Governor of Alberta was scheduled to be the guest speaker at this event, but, on account of illness, sent his regrets. The reception was marked by a large attendance, many of those present being important officials of the government of the city and the province who were to render their personal homage to America's Founder.

The closing event of the Bicentennial in Calgary was a Washington luncheon arranged by the domestic science department of the American Women's Club. A color scheme of red, white and blue was carried out in the large hall and the members of the reception line were gowned in costumes of the Washington period.

Following the toast to "The King" proposed by Mrs. N. F. Jennings, the members and their guests were asked to arise and drink to the memory of George Washington. Mrs. W. F. McNeill gave a brief outline of Washington's life and demonstrated

that the influence of Martha Washington was a powerful factor therein.

A President of the United States was honored for the first time in Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada, during the Bicentennial celebration. That President was George Washington, whose name was once anathema in this whole region. Special commemorative services were held on the day prior to the opening and on the closing day of the celebration. The service on Sunday, February 21, 1932, was held in the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church and was attended by practically all American citizens resident in Fort William and Port Arthur as well as a great number of interested Canadians. The American Consul, Hon. Jesse B. Jackson, to whom much credit must be given for the interest aroused in the local Bicentennial events, in his report of the event to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission says that "universal approval was expressed by all concerned in the success of the celebration in Fort William."

The Washington commemorative address was delivered by Rev. Hugh R. Grant, one of Canada's notable clerics and the man the author of "The Sky Pilot" fictionized as the leading character of the book. THE NEWS CHRONICLE of Port Arthur for February 22, 1932, and the DAILY TIMES JOURNAL of Fort William for the same date stressed the parts of Dr. Grant's address in which he declared that "the link that Washington forms between Great Britain and the United States is unbreakable." In addition to setting forth succinctly and in detail the circumstances from which the original Washington family emigrated to the colonies, the early life of the ancestors of George Washington, the laying of the foundation of the United States Government that lead to the successful formation of the greatest Republic the world has known, Dr. Grant laid emphasis upon the effect of the acts of Washington on the growth of the British Dominions and the betterment of the conditions of the peoples thereof.

Preparation for Dr. Grant's sermons and the celebration in general in Fort William and Port Arthur gave rise to an editorial in the DAILY TIMES JOURNAL on February 20, 1932, titled "The Forgotten Grudge," in which it is asserted that evidence is furnished through the Bicentennial celebrations in Canada that hard feelings between citizens of the United States and Great Britain that

were aroused during the War for Independence have subsided. The full text of this editorial follows:

A FORGOTTEN GRUDGE

The lapse of over a century and a half has healed any sores that were left by the revolt of the American colonies and the Declaration of Independence, which was the foundation of the present United States of America. Present-day Americans bear no more grudge against George III, of England, than Englishmen bear against George Washington.

No better illustration of this can be seen than in the fact that the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Washington is being made the occasion for special services in Canadian churches tomorrow, on the eve of the national holiday on the other side of the line which commemorates the birthday of Washington every year. The pastor of St. Andrew's church has undertaken to speak on their national hero to the citizens of the United States resident in Fort William. . . .

Attempts by hero-worshippers to idealize George Washington have served to obscure his true character. Parson Mason Weems, who told the story of the cherry tree, left the impression of a nasty little hypocrite who pretended that he could not tell a lie. The character of the mature Washington was that of a real man's man, and we would like to believe that, as a boy, he was also all boy. He was a rich man, a slave-owner, though sometimes dubious as to the right to own other men, and was an excellent business man, with an eye to the main chance and ready to make money honestly. He had the virtues and the frailties of his age, drank good liquor and was fearless in battle. That he had already gained the respect and confidence of his associates before he attained the position that was his in later years, may be seen by his unanimous choice as leader. His real greatness was brought out in the stress of conflict.

The NEWS-CHRONICLE of Port Arthur issue of February 22, 1932, also editorializes on the character of Washington and the effect of his political philosophy on the unity and general welfare of mankind. This editorial reflects the spirit of the Canadian press and people relative to the Bicentennial celebration, and for that reason is herewith quoted in full:

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Today, February 22, is one of two great February birthday anniversaries which the people of the United States are pleased to honor. On this day in 1732 was born the man who was destined to become the Father of his Country, George Washington.

The strange thing about George Washington, or at least about his environment, was that he was a member of a family which left England because of an offended loyalty to a royal house which it supported, and that he became the one man most instrumental in severing his family's adopted country from royalty.

The Washingtons had been aristocrats in England, adherents of the royal house of the Stuarts, and it was when Charles I had been unseated by Cromwell and beheaded by order of Parliament that the Washingtons emigrated to the United States.

Col. John Washington, the pioneer settler, led troops against the Susquehannock Indians. He had a son, Lawrence Washington, baptized at Tring, England, June 18, 1635, whose second son was Augustine Washington, born in 1694. Augustine was twice married. By his first wife, Jane Butler, who

died November 24, 1729, he had four children. His second wife, Mary Ball, whom he married March 6, 1731, bore, as her first child, George Washington, born, as was his father, at Wakefield, on the Potomac River, fifty miles below Mount Vernon. The Washingtons by that time owned much of the land in the fertile peninsula between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers.

George Washington studied mathematics and became a surveyor in the employ of William Fairfax, father of Lawrence's wife, and manager of the great Virginia estate of his cousin, Lord Fairfax. George accompanied Lawrence to Barbadoes, West Indies, and got smallpox. After his return, he entered the military service of Virginia. He later served under General Braddock in the war between the English and the French.

Washington took command of the Continental Army at Cambridge, Mass., July 3, 1775.

Those who believe—and there are many of that opinion—that the welfare of mankind was served by the course which George Washington followed, are always glad to join with the citizens of the United States in observing his birthday. Those who read their histories in a different way freely admit that he was worthy of the high regard in which his memory is held by the people of the great republic. He was and ever will remain one of history's greatest figures.

Efforts were made by the American Consul at Port Arthur to communicate with every American family in the district prior to Thanksgiving Day in 1932, to apprise them of the George Washington service to be held on that day and invite their attendance. As a result of this effort a great number of American citizens in that locality and a host of their Canadian friends assembled at the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church on Thanksgiving Day and again listened to Dr. Grant deliver a George Washington sermon. Consul Jackson described the event as "most commendable from every point of view" and further said: "in addition to American citizens residing in Fort William and Port Arthur there were in attendance the Mayors of these cities and various other officials, as well as members of the local Chamber of Commerce and other trade organizations, foreign consular officers and Canadians in general. The discourse of Dr. Grant was considered a most brilliant one and highly appreciated by all present."

Rev. Dr. Grant's sermon follows in full text:

"Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before Kings; he shall not stand before mean men."—*Proverbs* 22-29.

It may seem an anomaly that I, a British subject, should take part in the celebration of the birthday of George Washington; for was not the American Revolution led by him and its success attained through him? But the anomaly disappears when we remember that the revolution was a part of God's plan to bring the British people civil and political liberty; and the revolution on the part of the American people had the heartfelt sympathy of some of the most gifted men in England. From Magna Charta, the trend toward liberty had

moved on with steady growth to the end that parliament, the representative of the people, might rule and dominate; and that the King should assume his proper sphere—one of the factors in the government of the people. Not independent of, but dependent on parliament. The end sought was the rule of the people through their own representatives elected freely by themselves. So it is that I, a Canadian, can take part in this celebration, recognizing as I do, that the lesson taught by the revolution has been learned well at home, and we Canadians are as free as any people on the earth. This we owe to Washington and the success he and the Colonists attained in their revolt against the tyranny of the Mother Country. The revolution taught Britain the art of colonizing and the glory of free government, both at home and abroad.

"God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform. He plants His footsteps in the sea and rides upon the storm." And so, in God's Providence George Washington was chosen to take one step forward in the free determination of a people. A movement that today has conquered the earth. When God has a work in view, He enlists the services of men. When He undertook the emancipation of His ancient people He chose Moses to lead them into liberty. When He wished to abolish slavery in the British Empire, He chose Wilberforce to head the movement. And He selected Abraham Lincoln, the great emancipator, to free the slaves in America. He does not choose haphazardly. Moses was trained at the Egyptian court, adopted son of Pharaoh's daughter, educated in all the ways of Egypt and skilled in the arts of leadership. Abraham Lincoln had given years of usefulness in the legislature of his state, and had become adept in the ways of government. He was of the people, and mind and heart and soul blended together in the making of a rich nature that dedicated itself to the great work of emancipation. These men gave a good account of themselves, endowed for their great tasks by experience and training and faithfulness. They were God's instruments in the fulfilment of His Divine tasks. They stood before Kings. They did not stand before mean men.

After this somewhat long introduction, we turn to the subject: George Washington. When we enquire into the reasons for his greatness, we will be led back step by step, over the years of his life and the incidents connected with it, and we will be struck, I venture to say, with the devotion he gave to his task in every year of his life, simple though the work might be. "He was diligent in business."

One factor that developed his life was that back in his very early youth, he lost his father, and the responsibility of the home and for the family devolved upon him. And so in those early years a character was developed that did not bow down before responsibility, but stood up under its load and burden. We find at the age of 16 he took up the work of a surveyor, and it is on record that so minutely and diligently did he do this work that after a long period of time, no errors are to be found in the surveys that he made. At 21 years of age he was the representative of his sovereign in negotiations with the French along the Ohio river. Not only was he the representative as an emissary, but he also held a commission in the British and Colonial army. We find that he was one of the best and one of the most intelligent farmers of his time. Taking a great pride in his estate, Mount Vernon, and using all his great powers diligently to make of that farm what he thought it should be, and developing his farm along the known scientific ways of the time. He was also known as a legislator in his native state, taking part in the councils of that state, doing in the legislature and for the state "with his might what his hand found to do."

And so taking his life step by step we find that in his boyhood years, in his early manhood, in his middle life, these things in which he had been engaged, were carried out with thoroughness and diligence, and each year saw him developed, through his work in every department of his life, to a higher manhood. And when, at the very apex of his powers, the

Revolutionary War broke out, here is a man, chosen by God, to lead the armies of the Colonies in their revolt against the English King.

He is not chosen by the toss of a coin. All his previous experience has been the training ground through which his powers—latent—each year, were developed, until the fullness of the life of George Washington was the result. And so again, here we find that because God was behind the movement for liberty He chooses to show His sympathy for the Colonists, and, through them, to bring to themselves civil and political liberty, and also by them to write a new page in the advancement of liberty to the world. It was through his diligence in lesser things that Washington was fitted to become the greater leader of the American colonies in their conflict with the Motherland. But these virtues are not merely the fruitage of life itself. Behind the life is the Great Life at the Fountain Head, God, from whom all virtue flows. And so, almost, we might say, every man who has accomplished much in the world has not only accomplished it through the virtues that he himself put forth, but he is continually conscious of the power of God in his life, and he is continually waiting upon God and continually endeavoring to become the channel through which God may express himself in the movement that He has undertaken. It is that humility of spirit and humble dependence upon the Divine, that characterizes our great men.

In the late War, Marshal Foch was seen one morning, early, entering a ruined church, and kneeling down at the altar, humbly asking God's aid in the fortunes of the day in the cause which he led.

And so we find George Washington in his early youth a devout member of his church and a leader in it, quietly conscious at all times of the presence of God. He learned to practice that Presence and in the exigencies of his latter life, that practice of the presence of God kept his heart and his courage strong as he faced the issues of the Revolution. Due in large measure to his life's consecration to the Eternal and due to his diligence in the striving to carry out the Will of the Almighty, he felt that in himself, with all his powers, he represented but a little of the magnificent Power that was behind him. And he prayed that presence of God might stay him and might keep him that his life might not weaken before the onslaught of the powers that resisted him. That he was a religious man, we have only to quote from the text of the first Thanksgiving Proclamation, issued by President Washington, October 3, 1789. After the preamble it reads:

"Now, therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday, the 26th day of November, next, to be devoted by the People of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being, who is the beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be.—That we may then all unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks—for His kind care and protection of the People of this country previous to their becoming a Nation—for the signal and manifold mercies, and the favorable interpositions of His providence, which we experienced in the course and conclusion of the late war—for the great degree of tranquillity, union, and plenty, which we have since enjoyed—for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national One now lately instituted—for the blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and in general for all the great and various favors which He hath been pleased to confer upon us."

This shows the trend of George Washington's mind and his attitude toward God. And if this continent is to maintain itself in leadership, it must go back to the principles of Washington. It must cease from viewing life from outside and dip into the inner springs that are supplied from the fountains of the Most High. It must diligently do its great tasks under His leadership in whatever department of life they may lie.

Rodger Babson gives this example: A resident of South America asked this question which he answered himself: "Why is it that South America, with all her rich resources, is so far behind North America in her development?" And the answer he gave was this: "The Spaniards came to South America seeking gold. The Pilgrim Fathers came to North America seeking God." And seeking God their conscience is built up, for conscience is that part of us that God touches, and by which we interpret God. And conscience works out in our lives in integrity, and integrity is the safety of the state. We may build fireproof and thief-proof banks and storehouses, but the safety is not in the material strength of them, but in the integrity of the man that holds the key.

In his rich, diligent life, George Washington sought God, had a conscience void of offence toward God and toward men, and that rich relationship between himself and his God worked out in the greatness of his life by which he brought liberty, not only to his own people, but advanced it to the peoples of the world.

He exemplified fully in his own life the wisdom of our text: "Seest thou a man diligent in his own business? He shall stand before Kings, he shall not stand before mean men."

No better brief of Bicentennial activities in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, can be prepared than is contained in the following excerpt from a letter of the American Consul, Hon. John D. Johnson, to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission:

This officer has from time to time placed in the hands of responsible Americans in this City literature sent out by your Commission. Due, apparently, to the proximity of Hamilton to the border, there are no American societies in this City, although there are a number of American citizens. The total population of Hamilton is about 155,000. Most of the American citizens are closely allied with Canadian business affairs.

This officer suggested to some of the leading Americans the possibility of a celebration on February 22 but it became apparent, possibly due to the existing depression which has been felt seriously in this large industrial district, that no arrangements were to be made for such a celebration. Accordingly, on the afternoon of February 22 this officer and his wife, assisted by the other officer of the Consulate, held an informal tea and reception at their home. This reception was attended by about seventy-five persons, most of whom were the heads or representatives of American concerns or industries in this City. The reception was also attended by the Mayor and his wife, the head of the local Canadian Club, and several other prominent Canadian residents. The house was decorated with flags of the United States, Great Britain, and Canada, and copies of the Stuart portrait and the photograph of the Houdon bust of George Washington were prominently displayed.

The name and fame of George Washington is not new to Hamilton, however, for apparently Washington during his day was known and respected in that city as well as he was in the United States. This is evidenced by certain minutes of a meeting of the Barton Lodge No. 10 (Masonic), of December 12, 1800, a facsimile of which was sent to the United States George Washington Bicenten-

nial Commission at the instance of Col. Charles R. McCullough, Canadian historian of note. These minutes say:

Read a Letter from the Grand Secretary informing this Lodge of Communication received from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania: announcing the Death of the R. W. G. Master Washington, and requesting this Lodge to go in mourning at their public and private meetings. Six months including first meeting: in Consequence of which Br. Aikman moved 2nd by Br. I. Showers that a piece of black ribbon should be purchased for that purpose—the motion being put was carried. Br. John Lottridge agreed to furnish the Lodge with the ribbon. Lodge closed in perfect Harmony 10 o'clock.

A spirit of peace and good will was brought to Kingston, Ontario, Canada, by the George Washington Bicentennial celebration that was without precedent in the relations of the inhabitants of that famous old Canadian military city with the United States of America. The principal character in this drama of better diplomatic and international feelings was Hon. George G. Fuller, American Consul in the Kingston Consular District. Assisting Major Fuller in his plans were such organizations as the American Women's Club of Kingston, ministers of Kingston churches, city officials, Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs, Kingston newspapers, the American Consul General, Hon. Wesley Frost, and various other individuals and agencies. Under the sponsorship and direction of this influential group there were staged in Kingston a series of Bicentennial observances in spirit second to none and in outcome and effect deserving of high distinction in the annals of the Washington celebration.

The story of the Bicentennial in Kingston unfolds like fiction, but to understand its full import, one must know something of the city's history.

The city itself is the capital of Frontenac County, Ontario, Canada, situated at the head of Lake Ontario, 161 miles northeast of Toronto. The Royal Military College in Canada, Queen's University, and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, School of Mining and Agriculture, and other governmental institutions are located there. It is the seat of an Anglican bishop and a Roman Catholic archbishop and was once the site occupied by the French fort of Frontenac. From 1841 to 1844 Kingston was the capital of Canada. Its present population is 21,753. The city was colonized largely by immigrant Loyalists or Tories, those patriotic British who during the American war for independence remained loyal to the mother country. During and after the Revolutionary War, be-

cause of the intense patriotisms of the day, the Loyalists in most of the Colonies suffered boycotts, ostracism, and confiscation of their property. After the peace of 1783, it was recommended that the various colonies withdraw their severe laws regarding Loyalists, but most of them refused, and unfortunate Loyalists who had not already gone to Great Britain took refuge in Canada.

In the following official dispatch to the Department of State, Consul Fuller graphically describes the situation and uplifting effect of the Bicentennial celebration thereon:

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, CANADA.
MARCH 8, 1932.

TRADITIONAL PREJUDICE OVERCOME

I have the honor to report that concerted action during George Washington's Bicentennial achieved its object of overcoming the traditional hostility towards the United States, so far as many leading citizens were concerned. This traditional hostility was distinct from criticism of contemporaneous problems, and was entirely based on acts of previous generations. . . .

Local bitterness towards the United States Government and nation had its origin in the treatment accorded loyalists after the Revolutionary War, many of whom were driven from their homes and settled near Kingston. It was increased during the War of 1812 when this was the military center for operations on the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario. It was kept alive by the Royal Act which provided that descendants of these loyalists should, in perpetuity, bear the title "United Empire Loyalist." Although this title is no longer used in the cities, "U. E. L." is a frequent suffix to names in the rural districts. Associations of these loyalists have kept vivid the century-old quarrels. . . .

When I first suggested the celebration of Washington's birthday, there was much opposition. . . . Some Americans reported that no Canadians would attend the proposed entertainment. I discovered that this was not so. The entertainment by the American Women's Club was crowded and not an adverse comment could be discovered. Consul General Wesley Frost, as guest of honor, won the audience by his personality and created by his talk a new understanding of the character and ideals of the American people.

In addition to the Club's celebration, seven ministers agreed to talk on George Washington and were furnished with material submitted by the United States Commission. . . . Canadian service clubs, made up of the descendants of the loyalists, . . . decided, without instigation, to celebrate the Washington Bicentennial. The Kiwanis Club of Kingston drank a toast to Washington and to the United States, saluted the American flag, and sang our national anthem. The Rotary Club of Belleville held a luncheon on Washington's birthday, and the Kingston Rotary Club three days later, each devoted to his memory and to friendship towards the United States. As guest speaker on each occasion, I talked on Washington and colonial conditions, and quoted from President Hoover's address at Yorktown in October. I referred in particular to Washington's attitude towards Canada, and his various attempts to visit Belleville and Kingston. The innocuousness of my remarks is shown by the following press summary: "As an after-dinner speaker Major Fuller is in a class by himself,—no spread-eagleism, but a quiet dry humor which kept his hearers chuckling as he moved quietly from one phase of Washington's life to another. . . . Major Fuller handled his

subject in a way which met instant favor, and he will always be welcomed at Belleville Rotary Board either as a speaker or as a silent guest, for he has a personality which attracts and a fund of real humor and interesting anecdotes."

The Kingston press . . . offered to cooperate in any way, published numerous announcements of the celebration, and devoted three columns to its description. Its leading editorial on February 20 was entitled "George Washington—Patriot," and pointed out that it was only natural Washington should have espoused the cause of the Colonies, and that his love was a rebuke to politicians who use public services to enrich themselves. It concluded: "Old antagonisms have been forgotten. Canada and the United States have existed side by side for a century without forts or warships, and this Washington Bicentennial will further cement the friendship which has existed for years between the two countries."

The summary of a typical sermon on Washington may be interesting. The pastor of the Queen Street United Church advertised his subject as "International Fellowship with Goodwill Reference to the Bicentennial Celebration of George Washington's Birthday." After describing the character of Washington he pointed out the necessity for such leadership in present day politics, and the example given to the world by Canadian-American relations. He said "as long as the United States is blessed by God with such leadership she will continue to make history beneficial, not only to her own people, but to general humanity the world over." He asserted that America's attitude towards debts must be recognized as just,—that no talk of cancellation should be heard until there is assurance that the money thus saved would not be used on further armament. He hoped that the Ottawa conference would lead to closer fellowship within the British Empire, with which the United States might some day associate itself; and that eventually a closer fellowship of civilized and right-thinking nations might be established,—nations which would not live for themselves alone but which would be willing to consider, and if necessary to make some sacrifices for, the benefit of the group; that such a fellowship of nations could bring order and peace into the world through boycott and economic pressure.

. . . The commemoration of the Washington Bicentennial in Kingston has broken the chain of traditional hostility. . . . Congratulations have reached this office from all ranks of life. Consul General Frost, after his return to Montreal, wrote:

"May I express officially my appreciation of the initiative and tact which you have displayed and may I also extend my congratulations upon the good feeling which you have undoubtedly been highly successful in generating at your post."

It is certain that a new appreciation has been created of the friendliness now existing between our two peoples, and the necessity of replacing time-worn antagonism with sympathetic cooperation.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE G. FULLER,
American Consul.

The Bicentennial commenced in Kingston under the initiative of the clergy on Sunday, February 21, 1932. Seven ministers, representing as many churches, being requested to preach on subjects relative to George Washington, consented without reluctance and were supplied with authentic historical material sent to Kingston by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

Very Rev. Wm. W. Craig, M.A., D.D., Dean

of Ontario at St. George's Cathedral, devoted his sermon to George Washington and American ideals in the text

"God is our Refuge and Strength
A very present help in trouble."

According to Consul Fuller, this was the first time such a subject had been mentioned to officers, cadets, and enlisted men of the military academy and army, who constitute a large part of the congregation in this historic center of conservatism. The full text of Mr. Craig's sermon is quoted herewith:

God is our Refuge and Strength,
A very present help in trouble.

The great Nation to the South of us is celebrating tomorrow the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, its National Hero. It has asked us to show our sympathy in a neighborly way by saying something about it in our churches. We would be glad to do so in any case; but all the more because we have been asked. We feel that we are not intruding and we can speak with greater freedom.

I wish first to say something about George Washington. We have a distant share in him in two ways:

(1) He was, to begin with, what we would think of as a Colonial Imperialist. His outlook was distinctly in the direction of England. The American Histories disclose this fact by tracing his English forbears. In the Revolution in England they were strong Royalists. Two were knighted by King Charles; and this brother was a fellow of a College in Oxford; and Vicar of Purleigh until he was ejected by the Puritan Parliament. It was owing to his misfortunes and poverty that his son John sailed to Virginia.

The Virginians were all Royalists. Their ambitions and social standards looked to England. The kind of life they fostered was modelled on that of the best landed gentry in the old country. You can see it classified in Thackeray's "Virginians" or in "Richard Carvel."

It was quite natural that on leaving home he should go to Virginia. Virginia is a beautiful country. It is noted for the clearness of its skies; the purity of its air; its freedom from storms. It is moist without being damp; it is so mild as to invite living in the open air; its healthfulness is attested by the vigor and longevity of its people.

Now this John who crossed the ocean as "Second Mate Sayleing ye Vessel to Virginia" was the great-grandfather of George Washington. It is not surprising, therefore, that George inherited the Virginian conception of a happy life.

Washington's life, therefore, centers on his estate, "Mount Vernon," on the Potomac.

"There is a spot on the Potomac River where all the ships that pass toll their bells. So that there, there is perpetual music like far-off village chimes. That spot is the Reach of the Potomac where on its higher Southern Bank stands Mount Vernon, the Home of George Washington."

Day by day parties of American tourists visit Mount Vernon as a sort of pilgrimage. Each room in the house is consigned to the care of the ladies of one State; so that each State has its own room to look after. Its name is above the door; its duty is performed with reverent care.

Mount Vernon brings before us therefore the first interest and characteristic of Washington. He was first of all an Agriculturist. His historical prototype is Cincinnatus, who was called twice from the plough to the dictatorship of Rome.

"Agriculture," he wrote, "has ever been the most favorite amusement of my life." A visitor states that his host's great-

est pride "is to be the first farmer in America." Mount Vernon came to him by inheritance as an estate of 2,500 acres; he increased it by frequent purchases of adjoining lands until it became an estate of 8,000 acres. The management of a vast estate like that means certain things which lead us on to other characteristics.

"He was a man of fine physique. He was well over six feet in height. Like Saul, the son of Kish, he towered head and shoulders over his fellows. His head was well shaped though not large, but it stood gracefully poised upon a superb neck; blue-grey, penetrating eyes which were widely separated and overhung by a heavy brow. His deportment was invariably grave; it was sobriety that stopped short of sadness."

It is not surprising that he was not a man of books or to any degree a scholar. He did not have much schooling; he was largely self-educated, like a good many Eighteenth Century gentry. He never mastered the intricacies of spelling. In early years he got possession of an English book of enormous popularity called "The Young Man's Companion." This book was a self-educator—without a tutor—it is described in its preface as "written in a plain and easy style, that a young man may attain the same without a tutor." It taught everything—writing; arithmetic; the proper style and form of letters, wills, deeds, all legal forms; to measure, survey, navigate; build houses; to make ink and cider; how to plant, graft, doctor the sick; and the rules of civility. To this book Washington devoted himself with great assiduity.

A second link with us is that he was a staunch member of the Episcopal Church, and he remained so till he died. He was not distinctively religious. His religion appearing to be unimaginative, unemotional; regular loyalty to Church, and to the first principle of National Religion, which characterized the better classes of the Eighteenth Century.

His greatness has its roots in the following characteristics:

(1) He was a man of strong, violent character and purpose. Throughout his whole life in every crisis that confronted him he showed himself a vigorous, self-sacrificing, courageous man of action.

(2) He was brave to the point of recklessness. His military career is full of incidents which show the recklessness with which he exposed himself to danger, and the readiness with which he was able to face odds that were altogether against him and carry them triumphantly. Writing to his mother after General Braddock's expedition, he says: "I had four bullets through my coat and two horses shot under me, yet escaped unhurt."

An officer wrote: "Our Army love their General very much, but they have one thing against him, which is the little care he takes of himself in any action. His personal bravery makes him fearless of danger."

(3) He was a man of the highest moral integrity:

"The glimpses we get of his inner world of character disclose signs of a strong sense of duty, of strong passions, resolutely controlled, of order, method, industry, all give proof that he took to heart the maxim which we find written in firm, round hand in his copy-book: 'Labor to keep alive in your heart that little spark of Divine Fire called Conscience.'"

Here is a country gentleman that with no wider horizon (to begin with) than that of his plantation and its duties, who because he could be trusted absolutely to do the right for the public good, rose to be the Commander, the first statesman, the founder of a nation, the object of our enthusiastic admiration, which a century of criticism and reflection has only served to strengthen and confirm.

(4) Finally, he is great because he was the man the time needed. The time was dark—one of the darkest times of the history of our British race.

(a) Dark on the one side as the result of crass stupidity. The attitude of the British Government at the time is symbolized by General Braddock's expedition.

Braddock's army marched through the wild American forests in heavy marching order with guns and baggage, and troops in closed ranks; and when some of the Colonels ventured to suggest that all this was inadvisable they were told with a sneer that Indians might be formidable to raw American Militia, but they could make no impression on disciplined troops. When the Indian war-whoops were heard from the surrounding woods, Washington again begged Braddock to break up his serried ranks, but he remained obstinate. It became no longer a column of disciplined troops, but a shamble of panic-stricken soldiers huddled together and shot down by a foe they could not see.

The stupidity of Braddock was only a symbol of the stupidity of a Government that imposed stamp acts, unacknowledged rights of taxation, and sent impossible generals and inadequate armies to fight an indignant, vital, and rapidly developing nation.

In 1775 Richard Penn was asked before the House of Lords if the Colonials were fighting for their Independence. He answered "No!" Then said his interrogators: "For what are they fighting?" "In defense of their liberties," was the reply.

(5) There was darkness on the other side—the darkness of casting off ancient loyalties—of creating military forces adequate to meet the situation; of facing personal perils, defeats, and disasters; of laying the foundations of Government and of a new Nation—a tremendous task—a task that needed a mighty leader, and a good man—and in Washington the Man was discovered, great enough to meet the requirements of the crisis.

For the people of the United States who trace their history back to Washington, we have messages as a Nation and as a Church.

As a Nation we may point out that in cooperation with them we have seen solved two of the most difficult problems of Internationalism:

(a) Trust—a great conflict brought to an end, without any spring of bitterness left in the final settlement to endanger the peace of the future. Whatever bitterness there was is gone. Not merely because time has healed it, but because there was no treaty burdened with injustices which made future tranquillity impossible.

We are reminded in the second place of one of the most remarkable phenomena of modern history. Thousands of miles of frontiers between us, and withal over a century of unbroken peace.

The Disarmament Conference is becoming what some believe to be an empty, visionary, and impracticable task. It is no impracticable task—it is done—it is here!

To the Nation we extend our congratulations, our hopes and wishes for its future prosperity and peace.

As a church we emphasize the value of need for true and living religion in national life. Neither we nor they can go far without it.

The needs of a nation are great—peace and pious homes; home life and honest Government. Natural unselfishness in dealing with the world. A high and untarnished sense of duty in domestic business and political life. A nation in which the nationals are brothers to each other, lovers of common good, Sons of God.

Where is the Dynamic will which makes such things possible? It has ever sprung, springs now, and ever will spring from a life that lives itself ever in the presence of God. If a nation loses God, that nation loses its life.

If God is not there, nothing is there. If God is there, enthroned on the national consciousness, nothing else matters; everything is there.

Rev. J. D. MacKenzie Naughton told his large congregation at St. James Church that Canadians

as well as Americans may well celebrate the birthday of George Washington who stood for the principles on which the great British Empire is founded. Under the text

"Who knowest whether Thou are not come to the Kingdom for such a time as this?"

the Rev. Mr. MacKenzie said:

February 22nd is the Two-Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of George Washington. We, too, may celebrate the birthday of this great man who stood for the things which were the foundation of the British Empire: justice, liberty, and a trust in God. We would find the greatest formative influence on the character of the world's great men by seeking for it in the teaching received at their mothers' knees. George Washington was reared in a Christian home, amid the family prayers of his father and the Christian teachings of his mother. There may still be seen at Mount Vernon her copy of Sir Matthew Hale's "Meditations and Contemplations," which she used in her own devotion and training of her children. One passage which she had committed to memory ended with these words: "When Thy honor or the good of my country was concerned I then thought it was a seasonable time to pay out my reputation for the advantage of either and to act with it and by it to the highest in the use of all lawful means, and upon such an occasion the counsel of Mordecai to Esther was my encouragement: 'Who knowest whether God has not given you this reputation and esteem for such a time as this?'"

Was not this thought in his mind when, on receiving word of his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, Washington expressed his willingness, yet sense of unfitness, and wrote to his wife assuring her that the appointment was not of his seeking and of his unwillingness to part with her and the family, adding, "But as it has been a kind of destiny that has thrown me upon this service, I shall hope that my undertaking is destined to answer some good purpose."

First, think of George Washington the soldier. War with England was deplorable but inevitable. The spirit of independence was in the air and many turbulent spirits in America did not want a peaceful settlement of the dispute. The corruption in English political life at the time is almost unbelievable. The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledged that in a single morning 25,000 Pounds was paid for votes. Under such circumstances we could hardly expect wise, impartial statesmanship to prevail.

George Washington was unanimously chosen Commander-in-Chief of the American forces. Through difficulty, suffering, and peril he at last led them to victory. Through all we see him upheld by his trust in God and his sense of the justice of the cause. In his order for ceasing hostilities he said: "The Commander in Chief orders the Cessation of Hostilities between the United States and the King of Great Britain to be publicly proclaimed tomorrow at the New Building and that the Proclamation which will be communicated herewith, be read tomorrow evening at the head of every regiment & corps of the army. After which the Chaplains and the several brigades will render thanks to Almighty God for all his mercies, particularly for his overruling the wrath of Man to his own glory and causing the rage of war to cease amongst the nations."

The Union of the States: When the War was over and independence gained, Washington's intention was to return home and settle down to the management of his estates. But this was not to be. Again we see the influence of the text: "Who knowest whether Thou are not come to the Kingdom for such a time as this." The States which had been given

independence now needed unity. Isolated units had to be reconciled. Single states had to be persuaded to sink their own advantage for the good of the whole nation. When the Constitutional Convention met in 1787, George Washington was unanimously chosen presiding officer. He guided their deliberations, and the very fact that Washington approved of the Constitution probably did more than anything else towards persuading the various states to ratify it. Then came the launching of the new Government. Washington was unanimously chosen as its first President. The same qualities which made him his country's leader in war made him her successful leader in peace. A second term followed the first. Thus he served his country as President and laid the foundation of the Nation's greatness. Let us hear his words in his famous Farewell Address, for it is a message all nations would do well to heed today:

"... Let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion.—Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect, that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle. . . . Morality is a necessary spring of popular Government."

The Message to us: We today are living in difficult times. Let us not lament but rejoice, for difficulties call for the best in us as we endeavor to surmount them. As Christians these words: "Who knowest whether Thou are not come to the Kingdom for such a time as this" come home to us. It is a call to the Church to lift up its voice and be heard. To the clamor for preparation for war and competition for armaments, the world has a message. This is the way of folly. War does not settle our international problems, but rather creates fresh ones. This way is wrong. It is not God's way. The true way is the way of Sacrifice and love, and it is the only way to an ultimate solution of our difficulties.

In our social and economic troubles the Church has a message. Many are looking to Russia to show the way. That, too, is the way of force. Christ has a better solution: self-sacrifice and Christian love. This would save us from revolution and bring us out of our distress. Surely it is for such a time as this that the Church was put here. We must cultivate first a living faith in God, believe that his way is best and trust him to prosper our efforts; secondly, a readiness to do our duty to the point of sacrifice. National sacrifice of security in the interests of peace; personal sacrifice of wealth in the interests of society as a whole; and thirdly, the power to make a whole-hearted start on whatever task may lay to hand.

A large congregation at the Queen Street Church of Kingston gathered to hear the Rev. Dr. Thomas Green preach on the subject of George Washington under the text as follows:

"The Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans."

"This is my commandment that ye love one another, as I have loved you."

These two texts suggest a double theme for our consideration, racial hatred and brotherly love. It should not take us Christians very long to decide which is the better mental and spiritual attitude of the two.

On the one hand we have the deep-seated, lingering disorder in Europe and Asia due to racial hatred and manifested in national boundaries armed to the teeth on both sides. We see this racial hatred illustrated very vividly and forceably in the most regrettable conflict now waging between China and Japan. May God over-rule it for good in the unifying of the Chinese people. On the other hand, we in North America are able to give a demonstration to the world which is our

pride and their envy, of the new order of international relationships made possible when men take Jesus seriously and love one another.

For over one hundred years, on a border line 4,000 miles long, the United States and Canada have lived in peace and friendly relationships, without a navy, a fort, or a standing army of defence.

It is with the kindest felicitations and the sincerest good wishes that we Canadians will share tomorrow in the bicentennial celebration of the birth of George Washington, the father of the United States of America.

All the great men of the world do not belong to any one nation, not even ours. God in His wise over-ruling Providence and in His universal love for all humanity, distributes pretty evenly His manifold blessings and raises up men and women of splendid vision and marvelous powers of leadership through whose convictions, devotion, and self-sacrificing services He endeavors to redeem nations and usher in His glorious Kingdom of righteousness, peace, joy, and fellowship.

George Washington was such a man in the life of his nation. He was not intellectually dazzling like Hamilton, nor brilliantly learned like Jefferson, nor overwhelmingly eloquent with a passionate splendor like Patrick Henry, nor was he a faultless ideal. We know his weaknesses, for he was human. Yet Washington had, in combination, a set of intellectual and moral qualities which left him head and shoulders above any of these men.

His qualities were modesty, self-mastery over pride and selfish ambition, wisdom and its corollary good sound judgment, unselfishness, courage, a sense of duty and call, a love of righteousness, justice and freedom, and all of it backed by a Christian conscience and a feeling of dependence on God and responsibility to God for his life and conduct. May God give us such men to govern us today.

His modesty, self-mastery, and sense of duty are evident in a sincere statement he made concerning himself. "The consciousness of having attempted faithfully to discharge my duty, and to win the approbation of my country, will be recompense for my services."

Washington declined all salary, wages, or emoluments. He was no grafter, nor national profiteer.

His tender conscience, his sense of divine call, his courage for justice and liberty are seen in his inaugural address of 1789 . . .

That Washington was anxious to found his nation on Christian principles is seen in his Thanksgiving proclamation of 1789 calling the people to prayer. He says: "It is the duty of all Nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits, and humbly to implore His protection and favor, . . . that great and glorious Being, who is the beneficent Author of all the good that was, and is, or that will be."

And the desire that the United States should be always a Christian nation is also evident in his address to the Governors of the various states given in 1783. He addressed therein these memorable words:

"I now make my earnest prayer, that God would have you and the State over which you preside, in his holy protection; that he would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government; to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow citizens of the United States at large, and particularly for their brethren who have served in the field; and finally, that he would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind, which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion, and without an humble imitation of whose example in these things we can never hope to be a happy nation."

It was on such a faith as a foundation that Washington built the nation. Nations today need such leaders, leaders of high and holy ideals and ambitions. As long as the United States is blessed by God with such leadership, she will continue to make history, beneficial to not only her own people, but to general humanity the world over.

But God has equally blessed the British Empire with outstanding Christian leaders and statesmen. In this dark hour of supreme testing and trial, we are not lacking in such leadership. And it is of supreme importance that we be so led.

One has but to read the memoirs of Walter Page and Lord Grey to realize what a tremendous power for international good-will and Christian fellowship men can be. But all national leaders need the loyal support and backing of the masses. You and I can do our little part in creating a healthy public opinion that will make it possible for our leaders to overthrow racial hatred by substituting for it good-will, fellowship, and cooperation, by letting love and confidence supplant hatred and fear, and good-will and peace be substituted for strife and war.

It is fundamentally essential that the United States of America and the British Empire remain friendly. More, this friendliness and cooperation must be cultivated in the best interests of not only these two peoples but of the world, and this is not with a view to a new balance of power as over against the rest of the world. I sincerely hope that the political policy of balances of powers is a thing of the past. These two empires, as I see it, have no desire to unite their forces now nor in the future to oppose or thwart the rightful ambitions of other peoples, but to demonstrate to the world the nucleus of a fellowship to which they invite other nations to participate.

Racial hatred is to be overcome by the new commandment of Jesus. We are not to be like the Jews and the Samaritans who would not associate with each other. Love is the law of life. Love is the secret that will solve our international difficulties and dangers. And the solution must come through our great Christian leaders backed by a Christian public opinion.

In the second place, the principle laid down by the United States must be recognized as a just one and in the interests of peace. That is: It is no use talking of cancelling debts, if the money that should and would pay those debts is to be used in further armaments.

World peace can be established only on righteousness, love, and fellowship between the nations. War is the result of hatred, fear, and economic injustice. Attempts have been made and are now being made to bring together the nations of the earth into an international fellowship for the good of all.

The League of Nations is an outstanding illustration of this attempt at fellowship, organized not only for the prevention of wars, but for the fighting of disease and vice, and for the solving of labor problems so international in their scope.

It has always been a thousand pities that the United States has chosen thus far to be an onlooker to her own proposition. It must be rather humiliating for a nation of such power and influence as the United States to be but a corresponding member and to have no vote in the League's decisions.

The idea of fellowship in ideal and action is gaining a firmer hold on the minds of nations as the only solution to world problems. Love, good will, cooperative fellowship is the way out of our world troubles. The world has been getting together in various conferences at Washington, London, Paris, and Geneva, and all the nations of the world are now struggling with the problem of disarmament. The whole world is praying for their success.

The way out is God's way. God's way is love and fellowship. These are just other words for the Kingdom of God. This divine ideal for the world of the Kingdom of God must be realized for the nations to be saved. Salvation is life, more

abundant life, not just existence, but life, larger life, abundant eternal life. This is true of nations as well as individuals.

A long step forward was made in the Briand-Kellogg Peace Pact, when the nations decided to no longer settle international troubles by war, but by arbitration methods. This pact outlawed war. This peace pact is a remarkable accomplishment in the abstract, but it needs for its ultimate success some working rules and understanding in the concrete. The Chinese-Japanese embroglio will illustrate this. The Peace Pact is not enough in itself. There must be found a way to amicably settle the economic causes that gender war and strife. Japan needs raw materials and a market, for the life of her people is at stake. So I suggest that the only principle on which a solution of the economic causes of war can rest is fellowship.

This fellowship can be established by nations of like mind getting together and living for the good of each other as well as their own good.

A narrow, selfish nationalism is contrary to the Kingdom of God idea of fellowship and is detrimental to the best interests of the world and to the individual nations concerned. The present armament competition is the fruit of a selfish nationalism. Tariff walls and wars will never solve the economic problems of the day. There should be a conference of nations on tariffs resulting in adjustment, readjustment, and constant revisions of all tariffs that will adequately, fairly, and justly distribute the raw materials of the world, and the finished products for the needs and the advancement of all God's creatures in every land. We cannot any longer in this diminishing world live unto ourselves. Selfishness in nations will always end disastrously as it does in the life of individuals.

The United Church of Canada offers the world an illustration of what fellowship can do to brighten the Kingdom of God, the Kingdom of righteousness, peace, and joy. There were many unions of many sects of each denomination first, and then later the successful union of three different denominations and all this with a view to a larger union that will some day answer the prayer of our Lord that all might be one as He and the Father are one in order that His Kingdom might come for the redemption of mankind generally.

The thing needed today is for nations that are like-minded to get together and not only sign a peace pact but actually work out tariffs, labor problems, and everything else that affects trade and commerce, just as they are now conferring on the size of armies, navies, and air forces needed for the preserving of national law and order. We need to really and actually love and live and work together for each other.

I believe this day is coming. Already we see the little cloud as a man's hand that promises the showers of blessing in the near future.

Let the fellowship begin with the like-minded. Let us agree to fellowship with each other in trade and commerce on a basis that is fair to all concerned.

I do not know how to work this all out in detail. That is a problem for experts. But it can be done, because we recognize that love is the secret of life and peace and justice, and we are going to live together eschewing and shunning national selfishness for the good of the Empire.

Then let this fellowship grow. If the United States, who needs our cooperation in protesting against the unjust actions of Japan, desires to join us in a fellowship of mutually beneficial trade and commerce, then let the door to this international love and fellowship be open. And let the door be open to any other nation to join the fellowship that is ready to act and cooperate on an unselfish basis with ourselves. Let us abandon the selfish competitive policy of every nation for itself.

Rev. George A. Brown devoted his discourse to the theme: "A Maker of History: George Wash-

ington, 1732-1799," in the light of which topic he spoke as follows:

It is always profitable to call to mind great men. The writer of the Book of Genesis pictures the greatness of man in these words, "And God said, Let us make man in our own image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth." The truly great man is he who realizes his Kinship with his Divine Creator. A poet of ancient days wrote, "When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained; What is man that thou are mindful of him? And the Son of man that thou visitest him? For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honour. Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands." Man was meant to be kingly, to master the forces of the life amid which he lived. To such, nature yields her secrets and animal life becomes subject, and his fellow-men give honour.

Yet man has other contacts than those indicated in sovereignty over nature and sub-human life. He is one among many brethren. The real test of his attainment of the Divine purpose of his creation is in the attitude to his fellows and the dominion exerted among them. Here the standard has been given in the words and life of One who is the Representative Man. "I am among you as one that serveth" are the words of the Galilean. The experience of men has found no higher expression of that which constitutes the noblest and most effective service of man. The sovereignty of service is the one true dominion over his fellows to which man is called. All who exercise it make all men their debtors. They being dead yet speak. Their memory is an inspiration. To recall their character and service is to quicken life in like spirit and endeavor. Their circumstance may be far removed from our own; the tools with which they had to accomplish their tasks may have been undesirable to them and to us but if the service be necessary and the fulfilment of it noble they are our forbears in the realm of high endeavor. They lift our eyes to the heights.

Their deeds awaken in us desires to be worthy of those who have purchased our liberties and made enduring foundations for the temple of humanity.

It is our privilege to recall the life of one of the pioneers of civil liberty. His name is a household word to over one hundred millions who live in the land where he gave his energies to make a free, self-governing realm, and almost equally is his name prized by those living in the Empire whose unworthy representatives he opposed. George Washington is a name honored and beloved throughout the whole English-speaking world, and to all who love liberty and appreciate noble devotion and sacrifice. That the name Washington is given to over two hundred cities, towns, townships, villages, and hamlets in the United States is indication of the place the name holds there.

Like all truly great characters, . . . George Washington belongs to all kindred spirits, regardless of their nationality, tongue or creed. Therefore, we neighbors and friends of the citizens across an unfortified boundary line of four thousand miles claim Washington as ours in that realm of life which transcends all barriers made by human strife or natural condition. He belongs to all whose faces are to the dawn of the new and better day of human freedom that is ever coming and yet is never here. He is one among that company of whom we think when we say, "Let us call to mind the deeds of famous men and of the fathers who begat us. . . ."

[Here follows a summary of Washington's life from his birth until his marriage.]

It is with the character of the man we are concerned, and with his ideals and purposes and the significance of his whole effort. Three points call for our particular consideration: (1) his singleness of purpose, devotion to one goal; (2) the qualities shown in demands made on him in the realizing that purpose; (3) the spiritual quality which was the real fibre of his being and made him the power he was and is.

(1) Washington's singleness of purpose marked all his national services. Called to be Commander-in-Chief of the army opposing the British, he held firmly to the ideal which prompted his energetic disapproval of the measures fostered by the authorities to force the colonists to be taxed without their consent. Throughout the whole campaign, which was trying in the extreme in many ways, he followed unflinchingly the earnest purpose of achieving freedom for his compatriots. The basis and manner of his appeals to his men, the unselfish devotion which he inspired by his own example, the unswerving loyalty taught and practiced were possible only because of there being one central motive guiding all his actions and deliberations. The fine appreciation of the deeper feelings of life experienced by friend and foe, the noble respect for worth and devotion manifest among those with whom he and his soldiers had associations are indicative of that quality of mind and heart which is motivated by a singleness of purpose noble in origin and directed to noble ends.

Perhaps the strongest evidence of singleness of mind is evidenced in his refusal to use his power and position after the war for personal gain or glory. . . .

When in 1789 the government began under the constitution formulated at Philadelphia, Washington showed the usual unselfish interest in his country's welfare by calling Jefferson a strong opponent to the highest position in the cabinet, his aim being to enlist on the side of the new government the ablest men of the country regardless of their approval or disapproval of the precise form of the constitution. One regrets that an opposition so embittered and inconsiderate of the great services rendered by the first chief-magistrate should have acted later in the spirit they did.

One other point we shall mention. In contrast to the violence shown on either side, Washington advised his countrymen above all to be "Americans." This he considered to be essential to the overcoming of local differences and provincialisms. Also, his insistence that America should stand aloof from the conflicts of Europe, thus inaugurating a policy of neutrality which has remained the policy of the country until the present was what he felt necessary to the working out of the ideals he held as most effective for the best interests of his land. His policies were dictated by his judgments of what would further the advancement of the colonies in freedom and fullness of their possible life.

(2) The qualities of character manifested in his life of devotion to his country's interests are of the nature to be expected from one of the ancestral tree and of the life experiences of Washington. He possessed remarkable powers as a strategist and tactician but it was as a leader of men that he stands pre-eminent. There seems to have been something in his bearing and presence to inspire confidence. He also possessed the happy faculty of always rising to the dignity of the occasion without ever going beyond what the occasion required. That is the estimate given by biographers. The position he occupied indicates the truth of the estimate.

Leadership implies many qualities, not least of which is humility and consciousness of the call of duty as imperative. Is there better expression of these in the life of our hero than in his words when Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, "As the Congress desire it, I will enter upon the momentous duty and exert every power I possess in the service and for support of the glorious cause. . . . But lest some unlucky event should happen unfavourable to my reputation. I beg it may be remembered by every gentleman in the room,

that I this day declare with the utmost sincerity I do not think myself equal to the command I am honored with." One who speaks thus is fitted to command and will inevitably win the allegiance of those under him.

That he was able to maintain the morale of his army which, due to short enlistments and scarcity of food was always crumbling to pieces, proves his persistence, patience, and poise.

It might be said that he bore himself as a person of culture, courtesy, and sympathetic understanding. He was appreciative of the greatness of the charge committed to him, but his greatness showed itself in his sense of dependence of a power beyond himself and his comradeship with men in a cause he made them feel was theirs. Firmness marked his actions and commands. But what he demanded of others was only what he was willing to give himself. By nature, practice, and conviction he was a nobleman in the true sense of that word.

(3) The spiritual quality of Washington's life is evidenced in its general character but particularly in the expressions of religious sentiments which spring as flowers out of fertile soil. Religion is not a department of life. It is the spirit which motives life and expresses itself in the whole being of the individual. Yet it is particular in one respect. Its essence is faith in God and devotion of life to the purpose of God. The inner springs of life are fed from eternal fountains; deep calleth unto deep, God and His creature meet in fellowship. Such fellowship results in a certain quality of life that gives enrichment to all that is done and said, to the whole bearing. One feels this was so in the life of George Washington.

He had a keen consciousness of God as the Divine Sovereign who disposed all events to the accomplishment of His all-wise purposes. Repeatedly Washington gave orders to his army to give thanks to God as One who supported a righteous cause. Success had been given which could not be ascribed to anything other than the mercy and good-will of the Almighty God. "No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand, which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every step, by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency." Such were the words of Washington as he reviewed the ways by which his countrymen had been led. The hope of the future of the nation was bound up with the sense of dependence upon the goodness of God and the reverent piety of the people. . . .

What Consul Fuller described as the "principal event" of the Bicentennial in Kingston was a "reception and entertainment" given by the American Women's Club of Kingston on the evening of February 22. Of the occasion, *THE WHIG-STANDARD* of February 23, 1932, said:

The Bicentennial of the Birth of George Washington, leader of the Revolutionary forces of the American war for independence and First President of the United States, was most auspiciously marked on Monday evening by a reception and program arranged by the American Women's Club at Kingston at the Hotel La Salle.

The American Consul informed the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission that "the club is composed mainly of American women married to Canadians who did not feel at the time as though they could ask their husbands

for money to celebrate the birth of the 'rebel' against whom their ancestors fought. Some felt that Canadians would not accept the invitation, but the local press supported the idea and the entertainment was successful in every way. The large hall was crowded and many had to be refused invitations." Most of the city and local governmental officials were present, including the mayor, the commandant of the Royal Military College, and many of the faculty of the college and of Queen's University, Consul General Frost of Montreal, and Professor R. G. Trotter, who holds the chair of American history at Queen's University and who was the guest speaker. Mrs. Hugh Macpherson, President of the American Women's Club of Kingston, welcomed the guests, and stated that the majority of members of the organization were married to Canadians and were most happy to have their husbands and many citizens of Kingston join them in celebrating the Bicentennial of the Birth of George Washington.

Consul General Frost was introduced to the audience by Major Fuller who spoke in a happy vein, stressing the cordial relations existing between Canada and the United States. He exploded the legend that George Washington had once been in Kingston, saying that although Washington undoubtedly started for Kingston, then Fort Frontenac, on several occasions fate had always intervened and he had never actually reached the city. Major Fuller cited an excerpt from the autobiography of Benjamin Franklin recording a conversation with General Braddock in which the latter stated that after the capture of Fort Duquesne he planned to take Niagara and then Frontenac. In other words, Washington should have visited the city when he departed on the disastrous Braddock campaign. Kingston also entered Washington's prospective military itinerary when he led Virginia troops against Fort Duquesne under General Forbes, but in that campaign Kingston was captured by Colonel Bradstreet.

The American Consul General touched upon international relationships that brought Canadians and Americans close together and compared the ties of their friendliness to "ties that lay like silken scarfs and not like iron shackles." The text of Consul General Frost's address in part follows:

You must let me express my pleasure at visiting Kingston, a city so widely recognized as one of the primary foci of Canadian life. You have here a great university developing

Canadian patriotism and a great military school developing means for its protection. You cherish especially, moreover, the British standards which are at the foundation of so much that is best in our great North American civilization.

The Bicentenary of the birth of George Washington is a peculiarly apt occasion for dwelling upon these ideals in common; for Washington is legitimately claimed by both peoples as an exemplar of the qualities they prize. He was unquestionably a typical Briton in race, formation, and associations; and yet was a Briton who could have been produced nowhere but in America. He was a British subject during two-thirds of his lifetime; and yet he was the first great American citizen. In honoring his memory we may unite in a common pride. It is a unique moment—a moment of privilege.

In the perspective of history we can see now that the American Revolution was in reality one of a series of civil wars between Englishmen, most of which took place in the home country itself. They began back in the reign of Henry the Eighth, according to the historians of the delightful "Mr. Punch." "King Henry forced all the monks to give up their property and take wives; this was called 'The Dissolution of the Monasteries.'" It was followed by chronic conflicts over religious and political freedom. Both the dissenters and the royalists showed the fierce earnestness of their breed, taking lives and confiscating property quite impenitently. Finally, however, on one occasion when a renewal of the struggle was about to break out in England it was forestalled by an outbreak which occurred, for once, in the English overseas domains. The dissenters turned out to have a majority, and by showing typical British pertinacity they managed to "muddle through" (with abundant outside help), in a fashion which may also be not without some resemblance to British methods. The conflict, as President Hoover has hinted, would have constituted just one more passage in the evolution of English freedom had its venue not been shifted to a geographically separate region. The unsuccessful party was badly treated, too, according to the American historians whose works I have had the curiosity to consult (Fiske and Channing), and Americans can comfort themselves only with the reflection that the treatment was possibly somewhat similar to that received by previous losers in the purely English episodes of the same conflict.

The situation of the winners, as we know, was itself parlous, as Fiske points out in his "Critical Period." Public and private business was at a standstill, and credit was completely demoralized, while poverty and jealousy threatened incessantly to bring utter chaos. The influence of Washington at this time, his British equability and fortitude, and the prestige of his name and fame as a rallying point, although he held no title, certainly contributed enormously to save the day.

The evolution of democracy thereafter proceeded both in the mother country and in America along lines whose similarity need not surprise us when we consider that the United States remained a purely British-race country for another 60 or 75 years. The English in England progressed steadily along the path of liberalism, until today they assert with pride that their institutions provide as great freedom as any in the world. The American English had also a heavy task in the application of democratic principles to the slave trade on the one hand and to its conciliation with a strong central government on the other. The successes of both branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, under widely divergent conditions, were successes for principles originally conceived in England.

The United States was not destined, under Providence, to remain wholly British in its racial stock; but the extent to which it has lost its exclusively British character is often exaggerated. According to the most recent official data and computations, 55 per cent of the people are of British origin, almost identically the same percentage as in Canada. Over

27 per cent of the Americans, in addition, are of Nordic and Germanic origin; and this just matches the 28 per cent of French-Canadian stock in the Dominion. The latter would be gratuitous for me to praise; but regarding our American Nordic population of non-British origin I may be permitted to express the view that it is fully equal to any in our country. The grandparents of many of these people came forth purely in quest of modern liberty from the autocratic Germany of the middle Nineteenth Century. Both they and our other Nordic arrivals are of identically the same stock as that which was originally blended to create the English race.

In addition to the 80 per cent of our population composed of British and Nordic elements, there remains 20 per cent composed of equal parts of American Negroes and of eastern and southern European stock. The Negroes are well adapted for our southern climate; and the Mediterranean and Slavic types furnish a dash of seasoning which our phlegmatic race, we hope, can well utilize. The diversity of climates in the United States and Canada really calls for a diversity of races; and also for an endosmosis between the two countries. Without believing that the southerners will evolve into subtropical indolence or the Canadians into hyperborean morbidity, we can still feel that each needs racial interpenetration with the other.

The principal address of the evening was delivered by Professor Trotter of Queen's University. Under the title, "Washington and the English-speaking heritage," Professor Trotter discussed the value of the American war for independence in furthering Canadian democracy. The paper was given unusual distinction of being published in the Queen's quarterly or *THE YALE REVIEW* from which an offprint was struck and given wide circulation. We quote the address in full:

George Washington's career was a vindication of the principles of independence and political liberty which are cherished today by the citizens of the British Commonwealth as well as by the inhabitants of the American Republic. Some of us may wish now and then that Washington had vindicated these principles by a method less drastic than the dismemberment of the old British Empire, the political bisection of the English-speaking world, but there is much to be said for the view that in the eighteenth century the obstacles in the way were insurmountable by any other course than that which he pursued, the violent path of revolution. Moreover, independence as a principle of liberty was thus brought to the attention of mankind in an intense and dramatic fashion. The famous shot heard round the world certainly created more stir in the chancelleries of Europe and among the masses of mankind than seems likely to be produced by the recent passage of the Statute of Westminster, famous as that document has already become.

The Statute of Westminster came as the culmination of a long process of imperial evolution in which the essentials of independence had been already gradually secured by the Dominions step by step through more than three-quarters of a century; indeed the statute marked little more than the legal recognition of an accomplished fact. Nevertheless, the formal laying aside of all claim to paramount authority over the Dominions makes this time peculiarly appropriate for Canadians, and for all British subjects, to join in celebrating the memory of Washington as a vindicator of the principle of independence for British peoples overseas.

It does not need to be said that our independence, only so recently full grown, is not in all respects just like this. The

Dominions wear their independence with a difference. Canadian allegiance does not supersede or replace the imperial allegiance, but, however paradoxical it may be, the two exist side by side. Canadians still keep, and were never more determined than now to preserve, their imperial connection, with the common life and common loyalties and political cooperation that it involves.

Yet the whole English-speaking world also has in a unique sense a common life, common purposes, and common ideals. Among its political ideals none is more prominent or more characteristic than this of national independence or, to use Wilson's better term, self-determination. It need not nullify or preclude cooperation—we are all pulling together in many common purposes as never before; but it does abjure all subordination of one nation to the paramount imperial power of another. The fact that full acceptance of the ideal was reached in the Republic and in the Commonwealth in different centuries and by diverse roads is of less significance than that today it is a vital and ruling principle in both.

Had the old empire and the new been established simultaneously, they might have found identical independent or national status by similar methods and in the same period of history. But different times breed different manners. The century and a half from the founding of Jamestown and the wintry landing of the Pilgrims to the Declaration of Independence was very different from the later century and a half extending to the Statute of Westminster from the migration of the Loyalists to Canada and the sailing of the first transport into Botany Bay. The problem of national self-determination for growing colonial communities had to be solved, if solved at all, under very different conditions in the days of the old empire and in those of the new. The question is not infrequently raised as to whether a grant of dominion status as we know it today would have harmonized the imperial discords in the eighteenth century. It might. On the other hand dominion status could hardly have come today, had not many circumstances changed fundamentally in the meantime.

On the eve of the troubles out of which the Revolution grew, the old colonies, with two million free inhabitants, were no longer merely transplanted communities of Europeans, an overseas fragment of the British nation. They were developing a character of their own, something very close to a national consciousness. The representative institutions which from the beginning had played so large a part in their political life had nourished that native spirit of independence inherited in strong measure from their immigrant ancestors and strengthened by recent arrivals. For it must be remembered that the old colonies were populated mainly by settlers who came to the new world to escape conditions in the old which had proved for them too hard, or at any rate too unsatisfactory, to be borne any longer. They largely represented the extremes of dissent against old world authority. A century and a half of life under new world conditions had given to their society a distinctive character, and of this potent fact they were becoming increasingly aware. They had, however, during most of their history, been kept alive to the value, indeed the necessity, of British protection by sea and help by land against the rival empire of the French in North America. Thus a growing spirit of independence was counterbalanced by a consciousness of dependence, and, while the imperial connection sometimes chafed, it was obvious that to cut it would be far from practical politics.

And then, rather suddenly, the situation underwent radical change. The British conquest of Canada removed the backdoor menace of French rivalry. In their new sense of security the English colonies could afford to be impatient of irksome restraints. As fate would have it, the imperial government, blind to the fact that these overseas English communities were now bound to demand larger liberties appropriate to their larger life and their lessened dependence upon England's

strong right arm, chose this time for an attempt to enlarge the imperial supervision and control of American life, to limit western expansion by confining the frontiers of settlement, and to encroach upon the traditional monopoly which the colonial legislatures had enjoyed of imposing taxation for revenue purposes. This royal and parliamentary policy envisaged no eventual enlargement of self-government, no national status to be attained in future; its measures of coercive control were not defended as transitional safeguards; imperial authority was to be permanently enlarged and its effectiveness increased.

Thus the stage was set for a straight clash over the issue as to whether one English nation was to be held subject to another. Despite Edmund Burke's assertion that an Englishman was "the unfittest person on earth to argue another Englishman into slavery," the general trend of colonial theory in the eighteenth century and the oligarchical character of English government at home were by no means favorable to the American position. George III and his government of King's Friends were in accord with the ruling spirit of their day and generation when they chose the blind path of coercion. Under the circumstances, if the national spirit of the colonial population was to find adequate opportunity for its political expression, resistance to this coercion was the only course left open for what we may call the national party in the colonies.

Despite all the ramifications of the lawyers' arguments on both sides of the controversy, and all the blurring fog which war-time emotions flung around it, the essential issue remained clear cut in the view of the indubitably great leader to whom his revolutionary countrymen entrusted their cause. He held his followers together with heroic tenacity, till success brought assistance that made possible the conclusive climax at Yorktown. Then was fulfilled the word that Burke had uttered in Parliament, more than a year before the Declaration of Independence: "We cannot, I fear, falsify the pedigree of this fierce people, and persuade them that they are not sprung from a nation in whose veins the blood of freedom circulates."

George Washington is one of the best examples history affords of the Englishman carrying his English principles into execution far from England. For though born and bred in Virginia, he had the virtues if not the defects of an English gentleman. One may not agree entirely with his politics, one may even feel that some at least of the angels were on the side of his opponents the Loyalists, and yet one cannot but admire wholeheartedly the determined quality of his stand for liberty as he conceived it, his championship of the cause of independence against such an imperial domination as Canada would not endure today.

But what of the new empire, which, as we look back over the brief generations since the Revolution, seems to have risen phoenix-like from the embers of the old? It was, in fact, three-quarters of a century before any of its communities reached, in numbers of population or in economic development and social culture, a stage comparable with that of the old colonies on the eve of their independence. For that reason, if for no other, the growth of distinct national sentiments in its far-flung communities, the blossoming thus of the English spirit of independence, was likely to be slow, as indeed it was. But more than that is to be said in comparing the old empire in its maturity with the new empire in its youth. In the latter there persisted a strong sense of dependence on British support and protection. In Canada, Loyalists and French alike remained thoroughly awake to the reality of their dependence upon the British connection, if they were to maintain their no less cherished independence of the expanding republican neighbour on their south, while the French further came to fear that without Britain's guarantee of their peculiar position and minority rights they would be given short shrift by their English-speaking fellow-Canadians. In still younger colonies, such as those in Australia and New

Zealand, isolated and remote on the far side of the colored continents, the sense of dependence was no less strong, however different might be some of its causes.

No doubt the prolonged immaturity and the conscious dependence of the colonies of the new empire upon imperial support largely accounted for the fact that many years went by before very serious friction developed over the existing colonial system, which was essentially a perpetuation of the old, for while the North American colonies enjoyed representative government such as had existed in the old colonies prior to the Revolution, this marked the extent of their participation in government. This much they had early demanded, but they neither received nor for some time expected any more. Imperial control was not relaxed in the years following the Revolution. It is true that the short-lived and disastrous experiment of levying taxation to raise imperial revenue was not again attempted, but the mother country's supervision of colonial life was made more effective than before. The immediate lesson drawn from the loss of the old empire was that the new must not be allowed to get out of hand as the old had done. Before long the influence of the French Revolution further aroused the forces of reaction in England, breeding a distrust of the doctrine of popular rights whether in the colonies or at home in Britain.

But the conservative reaction from the two Revolutions could not last forever. In the long run the influence of democratic ideas from across the Atlantic and from across the Channel so strengthened the native English movement for reform that just a century ago the first of the great Parliamentary Reform Acts started Britain on the road to the democratization of her government. By that time, in the overseas colonies, particularly in the rapidly maturing provinces of British North America, in which democratic and national sentiment were constantly and variously stimulated by the near neighborhood of the United States, restlessness was becoming acute in the face of the imperial restraints and the local privileges that were involved in the continuance of the old colonial system.

The Canadian rebellions, as outbreaks of radical minorities, called sharp attention to the critical nature of the problem, but they could not become revolutions, for the majority of the colonials were restrained from supporting violent radicalism by their old traditions of imperial loyalty and their feeling that they still needed the British connection. Revolution was by no means necessary to secure the essence of that which was desired, nor was it believed to be so by most of the colonial reformers. When Robert Baldwin, son of an Irish immigrant to Upper Canada, and Joseph Howe, son of a Nova Scotia Loyalist, sought the extension of the liberal principles of the British constitution to their respective provinces, they pled for it as a means of preserving the connection, which they believed would only be imperilled by continuing the irritations of the old system. Their arguments were not at once accepted as conclusive nor their prayers immediately granted, but they were not spurned. Durham gave them his whole-hearted backing. In the course of another decade of controversy, discussion, and experiment, not without a good deal of mistrust on the part of many and of opposition from various privileged quarters, some of which were colonial, the political leaders of Britain and the colonies felt their way through to the practical realization of colonial autonomy in the form of responsible government.

It is difficult to imagine the solution being found so quickly or so satisfactorily, if the influence of the Crown and the powers of the old aristocratic oligarchy in the mother country had been still what they were three-quarters of a century earlier, when they called forth the American Declaration of Independence. Democratic progress in Britain goes far to explain the different solution of the later crisis. But that is not by any means the whole explanation. Profound changes

had recently taken place in British opinion concerning the advantages of imperial control and the justification of its costs and its inconveniences. Commerce with the United States was as profitable as it could ever have been if they had remained in political subjection. What advantage then in retaining control, or even possession, of the newer colonies? The American vindication of independence was now taken as conclusive evidence that in similar colonies self-government could not permanently be withheld. Some therefore argued that the colonies which had now begun to make trouble might as well be cut loose first as last. Or, if they must go, they had best be advanced towards self-government as speedily as possible, in order that they might be dismissed with a blessing, ready to look after themselves and carrying into future relations with their parent state the maximum of goodwill. Others, with faith that the empire might be held together, argued that it could only be done by the paradox of reconciling colonial autonomy with imperial unity, that the colonies could only be retained by giving them within the empire the essentials of that independence which otherwise, being unwilling to forswear their English birthright of liberty, they would insist upon seeking by the path of secession. It is obvious that all these views promoted English readiness to admit colonial self-government. And it is most noteworthy that all of them found chief support in arguments based upon the history of those old colonies which were now the United States.

The growth of self-government in the widely scattered territories of the British Empire, during the next three-quarters of a century, was implicit in the initial acceptance of the principle of responsible government in these British North American provinces in the 1840's. It is true that the rapidity of its extension to other colonies varied with circumstances. It is also true that the enlargement of its scope to include wider and wider ranges of government, until today international as well as internal matters are controlled by each Dominion, has only just been carried to completion. Yet throughout the three-quarters of a century, this development has pretty well kept pace with the growth of each community towards maturity and the progress of the democratic movement alike in mother country and in colonies. That the Dominions have reached the goal of national self-government without the necessity of seceding from the imperial commonwealth is due in considerable measure to the example of the United States. In that sense Washington's achievement in dismembering the old empire for the sake of the principle of national independence may justly be looked upon as a corner stone of the new empire within whose bounds that same principle now rules.

Despite the fact that we live in a world which is rapidly being driven to a realization of the essential unity of its life and interests and welfare, and indeed in some measure because of this very fact, there is everywhere a growing recognition of the importance of satisfying national aspirations. Without the self-respect and confidence, the vigour and initiative, that a pride of national independence makes possible and indeed insures, the currents of social progress are troubled and their streams are wasted in the deserts of self-distrust and futility. Only the man who can hold his head high as the citizen of a free state is capable of his best endeavors, and only such a citizen is worthy to aspire to world-citizenship. We are in dire need of a genuine world order, but it must be one that will preserve and not crush human freedom. That can not be built on the practices of old-fashioned imperialism but only on principles of free cooperation. Its foundations must be deep laid in ideals of independence and liberty alike for nations and for the men and women who comprise them. For such ideals George Washington strove; to such ideals the nations of the British Commonwealth have pledged their faith; and in such ideals they base their hopes of the future for themselves, for their common empire and for the world.

Following the speech-making a very delightful little play, "Yesteryear and Today," written especially for the occasion by Mrs. Hugh Macpherson was produced by Mrs. John G. Goodfellow and associates. The first scene of this play was laid in the drawing room of the home of John Phillip Walker, Sr., during the days immediately preceding the American Revolution. The setting of the play was typically Colonial and the characters were picturesque in their 18th century costumes. The second scene depicted a dressing room of a skating rink in Kingston. A West Point cadet and an R. M. C. cadet conversed together, and discovered that they are cousins, Nathaniel Walker having emigrated to Canada with the United Empire Loyalists as the Loyalist ancestor of the R. M. C. cadet while the West Point soldier was a descendant of John Phillip Walker who remained in the United States. The burden of the play was to demonstrate the intimacy of family relationship between Canada and the United States and to reveal the bad effects of carrying grudges from bygone Colonial days. During the play 18th century music, including "The Bud of the Rose," "The Toast," and "The Kiss of Heaven," was delightfully rendered and two minuets were gracefully danced by members of the club. Reviewing the play, Consul Fuller said:

"The cast worked hard realizing there would be a tendency to criticize this 'American show' and the result was a perfect performance without a single prompt."

THE KINGSTON PRESS published numerous announcements of the celebration and gave an account thereof more than three columns in length. In his letter regarding this event, Consul Fuller said:

A careful investigation has disclosed that all comments on this and other Bicentennial events were laudatory. So far as this district is concerned, there is no doubt of the beneficial results from the anniversary celebration sponsored by your Commission.

Outlining the Bicentennial activities of various fraternal organizations in Kingston, Consul Fuller reported:

The service clubs cooperated during the week in honoring the memory of Washington. On February 22 the Kiwanis Club invited me to attend, drank a toast to Washington and to the United States, saluted the American flag, and sang our national anthem. On the same day the Rotary Club of Belleville held a luncheon devoted to the memory

of Washington and as guest speaker I used much of the material furnished by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and referred in particular to Washington's attitude toward Canada and his various attempts to visit this locality. On February 18 the Kingston Rotary Club had a one-minute silence in Washington's memory, passed a resolution of commemoration and friendship, and ordered a copy sent to this Consulate. On February 28 they devoted the meeting to Washington's memory and I gave an address similar to the one I had given at Belleville.

The Consul submitted the following resume of the addresses given before the above mentioned organizations:

I introduced my remarks that I would briefly review the character of Washington and his place in history between our two countries and then proceeded with the following notes:

Most of the colonists had paid their own expenses to the new world and established settlements without aid. European nations had, until the 18th Century, considered colonies only as sources of raw material and consumers of manufactured goods. After the Seven Years' War a new idea of empire arose in Europe, and a feeling that colonies existed for the benefit of the mother country. The British cabinet introduced new measures of control and taxation which were resented. English elections resulted in a non-representative Parliament completely under control of a ministry, which alienated the loyal colonial merchants, bankers, and shippers by the tea monopoly, and so mishandled the resulting irritation that the other colonies joined Massachusetts in opposition. The better element remained loyal and only one-third of the 3,000,000 inhabitants desired separation. Only 25,000 migrated to Canada, although many of these were of the better class. Communications were such that these distant colonies could not be closely governed from London. If the colonies were to avoid economic ruin, they had to fight to retain the political liberties they had always enjoyed.

The success of the Revolution can mainly be ascribed to the character of George Washington, whose appearance, family, characteristics, and history were briefly reviewed. When he accompanied Braddock it was their intention to advance by Niagara and seize Kingston, then Frontenac. When Fort Duquesne was later occupied by Washington a battle was avoided because the chain of French forts had already been broken by the capture of Kingston by Bradstreet. Washington planned to proceed up the St. Lawrence after he was President but never approached the Canadian border nearer than Lake Champlain and the Mohawk Valley. The confidence he inspired, even among his enemies, was illustrated by a letter Sir Archibald Macdonnell quoted to me. Sir Archibald's great-great-grandmother wrote that the Loyalists had suffered greatly in New York State under General Schuyler, but that General Washington was now approaching and every one realized that he would correct the abuses. The lack of responsible government and credit after the war was described, and the local conditions which lead to occasional mistreatment of the loyalists. Washington's work in stabilizing the government and bringing law and order was mentioned.

Various historians were quoted to show the result of the American Revolution on the development of Canadian inde-

pendence. Democracy had spread to Europe, English reforms were effected, and it was easy for Canada to develop democracy under a democratic England. The development of transportation and communications made it possible for Canada to grow within the Empire. Other causes which kept Canada from following the same historic development as the United States, were the presence of the French in Quebec, who preferred to be governed by London, and the fact that English settlements were made by those persons who had been most loyal to the King.

Under the caption, "Washington Taken Down From Pedestal," THE KINGSTON WHIG-STANDARD reviewed Major Fuller's Rotary and Kiwanis Club remarks, making these observations:

General George Washington, first president of the United States, leader of the ragged armies of the revolution which began in a so-called "tea-party" in Boston harbor and ended in a motley collection of thirteen states, all hating one another, and only asking to be left alone to work out each their own narrow destiny, is a character of history remembered in Canada more for the cherry tree-hatchet story than for anything else. After having been deified by writers for years, most of the bunk about Washington is being debunked now by modern writers, who reveal him as a real man, heroic if you like, but neither godlike nor puritanical.

Two hundred years ago George Washington was born, and born British in a British colony. His folks were "quality" in England and sure were "quality folks" in "ole Virginia."

Having provided a fitting Uncle Sam atmosphere from Boston baked beans to Valley Forge mushrooms and a large Star Spangled Banner behind the speaker, Major Fuller had no difficulty presenting General George Washington in a very attractive manner, although he did cast some doubt on the tale of the hatchet and cherry tree episode, and the truth of the theory held in some quarters that George Washington was the first and only American who couldn't tell a lie.

As an after-dinner speaker Major Fuller is in a class by himself, no spread-eagleism but a quiet, dry humor which kept his hearers chuckling as he moved quietly from one phase of Washington's life to another, incidentally stripping the statuesque Washington of early writers and painters and presenting him as a human being, a real he-man, possessed of all the virtues and some of the vices of his day and generation. Washington was presented by the speaker as a great military leader and statesman—without him the war of the revolution would have been lost, and he served without pay as well as pledging his considerable fortune to pay his soldiers.

Events leading up to the Revolution were described by the speaker, the friction in England between King George and his parliament, the delay of months in sailing ships' communications across the sea which aggravated discontent, the Boston "tea-party" and the drastic retaliation measures adopted by King George, the dictator. Armed force met with armed force and the result a few battles, a lot of waitful watching, and finally thirteen independent colonies, all hating each other, and no central government—virtual chaos, which the first president, George Washington, had to dissipate and lay a foundation for a new nation one and indivisible.

Washington did not fight to gain freedom, said the speaker, but to retain the freedom the colonies always had. They had to fight their own way and conquer the wilderness, savage tribes and savage beasts, without the aid of the Mother Country, and when it came to be a matter of taxation without representation, then more taxation, they just couldn't see it. In addition they were told by the British government where they could trade and where they could not—their best markets in the West Indies were taken away from them and they were

told they could sell only in the English market. Then the East India Company which had fallen upon parlous times was given the monopoly of the tea business for America, and that together with the tea tax and other taxation and vexations caused hard feelings. Then the "colossal blunder" of King George in sending armed forces in retaliation for the Boston "tea-party," the closing of the port and occupation of Boston by British military forces ignited the torch of war and the colonies took time from their farms to make armed resistance. Three months' enlistment was all that was practicable, as the soldiers must get back to the farms, and at no time in this rather comic-opera war was there more than eighteen thousand soldiers engaged at one time. Thus was the story of George Washington, told by the guest speaker in a very interesting manner, interspersed with droll stories and sidelights upon current affairs and events of the time and the effect upon Canada and subsequent British history and the relation between the two countries. Major Fuller handled his subject in a way which met instant favor, and he will always be welcome at Belleville Rotary board either as a speaker or as a silent guest, for he has a personality which attracts and a fund of real humor and interesting anecdotes gathered in his far-flung experience in many countries as the representative of Uncle Sam's Consular Service.

The Bicentennial in Kingston concluded on Thanksgiving Day in the same spirit of good will that marked its auspicious opening. The American Consul was able to report in a dispatch to the Department of State that the George Washington celebration "which was approached last winter with considerable misgivings" had a "happy ending." This dispatch which follows gives an impressive description of the concluding event:

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, CANADA.
NOVEMBER 25, 1932.

THANKSGIVING DAY TERMINATES BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Washington Bicentennial Commission, that the conclusion of the Bicentennial was appropriately observed on Thanksgiving Day, November 24.

The American Women's Club, encouraged by the success of their first public effort on February 22, gave a dinner in the banquet hall of the Hotel La Salle to which not only members, but their relatives and friends, were invited. Officials were not included, as it was the intention to keep it in the nature of a family party. Many American students of Queen's University attended, the first time they had joined in any of the Club's activities.

Speeches were omitted in order to make the evening as informal as possible, but I was asked to read the President's proclamation before dinner and to give a short address after. I took the occasion to compliment the Club and the city upon their unique observance of Washington's birth, and presented to the Club a copy of Washington's portrait which had been received from the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and appropriately framed. The rest of the evening was spent in games and dancing.

This family Thanksgiving Day party, like the Washington's Birthday party, was distinctly American and more original than most entertainments in Kingston. According to reports from all quarters, it was for this reason most successful, and provided an informal and happy ending to the celebration which was approached last winter with considerable misgiv-

ings. The Club desires to have me express its appreciation of the assistance rendered by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in furnishing such original and extensive material for its commemorative exercises.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE G. FULLER,
American Consul.

In his address to the dinner guests Consul Fuller adequately summed up the far-reaching effects of the celebration in Kingston and "in appreciation of the interest shown by the loyal city of Kingston" and by the American Women's Club in the celebration presented the latter with a reproduction of the Athenaeum portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart, furnished by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. The Consul spoke as follows:

I want to take this opportunity of congratulating the American Women's Club on their splendid and unusual celebration of Washington's birthday. The fact that so many Union Empire Loyalists joined in that celebration shows the broad vision of this city. It has spread the fame of Kingston to an extent that surprised me. Consul General Frost, who was your guest at that time, after his return to Montreal, extended his congratulations on the good feeling which had been so much in evidence. Representative Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, wrote that his commission was particularly pleased on hearing of the celebration, and added "it is indeed gratifying to know that in honoring the memory of our First President, we have formed a link not only between his time and ours, but between another Great Nation and the United States." Later he wrote, "We are able to compile and publish a commemorative volume on the Bicentennial as it was observed in other countries and you may be sure that the events in Kingston will have an honored place therein."

The Washington Birthday Party given by your Club seems to have attracted more attention than the reports I have labored on this year. When I visited the Department of State in the spring, it was the first subject mentioned, not only in the Canadian section and administrative division, but in such strange places as the visa office, and that of the Economic Adviser. And it has not been forgotten. Last Saturday the Protocol Officer dashed in from his office in the White House where he arranges ceremonial functions for the President, and his first words were in effect, "Hello Fuller, how is Kingston? That was a great party they gave on Washington's birthday."

Today marks the end of the Bicentennial Celebration which has been unique in that it was not confined to one place, but was celebrated in practically every church, school, and lodge in the United States and in most countries of the World. No other national hero has been honored in a celebration so widespread. Throughout the British Empire these celebrations were particularly extensive, because it is now realized that Washington was an Englishman, and that his part in the liberation of the Colonies was of distinct value to the development of the present democratic Governments of England and the Dominions.

There has just been published a result of some research into the origin of the Washington family, which is so closely linked with English history that a few words will be of interest to this audience.

The name "Washington" was that of a small village in Durham county, still so-called. In early Norman times the Manor of Washington, or Wessington, was in possession of

William de Washington, the earliest member of the family to have taken this name. The Washington family later settled in Yorkshire, where the name was frequently written WESSINGTON. From Yorkshire, the Washingtons went to Westmoreland, where Robert D. Washington was the Lord of Milburn during the reign of Edward I. One son, John Washington, was the first to settle in Warton, in Lonsdale, northern Lancashire. The family flourished there during the 14th and 15th centuries. John Washington's grandson, Robert Washington, caused the square tower of Warton Church to be built about 1470, which is still standing. Only a few years ago part of the pebbles and lime fell from the tower and revealed the long-lost Washington shield, together with the initials "R. W. S.," which stand for Robert Washington and his wife.

Robert's son, John, married a sister of Sir Thomas Kytson, of Warton Hall, who was sheriff of London in 1533 and who built Hengrave Hall in Suffolk. In the great banqueting hall nine stained-glass windows still exist, emblazoned with the arms of the noble families allied by marriage to the Kytsons, the last of these being that of the Washingtons.

John's son, Lawrence Washington, married in the powerful Spencer family and was twice Mayor of Northampton. In 1539 he came into possession of Sulgrave Manor. One son became Sir John Washington, of Thrapston, and a younger son became Rector of Purleigh. It was the two sons of the Rector, the nephews of Sir John Washington, who emigrated to the United States.

We will all be dead by the time another centenary of Washington's birth arrives but, in order to leave a permanent record of this celebration, the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission has caused a valuable reproduction to be made of the Athenaeum Portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart. This has been done by a special process and, mounted on canvas, it resembles the original in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. One copy is in the White House, another in the entrance hall of the Department of State. In appreciation of the interest shown by the loyal city of Kingston in commemorating the birth of a great Englishman, and of the work of this Club in commemorating his memory, I have the pleasure of presenting to the American Women's Club that reproduction of the portrait of the First American.

More than 750 American citizens live in the jurisdiction of the American Consulate in North Bay, Ontario, Canada, but, as Consul William E. Chapman reported to the Bicentennial Commission, "they are too widely scattered to permit them to organize worth while commemorative celebrations," and therefore could not convene for Washington ceremonies.

How to convey to these scattered children of the land of Washington and their Canadian friends the message of the Bicentennial was the problem to work its own solution, as many consuls would have done, but exercising his originality conceived the idea that he could reach them all by radio and set about obtaining broadcasting facilities.

He consulted the owners of Station CFCH, North Bay's enterprising broadcasting studio, and they gladly volunteered the free use of their station for Consul Chapman's purposes on the 200th anni-

versary of the birth of George Washington. The Consul framed his address in part from material sent to him from the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and with Alderman Roy H. Thompson as his patron, went on the air at 7.30 p. m., February 22, 1932. This is what Canadians and Americans within the wave length of the station heard him say:

Good Evening my Fellow Countrymen and My Good Canadian Friends: I refer to my Canadian friends because such a wide circle among you have done and are doing so much together with the Americans of my District to make life most agreeable to Mrs. Chapman and me in North Bay.

Right here we have an example of Canadian kindness, courtesy, and generosity in the invitation of Mr. Roy H. Thompson, owner of this radio station, to use it for this broadcast.

We appreciate most gratefully the kindness of the good people of this fair city. I feel I should not let pass this opportunity to say this and to add that it is an honor as well as a privilege and a pleasure to be living among you.

My reference to Canadians includes in full measure also our friends of British birth. Among all of the many expressions I received today of respect for George Washington none was more eulogistic or more appreciated than that of Mr. Daniel South who was born in England and who resides in North Bay. Although we never met he called me by telephone to express that respect in a manner which made me know it came from a sincere heart. He stated that he would be listening to this talk, and I want to say to him that the spirit envisaged in his conversation is the kind that constitutes the firm foundation of understanding, friendship, and peace that happily has so long prevailed among the English-speaking peoples.

While what I am about to say concerns a great celebration that is now taking place in the United States of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the first President of the Nation I have the honor to represent officially in your good city, I trust you will find it of sufficient interest to justify my response to the kindness of Mr. Thompson.

History is interesting to every one. Eagerly we peruse its pages to increase our knowledge of the works of men from Adam down through the ages. It is man who makes history and it has been truly said that every great achievement is the lengthening shadow of some real man.

From every worthy human act arises by natural psychological impulse a keen interest in the man or men who performed it. The conquests and defeats of Alexander the Great and of Napoleon, the rise and fall of the Roman Empire, the conquests of Cortez in Mexico and Bolivar South America are events of absorbing interest.

The achievements of great men and great women become the more forcefully immortalized also because the world finds enjoyment and satisfaction in perpetuating the names of those responsible, as well as their ideals. In a word we are all given to venerable respect for true heroes and lasting human deeds in the interest of the peace and welfare of mankind, and from this attitude we reap the rich reward of the inspirational uplifting appeal to mind and heart.

Canadians and Americans alike are particularly proud of the century of unquestioned peace and cordial harmony between the two countries. In all my extensive travels I have found no international boundary lines which seemed to me to so nearly imaginary only as that between Canada and the United States. It is a great blessing to the peoples of both countries that it is so. It would be a great blessing to the world if all nations could use it as an example.

It is most fitting indeed that there is soon to be established on the border between the United States and Canada an international peace garden to commemorate the one hundred years of peace between them. Seven hundred acres of the tract selected lie in Manitoba and seven hundred in North Dakota, a tangible manifestation of the magnificent benefits which have resulted from mutual respect, mutual trust, and mutual good faith.

Can the establishment of that great international peace garden of 1,400 acres of land lying directly across the boundary be less than an inspirational and uplifting symbol of the pride of the two great peoples affected in their one hundred years of neighborly friendship? It will be a beautiful symbol of an even more beautiful thought.

It is in response to this prevailing human tendency to uphold and glorify worthy traditions that today the people of the United States and of several other countries are celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, who won independence by his military genius and formed by his statesmanship a sound and prosperous republic.

On December 2, 1924, a little over seven years ago, Mr. Calvin Coolidge who was then President approved a resolution of the Congress to study and recommend a proper celebration in 1932 of the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birth which occurred in the State of Virginia on February 22, 1732. The purpose of the Congress in passing the resolution is stated in the resolution itself as follows: "that future generations of American citizens may live according to the example and precepts of his exalted life and character and thus perpetuate the American Republic."

The Congress created a United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and appropriated a good sum of money for its work in making preparation for the celebration. For many months that Commission has been preparing for the celebration which begins with special emphasis today and will continue until Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1932. Mother's Day, Independence Day (July 4), and Labor Day, etc., will be intervening occasions of Bicentennial honor to the name and achievements of George Washington.

In the congressional resolution it was provided that an address be delivered to the American people concerning the significance of the celebration. It was most fitting that the address was delivered by the man who was President when the resolution was passed by Congress. In his eloquent and inspiring address before both houses of Congress, the Cabinet and many distinguished guests President Coolidge said in part: I quote "On the 22nd day of February, 1932, America will celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Wherever there are those who love ordered liberty, they may well join in the observance of that event. Although he belongs to us, yet by being a great American he became a great world figure. It is but natural that here under the shadow of the stately monument rising to his memory, in the Capital City bearing his name, the country made independent by his military genius, and the Republic established by his statesmanship, should already begin preparations to proclaim the immortal honor in which we hold the father of our country."

In the past the United States Government itself has done little more toward celebrating Washington's birthday than to keep it as a public holiday, but as will be readily realized from what I have said, the Government took the initiative seven years ago for the great official celebration that begins throughout the nation and in several other nations today. The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission has announced that representatives of several other foreign governments have expressed their purpose to participate in the celebration. Bohemia, (now a part of Czechoslovakia), France, and Poland are offering important historical documents for

exhibits. Roumania will hold music festivals and plays on the life of Washington, at the National Theatre in Bucharest under the auspices of the Society of Friends of the United States of America.

The George Washington Bicentennial Committee at Stuttgart, Germany, is arranging to present a set of American books as to an institution of learning in that city to form the nucleus of an American library section. The same organization is to send an English-speaking young man on an educational tour of the United States.

The American Government has been advised by the Government of Latvia that the name of Hanza square in Riga, the Capital, will be changed to Washington square in honor of the memory of Washington. Another city in Latvia will change the names of a square and a street similarly. Celebrations are taking place also in Hungary, Greece, and Mexico.

President Hoover recently issued a proclamation requiring the American flag to be flown today at half-staff over all Federal Government offices in the United States and over embassies, legations and consulates abroad. A special silver coin (the quarter) and memorial postage stamps in twelve denominations are being issued.

Under the patriotic direction of the Governors of the forty-eight States and the several outlying territories and possessions of the United States, and their political subdivisions, practically the entire population of the Republic are cooperating with the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in the greatest celebration of a great man that has ever taken place in my country. It is but natural that patriotic and fraternal organizations have come forward to do their part and it is said that forty million members of such bodies have been preparing elaborate programs for today and later. Twenty-five million women will also participate in the bicentennial event. One of their aims is to spread the teaching and preaching of good citizenship particularly among the youth of the country. Twelve character-developing programs will be distributed to the school children in the United States.

The American Tree Association of Washington, D. C., is arranging to plant 10,000,000 trees through the land in celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth. Being a practical man, Washington was a great lover of the soil. In a letter to a friend he said: I quote: "I think with you that the life of a husbandman is the most delectable. It is honorable; it is amusing, and with judicious management, it is profitable. To see the plants rise from the earth and flourish by the superior skill and bounty of the laborer fills a contemplative mind with ideas which are more easy to be conceived than expressed."

It would seem that the planting of 10,000,000 trees is not an inappropriate tribute to the pleasure Washington found in seeing "plants rise from the earth and flourish."

The general program for the nation-wide celebration contemplates the production of a motion picture in sound and colors depicting the life and principal events in the career of George Washington. The picture will present historic shrines of the United States and other pertinent features. It is said that no private enterprise could possibly produce such an authentic, elaborate, and unique picture, because no amount of money could influence the Federal Government to permit the priceless uniforms, dresses, furniture and other possessions of the Washington family to be used for commercial purposes. The Eastman Teaching Films Company has the contract for making the official picture and no other film made by any other company will be recognized as official.

Every nation should seek to keep its people familiar with its own history, as well as that of other countries. It should seek to profit by the outstanding accomplishments of its greatest statesmen and others. George Washington as the

first President was handicapped since, in this respect he was largely a pioneer, but he was filled with unshaken confidence in the ability and integrity of the people who had settled the colonies which under his leadership became the thirteen original States of the Union he formed. He had confidence in their resourcefulness and power to develop the great resources of the new republic. In these respects the generations that followed him have undoubtedly overshadowed and outdone his most sanguine expectations. But the American people owe to him profound credit for having made possible what the United States is today. They have always accorded to him that credit and the Bicentennial celebration is being conducted by them to give unmistakable manifestation of the respect and honor which they feel that George Washington so well earned.

It stands to George Washington's credit that his great success as a soldier and statesman was not tinged by building the American Republic out of the wreckage of any other country, although other strong men have had their honors for founding new nations upon the debris of former governments crushed by them.

Born two hundred years ago in an unpretentious home at a place then called Bridges Creek, now known as Wakefield, State of Virginia, Washington's education at school was limited. His father died when he was only eleven years of age, leaving him with a heavy burden of home responsibilities. Yet, at the age of sixteen years he did notable work as a surveyor. His forward march to success was continuous thereafter for he never ceased to be a hardworking student.

But Washington does not belong to any one State or any one group of people. He belongs to the United States as a whole, and American national pride in him is enhanced instinctively by the fact that the country gave to the world his immortal name.

Refreshing ourselves anew at the fountain of his fine personal character and patriotism, the hearts of Americans are today unanimously stirred to join in a great spiritual pilgrimage back to his memory, his counsel, his guidance, his exemplary principles, his judgment, his foresight, his faith, and his vision. Perhaps it is beyond us to live up to his example, but I am proud to know that familiar traces of his admirable personal traits have flowed along through the generations that followed him and still manifest themselves today among a majority of the people of the United States.

Through the Bicentennial celebration now in progress the American people will take new understanding of and devotion to the duties of citizenship. They will take greater love of their country and of their fellowmen at home and abroad into the secrets of their hearts.

Good-night.

The Bicentennial message was imparted to the enterprising city of Peterborough, Ontario, Canada, and its 20,000 inhabitants by the local Kiwanis Club on October 28, 1932, when the regular weekly luncheon was devoted to the honor of George Washington, "British-American patriot."

The American Consul General, for the Ontario district, Hon. Emil Sauer, was invited to journey from Toronto to Peterborough to make the principle address to the Kiwanians. Mr. Sauer chose for his text: "The Life of George Washington," and reports that "there were about a hundred guests present, and the address seemed to be well taken by all."

Included among the attendants, as reported by THE PETERBOROUGH EXAMINER in an article on the occasion, were "a representative group of manufacturers and merchants, and also Mrs. Percival Foster, field secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in Canada who was accompanied by Miss Leta Brownscombe, General Secretary of the local association."

The speech, read from a manuscript was introduced by the following *ex tempore* remarks:

Mr. President, Mr. Allen, Members of the Kiwanis Club, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I thank you with all my heart for your kind reception. I have very pleasant remembrances of my visit to Peterborough several years ago, when I had the privilege of addressing your club, and I could certainly not resist when I was invited a few weeks ago to address you again on this occasion. The subject of my address, as Mr. Allen has pointed out to you, is the life and character of George Washington. It is indeed difficult to attempt to do justice to this subject and at the same time speak with the circumspection expected of one in my position. I just asked Mrs. Foster, field secretary of the Canadian National Council of the Y. W. C. A., who is present, whether she did not think that I had a lot of courage to talk on this subject, and she said: "No." However, I hope you will bear with me if I read my speech:

On February 22nd of this year, there was inaugurated a series of celebrations of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, not only in the United States but in all parts of the world where there are American citizens who could join together for the purpose, and participated in even by foreign governments and people. These celebrations are sponsored by the Government of the United States in pursuance of a Joint Resolution of the Congress passed last year and followed by a proclamation of the President on February 22nd of this year, which directed that the celebrations be carried out from time to time during the period from February 22nd to Thanksgiving Day, November 24th.

These celebrations are carried out in a spirit, I believe, that was exemplified in the celebration last year of the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Yorktown, when a monument was unveiled there in honor of Lord Cornwallis, the adversary of Washington in that memorable battle, and was accepted on behalf of his descendants by the Earl of Cornwallis, who was present on the occasion. Said President Hoover in an address at that celebration: "The long span of history will interpret the American War for Independence . . . more in the light of a struggle amongst English-speaking people for the establishment in government of an extension of a common philosophy of human rights, begun at Runnymede."

The purpose of the George Washington bicentennial celebrations this year is not only to demonstrate the gratitude the American people feel for the First President and Father of their country, but as President Hoover himself pointed out in his proclamation, it is to contemplate Washington's "unselfish devotion to duty, his courage, his patience, his genius, his statesmanship, and his accomplishment for his country and the world," and as Congress suggested in its Joint Resolution, these celebrations should serve to impress upon the minds of the American people the true character of Washington in order "that future generations of American citizens may live according to the example and precepts of his exalted life and character and thus perpetuate the American Republic."

A Scotch writer of the last century, Mr. J. Currie, said: "A state to prosper must be built on foundations of a moral

character, and this character is the principal element of its strength and the only guaranty of its permanence and prosperity."

I do not see that this proposition could be questioned from any angle from which we may consider it. Rome was great in character and traditions before it became great as a world power. It owed its physical greatness to that character and tradition, and it owed its decline and destruction to the disintegration in its moral fabric and the eventual disregard of what was best in its traditions. History shows that the Roman Empire, like so many other nations, was destroyed not so much by enemies from without as by enemies within, which made it a prey to the conquerors from without—and the enemies within were the disintegrating influences resulting from excess conquests and exploitation of the conquered.

Another proposition I should like to lay down is that the character of nations is moulded to a large extent by the impress left upon them for good or bad, by their recognized leaders. What is good or bad in the traditions of a nation comes to a great extent from the character and influences of its leaders, and nations that have been fortunate enough to have leaders who moulded their traditions on a sound and healthful basis are under lasting obligation to them. It is from these traditions that succeeding young generations derive their guiding inspiration.

Before proceeding to present any facts or discussions of the life of Washington, let me quote to you a few opinions of his contemporaries and of authorities who have written or spoken on his life and character since his times. First, let me quote to you from the heads of the French Government who had been in so serious a controversy only a year before Washington died that an army was raised in our country to resist French demands, with Washington as its Commander-in-Chief. Only a year after this controversy, when Washington died, Talleyrand, the French Foreign Minister, in eulogy of Washington, said:

"The name of Washington is inseparably linked with a memorable epoch. He adorned this epoch by his talents and the nobility of his character, and with virtues that even envy dared not assail. History offers few examples of such renown. Great from the outset of his career, patriotic before his country had become a nation, brilliant and universal despite the passions and political resentments that would gladly have checked his career, his fame is today imperishable."

Napoleon himself expressed himself as follows: "His work is scarcely finished when it at once attracts the veneration which we freely accord to those achievements only that are consecrated by time."

Samuel Smiles, a Scotch author of the last century, in his classic book on "Character," thus described Washington:

"Washington left behind him, as one of the greatest treasures of his country, the example of a stainless life—of a great, honest, pure, and noble character—a model for his nation to form themselves by in all time to come. And in the case of Washington, as in so many other great leaders of men, his greatness did not so much consist in his intellect, his skill, and his genius, as in his honor, his integrity, his truthfulness, his high and controlling sense of duty—in a word, in his genuine nobility of character. Men such as these are the true life-blood of the country to which they belong. They elevate and uphold it, fortify and ennoble it, and shed a glory over it by the example of life and character which they have bequeathed. 'The names and memories of great men,' says an able writer, 'are the dowry of a nation.'"

James Truslow Adams, one of our own historians, characterizes Washington as follows: "When we think of Washington, it is not as a military leader, nor as an executive or diplomat. We think of the man who by sheer force of character held a divided and disorganized country together until victory

was achieved, and, who, after peace was won, still held his disunited countrymen by their love and respect and admiration for himself until a nation was welded into enduring strength and unity."

There are different points in the life of Washington each of which might form the subject of a separate address—his education and how it served to mould his character; his military career; his outstanding diplomatic ability and style, although Washington probably never made a formal study of diplomacy, et cetera.

I propose to speak today mainly about Washington's character, particularly as it is exemplified in his services to his country, his writings, and his public utterances. I shall refer only very briefly to other points in his life.

Regarding Washington's boyhood, there are a number of stories which are more or less amusing and which some people take more or less seriously, but it is hardly possible in this brief address to discuss the origin or authenticity of these. It suffices to state that Washington received his education largely in the school of experience and stern realities which left little chance for the development of softness of mind and body, such as some of these stories might suggest. He was fortunate in having a good mother whom he revered from boyhood and throughout life and who no doubt influenced greatly his character, particularly in the development of a strong devotion to duty and of practical and methodical application to duty. He was also very greatly attached to his older half-brother Lawrence Washington, who had been educated in England, and who was an officer in the British Navy, and highly cultured. It might be of interest here to note that Lawrence Washington, who inherited directly the greater part of the estate of the father and married a wealthy Virginia lady, built the home which was later inherited by George Washington and is now a tourists' shrine. This home Lawrence Washington named "Mount Vernon" in honor of Admiral Lord Vernon, under whom he served in the British Navy. We might assume from this that he got along well with his superior officer and held pleasant memories of his service in the navy.

It was no doubt a healthy home influence of a good mother and a distinguished brother of character, coupled with native seriousness of mind, that led George Washington, at the age of thirteen years, to copy one hundred and ten rules of conduct and decency, as he himself characterized them, which he wrote in his notebook, the original of which is still in existence. These rules certainly indicate that he took life seriously, that he took himself seriously even at that early age. The rules reminded him that he must always keep his person neat and clean, never wear clothing that was soiled or torn, never talk in company when others were talking, sit when others were standing, et cetera. But there were also rules that went deep into his character. For example:

"Shew not yourself glad at the Misfortune of another though he were your enemy."

"Strive not with your Superiors in argument, but always submit your Judgment to others with Modesty."

"Be not hasty to believe flying reports to the Disparagement of any."

"Undertake not what you cannot Perform but be Careful to keep your Promise."

"Let your Recreations be Manfull not Sinfull."

"Labour to keep alive in your Breast that Little Spark of Celestial fire called Conscience."

Psychology teaches that character is formed in early infancy and childhood days when the mind is pliable and when the child continually absorbs into the sub-conscious mind thousands of suggestions that mould his character for good or bad; for health, morbidity, or disease, and for success or failure in later life. Washington put his one hundred and ten

rules in writing obviously because he wanted continually to be reminded of them, and unconsciously they must have sunk down into his soul to resist contrary impressions and suggestions that children are always liable to absorb.

The late Senator Lodge in referring to these rules in his books on the life of George Washington states that "The one thought that runs through all the sayings is to practise self-control, and no man ever displayed that most difficult of virtues to such a degree as George Washington. It was no ordinary boy who took such a lesson as this to heart before he was fifteen, and carried it into his daily life, never to be forgotten."

The early results of such discipline are to be noted from the fact that in his boyhood days he attracted the notice and admiration of Lord Fairfax, a wealthy, highly-educated and cultured nobleman, who resided in Virginia and who employed George Washington as assistant to survey his immense tracts of land lying beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains, when Washington was barely sixteen years old. This work he performed so well that Lord Fairfax had him made county surveyor. These facts are mentioned not only because they illustrate Washington's early connection with active life but because the experience brought him in contact with the wilderness beyond the white settlements of Virginia, where he had to work his way along, often facing hostile Indians, and where his body was hardened through rough outdoor activity and hardships. He wrote to a friend regarding his experiences in his surveying activities as follows: "Since you received my letter in October last, I have not sleep'd above three nights or four in a bed, but, after walking a good deal all the day, I lay down before the fire upon a little hay, straw, fodder, or bearskin, which is to be had, with man, wife, and children, like a parcel of dogs and cats; and happy is he, who gets the berth nearest the fire."

Without such early experience Washington could most likely not have carried out the dangerous mission to the Ohio Valley, to protest against the French occupation of that country, when he was only twenty-two years of age. This exploit and a report he prepared on the trip made him known not only throughout the colonies but in the mother country. Despite the hardships and rough experiences that Washington had to undergo in his boyhood and early manhood days, he also, unlike Abraham Lincoln, had an opportunity for acquiring a tolerable school education and, in boyhood and early manhood, of mixing with the most outstanding personalities in the social, political, and official life of the colony. He was refined in character and manners as well as hardened for the greatest amount of physical endurance and the roughest kind of frontier life.

The high lights in the life of George Washington are his services in the French and Indian War, his services as Commander-in-Chief of the American Armies during the Revolutionary War, his services in securing the adoption of a new constitution under which the United States has since been governed, and the formation of a strong federal government under that Constitution and, finally, his services as first President of the United States.

His services during the French and Indian War were mainly in connection with the protection of the western frontier against Indian depredations, and his several expeditions to the Ohio Valley against the French outposts there, including his services under General Sir Edward Braddock in the ill-fated expedition against Fort Duquesne. During the period from the close of the French and Indian War in 1763, to the beginning of the Revolutionary War in 1775, Washington lived on his plantation, was a member of the Virginia Legislature or House of Burgesses, as it was called, and he kept in constant touch with public matters, although engrossed mainly in the work of managing Continental Con-

gress in 1774 and 1775, and was elected Commander-in-Chief of the American revolutionary armies by the Second Continental Congress in 1775.

Washington's work as Commander-in-Chief of the American revolutionary armies involved the problem of prosecuting the war without a central authority that could be considered adequate for the purpose. The thirteen states, after the Declaration of Independence, were held together through a common purpose of achieving independence from the mother country, and they formed a loose confederation, represented by a Congress, which had authority to enlist an army; appoint, discharge and promote officers; borrow money and issue paper currency, and by this means provide to a certain extent a purchasing power necessary for prosecuting the war. But it lacked the authority necessary to establish and maintain credit through the levy and collection of revenue and to draw upon the resources of the country for its requirements. It could only call upon the separate states to contribute their respective quotas for the needs of the central government and the needs of the army, and the states, to say the least, were anything but punctilious in complying with these demands.

There was no conscription, not even enlistment for the duration of the war. To a large extent, fighting had to be done with the aid of state militia which could be held together only with the greatest difficulty and which melted away almost as quickly as it could be gotten together. The federal or Continental currency soon depreciated and eventually became almost worthless. There was jealousy and misunderstanding among the states, apparently each one feeling that it was doing more than its share in prosecuting the war, but the united efforts were not nearly what could have been brought forth under a strong federal government capable of carrying out its orders.

It was under such conditions that Washington had to face the British forces that were superior in number, training and equipment. It is generally understood that the British Commander, General Howe, did not prosecute the war more vigorously during the years 1775, 1776, and 1777, because he fully expected that resistance of the rebellious colonies would soon collapse under the impossible conditions I have just outlined in brief.

Washington was a man of vision and who saw what was necessary to carry on the war with reasonable prospects of success, complained and appealed incessantly to the Congress and the separate state governments for men, money and supplies. Washington's army often had to undergo intense suffering from want of supplies, and, according to Washington's own reports, morale often ran dangerously low. Recruiting and training presented the gravest of problems because of the short periods of enlistment and the continually changing complexion of the army. Under such conditions, the main army, commanded by Washington himself, always opposed the main British Army in the area between New York and Philadelphia for a period of six years, and during these years of conflict, Washington could hope to do no more than to keep his army from being captured or annihilated, and here and there throw it into minor engagements. What a strain these long six years must have been upon Washington can well be imagined, particularly when he knew that the resources of the country would have been adequate for the maintenance of his army and for carrying out more successful campaigns, if these resources could have been drawn upon with the aid of an adequate government. If this were not enough, Congress often became impatient over his complaints and supplications, even expressed its dissatisfaction over the lack of results accomplished by the army, and a considerable membership of the Congress even joined in the so-called Conway Cable intended to dispense with Washington as Commander-in-Chief and put in his place the incompetent General Gates who was credited

with the first and only major victory gained by the American forces before Yorktown; namely, the victory of Saratoga in 1777.

I recall these details not simply by way of eulogy of Washington, but to ask the question why he put up with such a situation, why he did not establish a military dictatorship, as did Cromwell, Napoleon and other lesser lights, organize a dictatorial federal government so as to be able to draw upon the resources of the country in order to make more vigorous prosecution of the war possible. There were not lacking opportunities for such a move. Many, if not most, of the political leaders might have opposed such a move, but Washington had the loyalty of the army and the love and confidence of the people at large behind him. Before the end of the war a written proposition was made to him by officers of the army that he assume the title of king and put an end to the intolerable situation. This proposition he turned down with "abhorrence," to use his own expression.

When independence was finally achieved, Washington performed one of the most outstanding services of his life for his country as well as for representative government generally by establishing without resort to force or dictatorial power, a new federal government of the people, capable of fulfilling its mission. Before the end of the Revolutionary War and continuing until the present Constitution was finally ratified in 1788, he strove incessantly to establish, through united and cooperative efforts, a strong federal government, capable of holding the states together and defending them against internal as well as external dangers. He spoke and wrote incessantly to bring home to the people the needs of such a government. He viewed with alarm the strife and jealousies between the different states and he explained time and again that the existing situation was bringing upon the states the contempt of the whole civilized world, and that the blood and treasures spent during the Revolutionary War would eventually prove of no avail if the situation would not be remedied through the establishment of a capable federal government. It might be interesting, if I had time, to go into details of Washington's incessant endeavors to bring about a strong federal government. However, time will not permit that I refer to more than two instances. In his last address to the army he said:

"Although the General has so frequently given it as his opinion, in the most public and explicit manner, that, unless the principles of the Federal Government were properly supported, and the powers of the Union increased, the honor, dignity, and justice of the nation would be lost forever; yet he cannot help repeating, on this occasion, so interesting a sentiment, and leaving it as his last injunction to every officer and every soldier, who may view the subject in the same serious point of light, to add his best endeavors to those of his worthy fellow-citizens towards effecting those great and valuable purposes, on which our very existence as a nation so materially depends."

Accordingly, he used every soldier and officer as a missionary in the cause of union. Furthermore, he addressed a circular to the Governors of the different states in which he pointed out that he was so thoroughly convinced of the necessity of a strong government that "silence in me would be a crime." In this circular he states further:

"I will therefore speak to your Excellency the language of freedom and of sincerity without disguise. . . . There are four things, which, I humbly conceive, are essential to the well-being, I may even venture to say, to the existence, of the United States, as an independent power.

"First. An indissoluble union of the States under one federal head.

"Secondly. A sacred regard to public justice.

"Thirdly. The adoption of a proper peace establishment; and,

"Fourthly. The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies; to make those mutual concessions, which are requisite to the general prosperity; and, in some instances, to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community."

When the Constitutional Convention was finally brought together, Washington was a delegate and, as may be expected, was made chairman. Once the Constitution was adopted by the Convention, he continued zealously and actively to have it ratified. He no doubt won many adherents among the prominent political leaders of the country by his persuasiveness, pointing out to them that he too had objections to the Constitution but that it was the best obtainable and should therefore be ratified, because failure to ratify meant disaster. He never stated what his objections to the Constitution were and it is conceivable that he used this argument to enable opponents with due self-respect to accept it. At the present time it may be taken as a matter of course that the Constitution should have been accepted and we can hardly realize what a tremendous struggle it was to secure ratification, particularly when we consider how long it took Virginia, New York and other states to ratify it, some ratifying after the necessary three-fourths majority had been obtained and the new government was started in motion. We can say with all confidence that without Washington's influence, the Convention would never have agreed upon a Constitution and even if it had, without him the Constitution would never have been ratified.

There are not lacking books on the life of Washington that have been written with the purpose apparently of casting doubt on the character, abilities and even the integrity of Washington. I have read books that set forth an endless mass of details including extracts of correspondence, carefully selected for the end in view, and records intended to cast reflection on the life and character of Washington. If you wade through this mass of details you can hardly wonder how any contemporary of Washington, if these stories were true, could ever have taken him seriously. But if we look over the wilderness of details presented, the facts can after all not escape us that in every important turn in his life he showed his preeminence among his contemporaries. I refer to his self-discipline when, as a mere boy, he attracted the attention, admiration and interest of Lord Fairfax. At the age of twenty-two he went on a dangerous mission through the wilderness to the Ohio Valley, after another officer had turned down the proposition as impossible of carrying out, and that upon the return from that mission and the publication of his report he became known not only throughout the colonies but in the mother country. He was the only one who survived the ill-fated expedition of General Braddock with increased prestige and prominence. We think of Patrick Henry as preponderantly an orator and might be led to believe that he considered oratory the highest of possible human attainments. Yet when Henry was asked who was the greatest personality at the First Continental Congress, of which he himself was a member, he replied: "If you speak of eloquence, Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina is by far the greatest orator. But if you speak of solid information and sound judgment, Colonel Washington is by far the greatest man on the floor."

When it came to choosing a Commander-in-Chief of the American armies at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, there was practically no other one considered, and finally, when the Constitution was ratified, the unanimous demand of the country was that Washington become the first President. He had the unanimous vote of the electoral college not only for his first election but again for a second term, and he would have again been elected for a third term if he had not urgently requested to be relieved. And he consented to be the first President of the United States and give up his

more congenial private life only because of a sense of duty and upon the urgent solicitation of his countrymen in order to lend his ability and prestige in organizing the new government on a firm basis.

Critics describe Washington as austere and cold, overlooking his intensely human sentiments and sympathies as shown in his letters and public utterances. No one denies that Washington was intensely devoted to his wife and step-children, and when at home at Mount Vernon he had visitors and entertainments almost daily, with luncheons and dinners, card parties, dancing, and fox hunting with horses and hounds. He is described as having been slow in thinking and reasoning, but his critics seem not to take into consideration the immense responsibility which his decisions and actions carried.

If I may impose further on your patience, I would like to read you a brief quotation from Washington, taken from a letter he wrote to a friend, Mrs. Macaulay Graham, in reply to a letter of congratulations upon his election as first President of the United States:

"Although neither the present age nor posterity may possibly give me full credit for the feelings, which I have experienced on this subject, yet I have a consciousness that nothing short of an absolute conviction of duty could ever have brought me upon the scenes of public life again. The establishment of our new government seemed to be the last great experiment for promoting human happiness by a reasonable compact in civil society. It was to be in the first instance, in a considerable degree, a government of accommodation as well as a government of laws. Much was to be done by prudence, much by conciliation, much by firmness. Few, who are not philosophical spectators, can realize the difficult and delicate part, which a man in my situation had to act. All see, and most admire, the glare which hovers round the external happiness of elevated office. To me there is nothing in it beyond the lustre, which may be reflected from its connection with a power of promoting human felicity.

"In our progress towards political happiness, my station is new, and, if I may use the expression, I walk on untrodden ground. There is scarcely an action, the motive to which may not be subject to a double interpretation. There is scarcely any part of my conduct which may not hereafter be drawn into precedent."

There is one more service that Washington performed for his country which is too often overlooked but which was nothing less than the laying of the foundation for the long years of peace between the United States and the British Empire. The fact that war broke out between Great Britain and the United States only fifteen years after Washington's term as President expired does not rebut the argument that he laid the foundation on which subsequent years of peace could be established.

It will be remembered that soon after Washington became President war broke out between France and Great Britain, the beginning of the so-called Napoleonic Wars. As France assisted the American colonies in their Revolutionary War, it looked logical to the French as well as undoubtedly to most of the Americans, that the United States should come to the aid of France and declare war against England. However, Washington looked upon the French revolutionary excesses not only with doubt but with positive alarm, even predicting that the French nation was on the verge of going from one extreme to another which might lead to a despotism worse than the one overcome by the Revolution. France sent a Minister to the United States, M. Genet, who at once not only started an active propaganda to draw the United States into the war, but violated American neutrality. The country even had to witness a spectacle where a foreign minister endeavored to arouse our country against its own president. As a result of M. Genet's activities, Washington had him recalled.

However, I refer here not only to Washington's neutrality

policy in the war between France and Great Britain, but to the settlement of controversies with Great Britain, through peaceful negotiations of a treaty, the so-called Jay Treaty. This treaty, negotiated by a special commissioner whom Washington sent to England, Chief Justice Jay, did not meet American expectation and was disappointing to Washington. Among the people it aroused intense antagonism, and determined efforts were made to defeat ratification. What aroused particular resentment in the treaty was the fact that it did not settle satisfactorily American demand for certain rights of seamen on its merchant vessels and, second, article 12, which provided for the prohibition of exportation from the United States of certain specified articles of commerce. From a practical point of view, the latter did not amount to anything at that time, but the article was opposed on the ground of principle. On the other hand, the treaty provided for the evacuation of the British forts in the West and for the settlement of the Boundary, both of which were most dangerous questions in controversy and continually threatened the peaceful relations between the two countries. Washington favored and ultimately secured ratification, because he felt this the only alternative to continued friction and threatening war. Washington thus laid the foundation for the future peaceful relations between the United States and Great Britain. This was unfortunately interrupted by the War of 1812. That war was scarcely completed when the Rush-Bagot Treaty was signed which is associated with the undefended boundary between Canada and the United States. I say despite the War of 1812, credit for the establishment of the original basis for permanent peace between the two countries belongs to Washington more than to anyone else, because he laid the foundation upon which the future foreign policy of the United States and, in particular, our peaceful relations with Great Britain, have been built.

Despite the political controversy that was raging in the country during the last years of the life of Washington, and despite the calumny that was heaped upon him on account of the Jay Treaty, his popularity and fame were never greater in his life than at the time of his death two years after retirement from public office. It was at his funeral that he was for the first time called the father of his country. We may well ask how did he withstand and outlive all the criticism and opposition. I have heard one of Canada's foremost statesmen in an address on Lincoln suggest that if Lincoln had lived, his popularity and fame might not have outlived the bitter controversies of the post-war, reconstruction period. Washington's worst critics admit that he had unconquerable tenacity, that when he once set his teeth to do a thing he could never be shaken from his purpose, and they seem to attribute all the success for which he is credited to that quality. To my mind this does not explain his success and undying fame, prestige and popularity. There can be no doubt that his fame, like that of Abraham Lincoln, is imperishable because of his unselfish devotion to a cause which he considered would serve the best interests of his people, to his unbounded confidence in the capacity of his fellow-citizens for self-government, his untiring and unselfish efforts to promote that cause, with personal dangers to himself, and in the face of political resentment, vituperation and calumny heaped upon him, at the same time sacrificing what would have been to him a much more congenial life as a private citizen. I heard a prominent Torontonion say that Washington more than any other man in history answers the IF in Kipling's famous poem. In conclusion I shall read you three of the verses of that poem:

"If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you
But make allowance for their doubting too;

If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise;

"If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;
If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim,
If you can meet with triumph and disaster
And treat those two impostors just the same;
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools:

"If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with Kings—nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the earth and everything that's in it,
And—which is more—you'll be a Man, my son!"

Very few Americans live in Quebec, Canada's stronghold on the St. Lawrence, where Wolfe and Montcalm fought their epochal battle on the Plains of Abraham, but seventeen of those who do reside there gathered at the American Consulate on Thanksgiving Day, 1932, and paid their respects to the memory of George Washington, whose Bicentennial closed that day.

According to the Consul, Hon. John Randolph, the event was an inspirational one. As the guests partook of their holiday repast, Mr. Randolph read to them the first Thanksgiving proclamation, uttered by President George Washington, in 1789, and all were reminded of the fact that the day was made an enduring reality by the triumph of the principles fought for by Washington and his compatriots.

The avowed purpose of the American Women's Club of Regina, capital of the province of Saskatchewan, Canada, according to the President of the Organization, Mrs. J. H. Evans, is "to create a feeling of good will and friendliness toward our Canadian friends and neighbors." An opportunity to promote this object was afforded in the George Washington Bicentennial celebration.

The members of the club invited a host of their Canadian friends and all Americans residing in the vicinity to attend its Thanksgiving Day banquet, on November 24, 1932, which was made a typical George Washington event, marking the culmination of the Bicentennial in Regina.

The principal feature of the dinner was a George Washington address delivered by the American Consul, Hon. John S. Calvert, who with Mrs. Cal-

vert were the honored guests. Mr. Calvert declared that Washington was a "typical American," one who might be respected and honored alike by peoples on either side of the United States-Canadian Border. The full text of the Consul's speech is herewith quoted:

I have been asked to read, as is customary, the annual Thanksgiving Day Proclamation of the President of the United States and at the same time to make some remarks on a subject appropriate to the present occasion. The Proclamation this year is unusual in that it consists almost entirely of the reproduction of the original proclamation made on October 3rd, 1789, by our first President, George Washington. The reason for this, as you doubtless know, is that the year 1932 marks the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Washington which has been generally celebrated throughout the United States and in some other countries during the period which commenced on the anniversary of his birth last February 22nd and which closes today. I find therefore in the body of this document a subject which seems to me very appropriate, and that is George Washington himself. I will now read the proclamation of President Hoover quoting the original one to which I have referred.

[Reads Proclamation]

A Commission to plan suitable celebration this year of the Washington Bicentennial was created by Congress in the year 1924 and has been in existence for several years. Patriotic and civic organizations, schools, churches and individuals have participated in this celebration at the request of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. The object has been to impress upon Americans of the present generation the debt they owe to the founder of our country. The writings of Washington have never been completely published by private enterprise and therefore Congress has authorized their publication which is now going on under the direction of the Commission. It has been to some extent forgotten that Washington was a prolific writer and that his advice on many subjects is still applicable to our present day life. The new edition will consist of 25 volumes containing some of his writings never before published.

It was said by Abraham Lincoln that no eulogy of Washington was needed or expected and that to add glory to his name was as impossible as it would be to add brightness to the sun. He advised that none attempt it. While it would appear that this advice has been disregarded through the formation of the present Commission, it may be said that conditions have changed since the time of Lincoln and that it was thought necessary to recall again the debt owed by every American living or dead to the first President of our country.

In the first place the original biographers of Washington were excessive in their adulation and in the second place American children have for generations been given in their school books a picture that was untrue inasmuch as it pictured him as a species of saint which he was not and never claimed to be. He was a man six feet two inches in height, with sandy colored hair, weighed 210 pounds when 40 years old and was actively and intelligently interested in every phase of life including the sports and social diversions popular in his time. About ten years ago a school of biographers commonly known as "Debunkers" undertook to prove that Washington was not a plaster saint and that he was much over rated. They succeeded, whether they intended it or not, in showing that he was a human being of an admirable type and nothing was brought out which detracted from his actual greatness.

In my opinion the biographers I have referred to have performed a public service, whether intended or not, as they created an interest which has led more serious historians to bring before the present day public the more important facts in connection with the life of the founder of our country. In the first place it has been shown that Washington possessed above all the capacity for hard work which is the equivalent of genius. Facilities for education were not great in Virginia following the time of his birth in 1732 and the education he acquired was the result of his own studiousness. At the age of 16 we find him an engineer engaged in important surveying work in the forests of Virginia, and before he became of age he was entrusted with important military and diplomatic missions to the French both by the British Government and by the Colonial Authorities. He showed then, especially in connection with Braddock's ill-fated expedition to Fort Duquesne, high qualities of leadership as a soldier which were later exemplified in his superb handling of his forces in the War of the Revolution.

The fame of Washington does not rest principally upon his capacity as a soldier. It rests chiefly upon his qualities as a statesman and patriot, but in many other fields of endeavor he was supreme in his generation. For instance as a farmer he successfully farmed several thousands of acres of land while still a young man. His information with regard to agricultural problems was enormous. He was our first scientific farmer and student of methods of improving livestock, of rotating crops and of diversified agriculture, being the first to introduce in America the use of fertilizer when the virgin land "ran out." Had Washington done nothing but farm, his reputation as America's first authority on this subject would survive. We can next consider him as a business man which should appeal to us as a business people. Washington was eminently successful as a business man and at the commencement of the War of the Revolution he was the wealthiest individual in the United States. Living in the country not even in an incorporated place, he organized joint stock companies, opened mines and quarries, and did a considerable shipping business. His farm was of course a business in itself. He exported flour and grain, produced wool, cotton and flax which was manufactured on the place and imported large quantities of goods from abroad.

As a statesman and patriot Washington achieved a reputation which will always endure marking him as one of the great men of all times. Possessing a remarkable understanding of government through heredity and self-training he was in his official life able, moderate and wise. He was also extremely courageous. It is not generally recalled that in the stand taken by Washington in the War of the Revolution he followed a course in which he risked not only his life but the largest fortune in the United States. People of this class usually take the conservative course but Washington followed his conscience in the matter which led him to be a Revolutionist, though not the type of Revolutionist found in France during the Reign of Terror and more lately in Russia. Washington was a Revolutionist as the Barons at Runnymede were revolutionists. He did not seek to overthrow the existing form of society but fought to preserve liberties including that of self-government already possessed by his race for nearly a thousand years.

The real greatness of Washington was shown in his capacity of statesman and it is for this that we owe him the greatest gratitude. It is not now generally realized that at the close of the War of the Revolution Washington as our leader was called upon to reconcile the differences of thirteen generally hostile and sometimes wrangling colonies. Through his wisdom and also through the respect in which his character was held by all he was able to weld these thirteen colonies into a single nation and his work still stands. No other man of his time could have done this. Thomas Jefferson stated that

Washington was the only man in the United States who possessed the confidence of all and that there was no other who was considered as anything more than a party leader. Since then we have had of course leaders who were more than mere party leaders but never one who to the same extent possessed the respect and admiration of the entire American people as did Washington in his time and as he should do now.

There is no reason why Washington should not continue to represent the highest ideal type of man to all Americans. He was in most respects what we would like to consider a typical American although he did not in his public life exemplify the achievement of highest office by one born in poor surroundings; something which has so often occurred during our history. His elevation to supreme command, however, did show that we in America have always been remarkably free from class distinction. Washington's wealth and position was no bar to his advancement as his poverty would not have been had he been poor. Our presidential elections have shown this to be the case time and time again.

It is reported by those in charge that the Bicentennial Celebration this year has been successful both in the United States and in a number of foreign countries. In America over 800,000 distinct organizations participated in commemorating the Two Hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth. Some of the lasting memorials established, in addition to the publication of Washington's writings which I have before mentioned, were the construction of a Memorial Boulevard between the City of Washington and Mount Vernon and the commencement of the George Washington Memorial Parkway in the Federal district. Congress has also established Washington's birthplace, Wakefield, as a national park and has provided funds for erection of a replica of the original building. It is also reported that many cities and villages in the United States have renamed streets and squares in his honor. This had already been done in some foreign countries to an extent hardly appreciated by Americans who have not lived out of the United States. Particularly in France and in South America one often enters a small town of only two or three streets and finds one of them named for Washington. Monuments in his honor are scattered throughout the world. In Regina I have noted with a feeling of gratitude that there is both a Washington Avenue and a Washington Park.

Bicentennial celebrations of Washington have been held this year in a number of foreign countries, notably in England. The English Speaking Union has for a number of years done much to honor the memory of Washington particularly in the restoration of Sulgrave Manor, one of the ancestral homes of the Washington family—a family that was well known in the north of England for several centuries prior to the time that the grandfather of George Washington emigrated to America after the loss of the Stuart cause. In England today it is hardly possible to find a writing that has survived the passage of time which in any way detracts from the character of Washington as now universally regarded. I will close with a quotation from the English historian James Bryce, whose history of the American commonwealth is commonly considered as most authoritative: "Washington stands alone and unapproachable, like a snow peak rising about its fellows into the clear air of morning, with a dignity, constancy, and purity which have made him the ideal type of civic virtue to succeeding generations."

Sault Ste. Marie is a city divided against itself, geographically speaking, for part of the city is in Chippewa County, Michigan, on the American side of the St. Mary's River, and the other part is in Ontario, Canada, across the river, but when it

comes to celebrating in honor of George Washington both sides are one.

The American Consul in the Canadian part of the city, Hon. Howard A. Bowman, has reported to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission that Canadians and Americans resident in Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, "are accustomed to participate in such celebrations as the George Washington Bicentennial with their American friends," ten minutes ferry ride across the river, and for the most part this is what they did during the Bicentennial year.

To focus local interest on Bicentennial activity, however, Consul Bowman gave a series of Washington "teas" at the Consulate, "to which were invited prominent Canadian citizens and representative local American residents." These functions were held on Washington's birthday, 1932, Independence Day, and Thanksgiving Day.

George Washington literature was at hand for the guests and they were entertained with music and dancing recalling the days of Washington. International amity reached its highest form of expression in these exchanges of greetings among the citizens of the two great North American countries present at Bicentennial fetes.

The Memorial University College took the leading part in the Bicentennial in St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada. With the cooperation of the American Consul General in St. John's, Hon. Edward A. Dow, President J. W. Paton and his associates at the school instituted a George Washington Bicentennial essay contest. Mr. Dow posted cash prizes and the students entered the competition with marked enthusiasm. Three subjects were announced:

1. How does the work of George Washington, Alexander Hamilton and the Federal Convention mark a new step in the development of Federal Government?
2. The origin and subsequent development of British political institutions in British North America prior to 1776.
3. Discuss the constitutional issues of the American Revolution from the point of view of both the Colonists and the British Parliament.

The results of the contest were announced at a special college assembly immediately after the close of the Bicentenary year. The American Consul General was welcomed with stirring renditions of

"America" and "Ode to Newfoundland" by the students. The President of the College thanked all who had contributed to the success of the contest and declared that any "such interest which binds different peoples together is welcome at such a time as the present when nationalist spirit is intensified by the effects of the great war. Any such interest is more especially welcome when it makes the kindred peoples of the U. S. A. and Great Britain realize their unity; for both these peoples stand for the same principles—political and social freedom, equal justice and ordered peaceful progress, which shall be for the whole race of mankind."

THE DAILY NEWS of St. John's made particular reference to the following part of President Paton's remarks:

A great personality transcends all the partition walls of nationality. An Einstein, a Shakespeare, a Dante were for all nations and for all times. George Washington was such a personality. He vindicated on this continent certain principles of political freedom and self-government which are essential to human development and human progress. He did more than that. The breakup of the Spanish empire in the South resulted in a whole group of independent nations with separate tariffs, their separate armies and fleets. They made war on each other. The independence of the thirteen British colonies developed into a Federal government, organized on a far larger scale than had hitherto been known in history and far more stable. This was even a greater achievement on the part of Washington and the far-sighted men who were with him. It has saved North America from reproducing the intolerable division and internecine wars of Europe. It is right that such a man should be worthily commemorated.

Consul General Dow presented the essay awards to Mr. James T. F. Howley, first prize winner; Miss Olive Wood, and Mr. Thomas J. Ryan. To each of the three was presented an official Bicentennial medal on behalf of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in Washington, D. C.

Stimulated by the spirit and success of the observance of the Bicentennial at the college, President Paton took it upon himself to carry the message of George Washington to other groups. By special invitation he gave a lecture on the subject of George Washington before the Holy Cross Society, an organization composed of working men of the community. To this group President Paton spoke in part as follows:

The man in the street is apt to say "Washington was a rebel. Why celebrate a rebel?" The man in the street is the man who doesn't think. I find myself that it is dangerous to start thinking on the street. One is apt to get run over. But if the man in the street will, when he gets home, put on his thinking cap, and inform himself as to what George

Washington really stood for, he will discover that it was not Washington who was the rebel. He stood steadily for the established principles of representative government and civic freedom. He was loyal to all that England stands for. It was the misguided king and his misguiders who were disloyal. If Washington was a rebel, so was Pitt, so was Edmund Burke. No responsible person today will contest that the statement that Burke was right and North was wrong. Burke's speeches are used as textbooks in England for the teaching of history today. . . .

When the weary years' fighting was over, Washington was free to have dinner alone with his wife. Probably his one thought was for rest and retirement. Little did he think that the work which still remained to him was, from the standpoint of world progress—even more important than his work as Commander-in-Chief. There remained still to build up the constitution of the United States. To get these colonies together acknowledging one central government, to form them into a nation was a task which no other single American, no group of Americans could have accomplished apart from George Washington. Others like Hamilton, Jefferson, Franklin could supply the brains, but only George Washington had that commanding personality to get the team working together in harmony for the common cause. The several states were strongly individualistic in temper, their great ideal was independence. "Why should we not go ahead without interference?" was their attitude. Their instincts were centrifugal, not centripetal. Indeed, there was as yet no acknowledged center, no city obviously marked out as the natural seat of government. The colonies were scattered along over one thousand miles of coast, there were no roads, no rapid and easy communications. There had been no national consciousness before the trouble with the mother country evoked it and gave it shape.

Nor was the prospect of a stable Federal Government at all promising. The precedents in history were rather sickly plants. Professor E. A. Freeman's abortive history showed that Federal Government had hitherto been confined to quite small areas, and never in these had it been stable. The greatest achievement of Washington and those who worked with him was that they succeeded where so many before them had failed. Out of thirteen separate entities they built up a single sovereignty. Leaving to each state the fullest measure of freedom in shaping out its own life and its own social and political organization, they reserved to the central authority the great questions of peace and war and foreign relations in trade and commerce, a central and supreme authority in matters judicial deliberative and executive.

And what has been the result? The Spanish Empire broke up into individual states. It has reproduced in South America the troubles of Europe with all the mutual suspicious and discrepant interests which produced the great tragedy of the World War. But in North America from sea to sea men of the most diverse races and dispositions live together in settled peace without any conflict of policies and armies, without any tariff barriers. Disputes are settled by justice and not by violence. From sea to sea, from North to South there are peace and settled, ordered life, and freedom broadened from precedent to precedent. It demonstrates to all mankind the way of onward progress. And for this, mankind has to thank, under God, George Washington. Like all great men he was greater than he knew.

Just across the American-Canadian border from Calais, Maine, is the New Brunswick city, St. Stephen. The American vice consul for the district, Hon. George L. Brist, reported that although Americans living in St. Stephen did not actively

celebrate the George Washington Bicentennial on the Canadian side of the border, the biggest part of them, together with many of their New Brunswick friends journeyed to Calais and other nearby American cities to join in Bicentennial festivities given by churches, schools, clubs, and civic centers. These same celebrants undoubtedly carried back to Canada with them the ideals inculcated by the George Washington festivities.

The American Women's Club of Winnipeg, capital city of Manitoba, Canada, centralized the interest of the city and district thereabouts on the George Washington Bicentennial by holding a reception and colonial tea on the afternoon of February 22, 1932, at Club headquarters. More than a hundred resident Americans, including Hon. P. S. Heintzleman, American Consul General of the district and his staff and representatives of other branches of the United States Government resident in Winnipeg attended. Canadian women's organizations of Winnipeg were represented either by their leaders or by delegates.

The affair was marked by all of the courtly grace and beauty of the Colonial era. Ladies in polonaise frocks, powdered wigs, and slippers recalled history lessons about Martha Washington, Dolly Madison, and other women of Colonial days. The minuet as known to Washington was danced with practiced perfection and lilting songs of the period gave variation to the entertainment.

President Herbert Hoover's Bicentennial proclamation was read to the assembled guests and the celebration was declared officially opened for participation in Winnipeg.

Canadian guests made flattering comments about the dignity and spirit of the occasion and of its heightening influence on the cordial relations already existing between Canada and the United States.

Vancouver, British Columbia, third city in size in the Dominion of Canada and the nation's leading Pacific seaport, celebrated the George Washington Bicentennial in a series of impressive commemorative events beginning on the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth and sustained with patriotic interest throughout most of the Bicentennial year.

Washington tree-planting ceremonies in one of Vancouver's beautiful public parks; Kiwanis Club meetings honoring the great Virginian; and a number of notable luncheons, Colonial balls, and com-

memorative exercises under the auspices of the American Women's Club contributed to the success of the celebration. The Premier of British Columbia, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, journeyed to Seattle, Washington, on the two hundredth anniversary day and participated in the dedication of Seattle's great George Washington Bridge, a structural unit in the Pacific Highway that will eventually link Canada with Mexico. Vancouver journals were notably liberal with their news and editorial space regarding the Bicentennial. *THE VANCOUVER SUN* and *THE VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE* printed several columns of pictures of local Bicentenary events and the latter paper declared that such celebrations in British Columbia constituted a means of "stressing friendship and good-will between the United States and Canada," and in a Washington birthday editorial stated:

The story of this celebration does really overshadow the story of the man George Washington itself. For it is true that he is now a legend and a colossus, and perhaps on a greater scale, at least in the sense of advertisement, than has ever attended the apotheosis of any other national hero. Not that Washington seizes the imagination of the world as Napoleon, for instance, seizes it. But it is true that in the last hundred years the stature of George Washington has grown in the minds of his fellow countrymen until they have ceased to reason about him, and he is in process of becoming one of the great tribal gods of history. The new Russia has her embalmed Lenin, and the new Italy her living Mussolini. But Washington, in a special sense, is the beginning of the United States—no other country has a "father" of his influence and renown.

Well, it may seem to the friendly observer beyond the borders of the United States that Lincoln at least might contest the claim of Washington to be honored as the greatest President, but, when the last appraisal has been made, the figure of Washington, through all the mists of legend, emerges as that of a first-class man. Lord Fairfax, writing of him while he was still a young man, and seeing that he was likely to go far, said that he was a man who would "go to school all his life." That was a just word. He had wisdom and honor and courage, and he was equal to a great occasion in history.

To the American Women's Club in Vancouver was given the privilege of motivating the city's Bicentenary program in accordance with the plans outlined by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Robert J. Mitchell was made chairman of the Vancouver committee.

The first event was a Washington birthday luncheon held in the crystal ballroom of the Hotel Vancouver on February 22, 1932. This affair brought together more than 300 members and guests of the American Women's Club. *THE VANCOUVER SUN*, commenting on the luncheon said:

No more perfectly arranged affair has ever been given by any organization in Vancouver. From the singing of "God, Save the King" to the final strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," it was an event to arouse the deepest chords of patriotism regardless of nationality.

The guests were welcomed by the Club President, Mrs. John Alexander Blair, and ushered by the members of the Reception Committee, who were picturesquely garbed in Colonial costumes, to tables where individual cards bearing Bicentennial motifs designated their places. Colonial nosegays, framed with Bicentennial paper lace frills, were the guest favors as well as hand-tinted programs. Red, white, and blue—the Colonial color triumvirate—was utilized in the decorative theme. Red tulips, white freezias, and blue jonquils in an old Sevres bowl graced the head table at which were seated the United States Consul General, Hon. Ely Eliot Palmer; the officers of the Women's Club; Rev. G. O. Fallis; United States Trade Commissioner, E. G. Babbitt; and the lady officials of the Women's Canadian Club.

Mrs. J. L. Turnbull, vice-president of the Women's Canadian Club, proposed the following toast to George Washington, written in 1778 by Francis Hopkinson, first known native American composer and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

'Tis Washington's Health—fill a bumper around,
For he is our glory and pride;
'Tis Washington's Health—our hero to bless,
May Heaven look graciously down.
Oh! long may he live our hearts to possess,
And freedom still call him her own.
Oh! long may he live our hearts to possess,
And freedom still call him her own.
Still call him her own.

Several songs by Francis Hopkinson, among which were great favorites of Washington, were rendered by Mrs. G. G. Cotterall accompanied by the Orpheus Trio, and a graceful interpretation of the Colonial minuet was danced by eight members of the club, followed by a cleverly enacted George Washington play, "The Lure of the Sea," furnished for the occasion by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in Washington, D. C.

Hon. Ely E. Palmer, American Consul General, was the speaker of the day, and also officiated in an honorary capacity of chairman at the luncheon, pronouncing the official opening of the Bicentennial

in Vancouver. Consul General Palmer's address follows:

Two hundred years ago, in Westmoreland County, Virginia, George Washington was born.

One hundred and thirty-five years ago, having fulfilled his great destiny, universally esteemed, and leaving as an enduring guide and inspiration for his contemporaries and for posterity his immortal Farewell Address, Washington withdrew to the peace of Mount Vernon, where two years later he died; eulogized by Thomas Jefferson as "the only man in the United States who possessed the confidence of all," as one whose "character was, in its mass, perfect, in nothing bad, in few points indifferent" and of whom Jefferson added that it might "be truly said that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a man great, and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man an everlasting remembrance."

One hundred years ago, in the Capital City which Washington founded and which bears his name, Daniel Webster, in eloquent tribute to the character of Washington and in exhortation to that generation to "trust to the influence of Washington's example" declared that "a hundred years hence, other disciples of Washington" would commemorate "his birth, with no less of sincere admiration than" that with which its centenary was then being celebrated.

The second hundred years have passed, and today we have come together to honor the memory of one acclaimed through the world; in the words of Abraham Lincoln: "Washington is the mightiest name of earth—long since mightiest in the cause of civil liberty, still mightiest in moral reformation. On that name no eulogy is expected. It can not be. To add brightness to the sun, or glory to the name of Washington is alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In solemn awe we pronounce the name, and in its naked deathless splendor leave it shining on."

In the words of President Coolidge, who was President at the time of the passage of the Joint Resolution of Congress which provided for the celebration of this Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of our First President: "His was the directing spirit without which there would have been no Independence, no Union, no Constitution, and no Republic. . . . His influence grows. His stature increases with the increasing years. In wisdom of action, in purity of character, he stands alone."

In the words of President Hoover's eloquent address of this morning before the Senate and House of Representatives, members of the President's Cabinet, other officials of our Government and distinguished citizens of our Country, as well as the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and the no less eloquent and to me particularly significant eulogy of Washington by the Cuban Ambassador in the Hall of the Americas of the Pan-American Union, speaking on behalf of the representatives there gathered of all the American republics.

But the true significance of this celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of George Washington is not to be found in official gatherings, no matter how inspiring they may be, as those of this morning in the Pan-American Union and at the Capitol indeed were.

The true significance is expressed in a letter addressed to the Secretary of State by the Director of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, as follows: "It should be made plain that the George Washington Bicentennial is to be different from any celebration ever held under the auspices of the United States Government. Instead of bringing the people of the United States and other countries to the celebration, the celebration is to be taken to the people everywhere. It is not to be localized in any one place. It is to

continue from February 22, 1932, to Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1932, and it is hoped that Americans in every State, city and town in the United States, as well as those sojourning abroad, will hold their own celebrations during that period, and also other nations will join with the United States in commemorating the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington."

It is with this significance in mind that we have gathered here today, and Americans in Vancouver are, indeed, fortunate in that there exists in this city such a splendid organization as the American Women's Club, to sponsor and prepare such an interesting and significant program. As I know that you are all looking forward to the program, may I without further remarks say that officially I esteem it a great privilege to be here today and that I consider it a great honor at this time to open this George Washington Bicentennial program.

At a public ceremony on Memorial Day, May 30, 1932, in Stanley Park, Vancouver, two Washington elms, one a gift of the American Women's Club and the other of the American Consulate General, were planted on either side of the Harding Memorial, a famous Vancouver civic shrine. The occasion was a signal one not only because of the planting of the trees, but because of the sentiments voiced by the speakers.

Dr. W. B. Burnett, representing the Kiwanis Club of Vancouver, declared that George Washington was not only one of America's greatest heroes but was looked upon as one of Great Britain's illustrious sons. To the large crowd of Americans and Canadians who had assembled for the event, Dr. Burnett said:

Two hundred years ago Almighty God gave to this world a man child destined to become one of the greatest champions of Anglo-Saxon liberties. Americans delight to honor George Washington as the "Father of his country." But no less do we revere him as Britain's illustrious son. Neither has England today any more sacred shrines than the three statues there erected to his memory.

It is a lamentable fact that an all too common opinion of the Revolution of 1776 makes it a revolt of the American Colonists against the deliberate and persistent oppression of the British people. But, as every student of actual history knows, it was no such thing. It was a successful revolt of the American subjects of King George—Britishers all—against *his* attempted tyranny on this side of the Atlantic.

George the Third was the son of a German prince, who hated England even while he ruled over it, and who could not speak the English language. The great minds in England were solidly with the Revolutionists. And the British people answered King George's appeal for recruits with nothing but jeers. Many notable officers resigned their commissions in the Army rather than serve against their fellows overseas, and General Amherst, the Commander-in-Chief, flatly refused to do so. The troops which fought against the Colonists were mainly Hessians, hired by King George to replace the Britishers who would not fight. When King George failed to fasten his yoke on the necks of the Englishmen who dwelt in America, the Colonies had their independence, and the Britishers at home, acting in full accord and sympathy with their brethren overseas, had ended the last attempt of an English king to become an autocrat. The fall of Yorktown

marked the fall of George the Third and the leaders in England knew that George Washington had gained a victory which marked a new milestone in the progress of civil liberty in the Anglo-Saxon world. The plain fact is—the American nation was founded for the express purpose of maintaining those rights which the Colonists claimed as Englishmen.

So today American citizens do well to cross that phantom Boundary line—defended by Good Will and Brotherhood—and plant on British soil a sapling of a tree he loved, in reverent memory of that great man, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

"Two Empires by the sea
Two nations, great and free,
One anthem raise.
One race, of ancient fame,
One tongue, one faith we claim,
One God, whose glorious name
We love and praise."

The President of the American Women's Club uttered the following dedication and prayer concerning the tree planted by that organization: "I dedicate this tree in memory of all of the brave men who died for our nation. It shall be called the American Women's Club Memorial Tree.

"Almighty God, Who created all life and saw this tree perfect while yet in the seed, I leave it to your tender care. May it grow in grace and beauty. Amen."

In his address of dedication, the American Consul General reviewed the historic activities of the First President and officially united the Government of the United States with the events of the day, speaking as follows:

On occasions such as this it seems fitting to recall the philosophy of our Quaker poet; his calm disdain of gold and power, his patient acceptance of "fortune's bubbles rise and fall," his pleasing doctrine that "who sows a field, or trains a flower, or plants a tree, is more than all."

Man's partnership with Nature, whether in field or garden, is, indeed, significant, and particularly impressive in the planting of a tree; an occasion both solemn, in that it is "fitted to awaken serious reflections," and joyous in its anticipation that the tree will prove to be "a thing of beauty," and "a joy forever."

Is it not, then, peculiarly appropriate that trees should be planted and dedicated this year throughout the United States and in many other countries as evidence of universal celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington and as living monuments to his memory?

Can one fail to be impressed with the peculiarly universal character of such a tribute when it is announced that President Hoover has planted an American elm in the White House grounds, that seedlings from plantings of black walnut seeds from Mount Vernon have been set out in the grounds of the Governor's residence in Juneau, Alaska, and in the government-owned grounds of our Foreign Service buildings in many countries, that States and cities, universities and other institutions, women's clubs, fraternal societies and service clubs, community leaders and school children, have planted and dedicated millions of such living monuments to the memory of Washington?

Can one fail to be impressed with the enduring character of this tribute when one recalls the patriarchal elm at Cambridge and its traditional association with Washington's assumption of command of the Continental Army one hundred and fifty-seven years ago, or when one learns that at Berkeley Springs, West Virginia, there stands a younger, though now truly venerable, elm set out by a young surveyor and which bears the inscription: "This tree was planted by George Washington"?

When we consider that of such living monuments Nature is both architect and builder and that in his partnerships with Nature man's contribution to these monuments is confined to the selection of a site and the dedication of the memorial, may we not feel today that as regards this site at least our part has been well done?

Could there be a more beautiful or inspiring setting for such a memorial, or one more favorable for the handiwork of its architect and builder?

How difficult it is to find words of dedication adequate for such an occasion! And so, in presenting this memorial elm, in the name of the American Consulate General and on behalf of those who are now members of its staff and whose hope it is that this tree will stand through many generations yet to come, I feel that it is appropriate, and particularly in that this tree is now rooted in Canadian soil, to use a line from Wordsworth, and considering that the memorial is both a monument to the Father of Our Country and a good will offering to the country in which we are guests but do not feel ourselves to be strangers, to ask that this American elm be welcomed in this "brotherhood of venerable trees."

The ceremony was observed by 22 veterans of the Spanish-American War, and the service was concluded with a prayer by Archdeacon F. C. C. Heathcote.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AS SOON as it became known that the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington was to extend beyond the boundaries of the United States and be world-wide in scope, officials and citizens of the Dominican Republic displayed a strong desire to participate in the tribute to the memory of George Washington.

After the exercises on February 22 in Santo Domingo City, the capital of the Dominican Republic, the Secretary of State for Foreign Relations, Max Henríquez Ureña, sent the following cablegram to our Secretary of State:

SANTO DOMINGO CITY,
FEBRUARY 24, 1932.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

I HAVE THE HONOR TO COMMUNICATE TO YOUR EXCELLENCY THAT ON THE OCCASION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF WASHINGTON THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY HELD A GREAT SESSION AT WHICH WAS PRESENT THE HONORABLE PRESIDENT TRUJILLO; THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND MINISTER SCHOENFELD DELIVERED ELOQUENT ADDRESSES. THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF SANTO DOMINGO ARRANGED THE SPECIAL CEREMONY OF PLANTING IN INDEPENDENCE PARK A COMMEMORATIVE TREE OFFERED BY RESIDENT AMERICAN CITIZENS. IN ALL THE SCHOOLS OF THE REPUBLIC THERE WERE ALSO HELD COMMEMORATIVE EXERCISES. I TAKE PLEASURE IN ASSURING YOU THAT THE DOMINICAN GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE THUS ASSOCIATE THEMSELVES IN THE HOMAGE WHICH THE WORLD RENDERS TO SO GREAT A LEADER OF LIBERTY. I GREET YOUR EXCELLENCY WITH THE HIGHEST CONSIDERATION.

The President of the Senate, Mario Fermin Cabral, and the President of the Chamber of Deputies, Miguel A. Roca, on behalf of their respective

bodies, sent the following cablegram to our Senate and House:

SANTO DOMINGO.

WE HAVE THE HONOR TO INFORM YOU THAT TODAY ON THE OCCASION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, THE SENATE AND THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC MET AS A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WHERE WERE PRESENT THE HONORABLE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, GENERAL RAFAEL LEONIDAS TRUJILLO MOLINA, THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS, AND HIGH OFFICIALS, TO OFFER FORMAL HOMAGE OF ADMIRATION AND GRATITUDE TO THE MEMORY OF THAT ILLUSTRIOUS LEADER OF LIBERTY. THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND THE ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES, MR. SCHOENFELD, DELIVERED EULOGIES. THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, ON THE HAPPY INITIATIVE OF THE HONORABLE PRESIDENT TRUJILLO, AND FAITHFULLY INTERPRETING THE SENTIMENTS OF THE DOMINICAN PEOPLE, EXPRESSED THE DESIRE THAT THE REPUBLIC WOULD ASSOCIATE ITSELF IN THE MOST ELOQUENT LANGUAGE TO THE UNIVERSAL HOMAGE WHICH TODAY IS PAID TO THE FOUNDER OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. HIS GLORY IS THE OBJECT OF REVERENCE FOR ALL HUMANITY.



BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN SANTO DOMINGO.

MR. WILLIAM ELLIS PULLIAM, GENERAL RECEIVER OF
DOMINICAN CUSTOMS, IS ADDRESSING THE GATHERING
ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN COLONY.

Another interesting message was sent to President Hoover, which is here reprinted:

SANTO DOMINGO
FEBRUARY 20, 1932.

PRESIDENT HOOVER,
WASHINGTON D C

SUPREME COUNCIL 33 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC COMMEMORATES SECOND CENTENARY BIRTHDAY ILLUSTRIOUS MASON GEORGE WASHINGTON AND TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS FRATERNAL GREETINGS MASONRY AND PEOPLE UNITED STATES.

LOPEZ PENHA SOUVEREIGN GRAND COMMANDER

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY HONORS WASHINGTON

The most important event of the Bicentennial Celebration in the Dominican Republic took place on February 22 when the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies met in joint session to honor the memory of the First President of the United States on his Two Hundredth Birthday. The meeting was held in the largest hall of the Senate building and was attended by the President of the Republic, General Rafael L. Trujillo, M., members of the diplomatic corps, and specially invited guests.

Shortly before ten o'clock in the morning our Minister, H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, met the President, at his request, at the Government Palace and rode with him to the Senate where a military guard in dress uniform was drawn up to receive the party. Upon the arrival of the Presidential party the military band played the Dominican national anthem. The group proceeded to the Senate chamber where the meeting was to take place. All visitors had already gathered. After the President and his party took their seats on the speakers' platform the meeting was officially opened.

The President of the Senate, Mario Fermin Cabral, delivered an address on George Washington. As the speaker began a 21-gun salute was fired from the fortress Ozama, a short distance away. At the close of the speech the band played the "Star Spangled Banner."

The address of Señor Fermin Cabral, in translation, is here quoted.

MR. PRESIDENT:

In declaring the National Assembly solemnly opened I speak your name to indicate that it is to your happy suggestion that we owe this session which is the spiritual offering of the Dominican Republic to the glory of the great North American Liberator who lives not only in the hearts of his fellow-citizens but also in the hearts of all citizens of the Western Hemisphere, the glorious fatherland of us all.

This homage is rendered also to our own illustrious compatriots, José Gabriel Luperón and José Western, who fought

on American soil with supreme heroism under the banners of Lincoln for the abolition of slavery.

You, Mr. President, are every day accomplishing achievements which bring renown and honor to the Republic. Hence the citizens of the Dominican Republic, the soul and fibre of the nation, desire ever to see you standing glorious and happy on the summit.

MR. MINISTER:

Gentlemen who honor us with your presence. Greetings and welcome to this National Assembly.

A unanimous sentiment of admiration for the memory of a great man, purest flower of public virtue, today brings into association civilized people all over the world to pay homage to the father of the North American nation. Seen from the distance of two centuries, George Washington is the resplendent sun which illumines the earth with the promise of democracy and liberty.

The life of George Washington, like that of all great men in history, is always fresh in the spirit and in the hearts of all generations.

From his earliest years as a soldier, as an indefatigable man of action, Washington showed the temperate character and strength of will which did honor to his race and to his nation.

He began his career as a soldier and tasted the bitterness of adversity at the Monongahela and at Fort Mifflin where his undisputed heroism was put to the proof. He returned to the shelter of Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon was the sanctuary of his life, his place for meditation and labor. At Mount Vernon he became the man ready to face battle. He had no faith in the pacific solution of the difficulties with England over taxes and he knew that the conflict must be settled by war.

In view of this uncertainty, he unified the common will, conciliated interests, and provided for all the contingencies of the emancipatory campaign, to which he gave life and form in his spirit.

At the Continental Congress his proud military figure and his well-known patriotic labor in the Virginia Assembly awoke the enthusiasm and admiration of the representatives who saw in him the future champion of American liberty.

Therefore when the first shots of liberty were heard which kindled enthusiastic patriotism in the thirteen Anglo-American colonies, the Congress unanimously elected him Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the united colonies.

Washington, a man of exceptional qualities for the supreme command of the army, did not hesitate to accept his responsibility as director of the war. He called to his side the veteran soldiers; he disciplined the colonial army which until then had existed only in name; he gave orders, equipped it, and started it toward the field of honor and glory.

The war extended all over the land with varying fortunes.

The struggle was arduous, long, cruel and uninterrupted. The glare of the conflagration rose to the heavens, and the thunder of battle resounded like a sinister messenger over the mountains and seas. Rochambeau and Lafayette, from immortal France, Steuben from Prussia in the day of Frederick the Great, and a thousand other heroes, came to the aid of Washington and achieved the marvelous success of North American independence.

Washington, great and magnificent, still covered with the dust of battle, takes the chair at the Philadelphia Convention and directs those memorable debates in which the most brilliant talent of the epoch took part, at times their disagreements seeming to endanger the very life of the new-born Republic.

But no: determination and the equanimity of George Washington bring final accord and the constitution is adopted. Gladstone termed this document the most marvelous work that the spirit of man has ever accomplished.

Washington, in triumphal progress toward unfading glory, takes the oath as first President of the United States of North

America, and with the clear vision of the patriot and outstanding statesman, he organizes the economic and judicial administration, the foundation of the model republic.

In the exercise of the presidency, everything conspires to success. His talent, his ability, his wisdom as a soldier, politician, and statesman, led him to surround himself with efficient collaborators, so efficient that each one of them by himself could move a world. Alexander Hamilton, the Adamsses, Jay, Madison, Morris, Marshall, Jefferson, Knox, Franklin—brilliant constellation of the American flag.

In refusing reelection after his second presidential term, Washington laid down a constitutional principle not written into the Magna Charta of the United States—a principle respected by later generations as the most sacred precept of democratic law.

In transmitting the power and retiring to private life, a never-failing trail of light extended from the Capitol to Mount Vernon, consecrating the political morality which made the ruler the idol of his people. The death of the great leader of independence, of that eagle which ascending to the summits, magnifying them, passed away in the New World on a cloudy December day in 1799, and it seemed as if the sun would never shine again.

Certain it is that Washington did not have the brilliant military qualities of Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, Napoleon and Bolívar, even though Frederick the Great of Prussia called him the First General in the World.

But, gentlemen, when you think of the United States, with its superabundant life, powerful, with its great institutions, its industries, its commerce, newspapers, agriculture, mines, banks, navy and air fleet, inventions, transcontinental lines, Panama Canal, railroads, and all that constitutes its power, activity and life; when its progress is measured which has embraced every manifestation of human activity in little more than a century and a half, we are overwhelmed, we are amazed, at the gigantic achievement of George Washington, who is without a rival, without an equal in human history.

Stupendous, colossal work which seems to find the space between earth and heaven too confined for its wide and free expansion! The American Revolution exemplified the powerful influence of new ideas of government and democracy which were promulgated and have been firmly adhered to throughout its history, and it had as its immediate consequence the tremendous political convulsion in Europe: the French Revolution.

Loud call to liberty which resounds through the ages like the first reveille of the rights of man!

Then Toussaint Louverture and Dessalines rose against their masters and brought the dawn of redemption to the long night of Haitian slavery.

And Bolívar, like a titan makes the Andes tremble, awakens the eagle, drowsing on the summits, and the glorious eternal epic of South American independence commences.

The circle of European tutelage in America is closed with the sacrifice of José Martí, illumined by the effulgence of the solitary star and by the lustre of the victorious swords of Gómez and Maceo in free Cuba.

All this is George Washington, the liberator, creator and founder of the American nation, whose life unfolded within the greatest and best ordered democracy that human eyes have seen on the face of the planet!

Minister Schoenfeld replied in Spanish. Following the formal ceremony, refreshments were served in an adjoining room of the Senate. The text of Minister Schoenfeld's address is as follows:

The National Assembly of the Dominican Republic by meeting in solemn and special session today participates in a

world-wide commemoration of the birth of George Washington two centuries ago. This session, it seems to me, is more than an act of mere courtesy. I do not understand that this ceremony is limited in its significance to a demonstration of respect for the Liberator of Thirteen British Colonies in North America or for the First President of the United States of America.

We are not called on here to give even in barest outline the facts of Washington's career. It is enough to remember that, by the impulse of the unique qualities that were in him, a train of historic events was brought into being, and that he profoundly moved the destiny not only of his country or of this hemisphere but, plainly, of the world. Washington was the founder of the Independence of the United States. He started on its path a relatively small, weak nation. But a mere allusion to the chronological sequence of certain transcendent events which followed the American Revolution suffices to explain some of the significance of his achievements.

Can there be doubt that the events in America between 1776 and the setting up of the Government of the United States under the constitution of 1789 in great measure determined the course of the French Revolution? Does any student of the history of the American Republics deny that the ideas of the French Revolution and the political philosophy of the constitutional system of the United States, controlled the movement which led to the independence and the republican framework of the States that rose on the ruins of the western colonial Empire?

It is true that the movement which resulted in the independence of the Dominican Republic was markedly different in many ways from similar movements elsewhere in America. Duarte, the illustrious founder of Dominican independence, nevertheless grew to maturity in the atmosphere of his time; he absorbed the political thought which then dominated high-minded youth in an awakened world. Hence, it is necessarily true that he and the men of the Trinitaria who were inspired by his passion for the freedom of the Dominican people, were among the direct and legitimate heirs of Washington's political personality, which had already become a glorious tradition.

Our western civilization is often described as involving an antithesis. It is said that the fellow-countrymen of Washington follow a way of life radically different from that for which the Latin Republics of America stand. But is not this a superficial view? The social historian may claim with truth that in many of the outward forms, there is a wide distinction between the customs, manners and practical methods of the peoples represented in the two Americas. But what thoughtful observer who has had occasion in his own experience to live alternately on the eastern and on the western shores of the Atlantic will deny that, as to many of the fundamental factors which in the long run must control the essential development of nations, there is a greater similarity in the outlook and aspirations of our respective American peoples than exists between ourselves and any other national group, regardless of ties of tradition and even of blood? I believe that these basic resemblances arise out of the common necessity of meeting, though it be at different stages, the same basic problems throughout our western world.

Washington in his personal and in his political career was an incarnation of what, for want of a better term, we call Anglo-Saxon civilization. It is not as an Anglo-Saxon, it is not as the incarnation of Anglo-Saxon culture and civilization that Washington stands pre-eminent among the founders of the Greater America. He is pre-eminent rather because he was among the first to realize the necessity for and unquestionably the first to carry into execution the utter severance of the American world from the political control of the Old World. He was able to set us all in the path of realizing our own destiny. He thereby performed a service to humanity for which his memory is held in singular gratitude by us and by men in all countries, including, I venture to add, the

successors of the Imperial nations of the time of our struggles for Independence. The great lesson his life taught has been substantially learned—the lesson of political freedom not only for its own sake, but that there might be within the limits set by the requirements of organized society, economic and spiritual freedom.

This ceremony, therefore, so far from being only a courtesy to my country, is an act of solidarity with those who are conscious of the history of the past. This special session satisfies one of the most indispensable of human needs, to which the classic writer has given the name of "hero worship." Hero worship, Carlyle points out, becomes a fact inexpressibly precious; the most solacing fact one sees in the world at present. There is an everlasting hope in it for the management of the world. Had all traditions, arrangements, creeds, societies that men ever instituted, sunk away, this would remain. The certainty of Heroes being sent us; our faculty, our necessity, to reverence Heroes when sent; it shines like a polestar through smoke-clouds, dust-clouds, and all manner of down-rushing and conflagration.

If the brilliant analyst of the French Revolution had in mind another than Washington when he wrote what I have just quoted, the thought he expressed may well occupy us today.

We know only too well from our own experience in recent times the depths of despair, the obstacles apparently insurmountable, the pain and suffering mankind has encountered in the state to which we have brought our affairs. In times like these we do well to lift our eyes to our great men. It is of Washington as a universal Hero that this august Assembly, on behalf of the Dominican people and like the spokesmen of other millions throughout the world, is thinking today, clinging to "an everlasting hope" which is responsive to a universal need.

BICENTENNIAL TREE PLANTED

Following the ceremony at the Senate Building, most of the party proceeded to the "Parque Independencia," the largest park in the capital city, where a small laurel tree presented by the American colony and dedicated to the memory of George Washington was to be planted. A thousand people already had gathered to witness the ceremony.

Mr. William E. Pulliam, Chairman of the Bicentennial Committee of the American colony in the Dominican Republic, made the presentation speech, which was followed by the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner." The tree was planted by the President of the Republic, and the speech of acceptance on behalf of the city was made by the Vice President of the "Ayuntamiento" of Santo Domingo, Licenciado Arturo Logroño. This beautiful ceremony was terminated by the playing of the Dominican national anthem.

The presentation remarks of Mr. Pulliam were as follows:

At the request of the committee appointed for the celebration of this glorious day, and in the name of the entire American colony resident in this country I have the honor to express thanks to you and through you to the entire Dominican nation which has lent its valuable cooperation to give

lustre to this ceremony commemorative of the immortal George Washington, father and founder of the United States of America.

Two hundred years ago today George Washington was born. His great heart, his great virtues have made him a world figure; he belongs to the whole universe. His transcendental achievement consisted in establishing firmly the bases of the independence and liberty which are today the patrimony of the whole world and in particular of the Pan American Republics.

Wherever Americans are living today on this earth they will celebrate this glorious bicentennial, and at Santo Domingo we mark this memorable date by presenting to this capital the symbolic Washington Tree, which is the gift of the American colony, which I have the honor to represent through the kindness of my compatriots under the leadership of our Minister, the Honorable H. F. A. Schoenfeld.

This agreeable act is the expression of the cordial relations existing between our two countries and the growth of the tree which we are to plant here will be the measure of the increased cordiality of our future relations.

In ending, gentlemen, let me express our deep and heartfelt gratitude for this splendid testimony of sincere and cordial solidarity.

A translation of the speech of acceptance by Señor Arturo Logroño follows:

Mr. President of the Republic, Mr. Minister of the United States, Ladies and Gentlemen:

No more symbolic act than this could be done to commemorate the Bicentennial of the birth of the great soldier of Wakefield.

To plant a tree in honor of the spirit of the Father of the North American Nation, a tree which merits the name of Tree of Liberty, and to perform this act under the marvelous Antillian sky which seems higher and bluer than other skies, breaking the soil on which was built the first European home in America, all this signifies a most beautiful and eloquent expression of Pan American solidarity and brotherhood in this hour of anxiety through which the world is passing in great spiritual stress—witnessing the revival of barbaric wars and the bankruptcy of international morality.

Pan American solidarity and brotherhood, respect for the rights of others, effective mutual understanding of the souls of each one of the nations of America, which are all legatees of its destiny, sincere cooperation between the leaders, the absence of egotism in mutual relations, these are the necessary factors of indestructible material and formidable force, constituting the firm united front which the American from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego must present to those representatives of obsolete imperialistic aspirations, who seek to tread upon liberty, revive servitude and outrage the rights of man, under the same skies that witnessed the voyage of the ships of Columbus over the lonely wastes of an uncharted ocean and the landing of the Mayflower pilgrims at Plymouth.

In expressing the pleasure it gives the municipality of Santo Domingo to offer to the distinguished North American colony a place in its finest park for the Washington Tree to be planted, my words, inadequate though they be, have nevertheless on this day of brotherhood the privilege of being the words of the oldest city in the New World.

In this old Castilian city our Spanish forefathers built the first church in America; in this city the First Admiral harvested sorrows, suffered the outrage of chains and finally found peaceful repose for his mortal remains; here the eldest son of the immortal navigator, built a strong fortress; and on moonlight nights the city has heard, over the murmuring of the river, the thrumming of Doña María de Toledo; here the stern and terrible Frey Nicolás de Ovando, Commander

of the Lares of the Order of Alcantara, the hawk of the Conquest, built watchtowers, temples and bastilles; from here, ventured forth Diego de Velázquez, who conquered Cuba; Ponce de Leon, who conquered Puerto Rico and roamed through the swamps of Florida seeking the fountain of eternal youth; Nicuesa who discovered Central America; Alonso de Ojeda, the bold captain; Hernando Cortés, who was a notary at Azua and the Conqueror of Mexico; Grijalva, who discovered the San Juan River; Rodrigo de Bastidas, who explored the coasts of Colombia and Venezuela and whose son became an Archbishop and now sleeps under the stones of our Primate Cathedral; and Núñez de Balboa, the intrepid discoverer of the Pacific, whose ships were transported on the backs of his soldiers and who proclaimed the triumph of the cross over the waters of the Southern Sea.

So at this moment in history when, happily, the destinies of the nation are entrusted to the young and valiant President, General Rafael Leonidas Trujillo y Molina, and the sun of genuine liberty shines on the Dominican people, it is with legitimate pride that this illustrious city, the capital of the Republic, offers to the distinguished American colony a choice spot for the planting of the symbolic Washington tree.

And as Dominican soil is fertile soil, this tree, the tree of liberty, will soon raise its emerald foliage in this park in luxuriant splendor and as a salutary lesson in patriotism and an invitation to share the brotherhood of the Americas, it will evoke the memory of the great man whose spirit the Dominican people today honor with sincere solemnity.

Leader, precursor of liberty in America, valorous to the point of temerity in the famous campaign in New Jersey and the crossing of the Delaware, under the fire of the enemy on that memorable Christmas of 1776; inflexible, like Bolívar in his crossing of the Andes, enduring the terrible snows of that winter at Valley Forge; simple and generous hero of Yorktown, his chief claim to greatness lies characteristically in the supreme purity of his life.

Father of his country, the great nation redeemed from servitude by his genius and his virtues is worthy of the great man. Glory internationalizes, and Washington, the founder of liberty in the United States, is not the local liberator of a single country but a leader of America and a benefactor of humanity.

Today, all the free nations on the face of the earth, among them the Dominican Nation, stopping for a moment in the turbulent course of their activities, should with respect and devotion turn their loving thoughts to the sanctuary at Mount Vernon where reposes for all eternity the "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

In the afternoon of February 22 a Bicentennial reception was tendered at the United States legation. This reception was attended by more than two hundred invited guests, among whom were Dominican officials and United States citizens residing in the Dominican Republic.

The day of celebration was brought to a close with a dinner at the Dominican country club, which was followed by the singing of patriotic songs and dancing.

SCHOOLS CELEBRATE

All the schools in the Dominican Republic held Bicentennial commemorative exercises on February 23. The General Superintendent of Education,

Dr. Pedro Henríques Ureña, prepared a short paper on George Washington, which was used as the basis of the school exercises. This essay in translation is here quoted:

Yesterday, the 22nd of February, two hundred years were completed since the birth of George Washington, father of the Independence of the United States. In 1776, in North America, thirteen colonies of England decided to separate themselves from their mother country to enjoy political liberty as they wished it, without the hindrances which stood in their way. The decision of those colonies brought war, as was still the custom; only in more recent times have we seen, once in a while, the separation without fighting of two countries which were united; as happened with Sweden and Norway, for example. The English colonies of North America chose to direct the War of Independence a mature man who had shown energy and discretion in his private actions as well as in his public ones. This man was George Washington. He brought the campaign to a happy ending and thus was born the United States, a nation, then small, but which caught the attention of the world as the first modern attempt at democracy after centuries of governments founded on the inequality of the classes: the oppressed of Europe looked upon that nation, native of America, as a reappearance of the ancient democracies of Greece and Rome.

The Republic once established, Washington was the first President. He governed the people as he had commanded the army, with energy and prudence, without ever being moved by vanity of the world or petty interest. All his efforts had only one object: the good of the nation. After governing four years he was reelected President for another four. At the end of his second term the people wished to reelect him but he refused in words which constitute a real political testament, preserved by the United States as if it were law. A saying summarizes the opinion that his contemporaries had of Washington: "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The city of Santo Domingo assumed a holiday air on February 22. By an official order Washington's Birthday was declared a national holiday, Schools, public buildings, banks, and other institutions were closed. Everywhere flags of the United States and the Dominican Republic were in evidence. The tribute to the memory of George Washington on his Bicentennial was most sincere. It was another indication of the world fame of the Father of his Country.

Most of the credit for the success of the Bicentennial Celebration in the Dominican Republic is due to the splendid efforts of the Bicentennial committee of American residents of Santo Domingo. Mr. Pulliam was active chairman of the committee and Minister Schoenfeld was honorary chairman. The other members were as follows: Rev. William Wyllie, Walter S. Reineck, Walter L. Fox, P. T. Madsen, N. L. Orme, T. F. Norris, J. E. Wheeler, Victor Jungk, Barney E. Morgan, R. C. Round, H. B. Senior, H. E. Gates, J. E. Brown, Jr., W. H. Davidson, and W. E. Funn.

OTHER BICENTENNIAL EVENTS

On April 14, 1932, the President of the Dominican Republic, Rafael L. Trujillo, sent the following message to the delegates assembled in Washington, D. C., in recognition of Pan American Day. This message was read at the tomb of George Washington at Mount Vernon on the same day:

TO EVOKE THE MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON ON PAN AMERICAN DAY, ON THE OCCASION OF THE BICENTENARY OF HIS BIRTH, IS THE SAME AS TO REAFFIRM THE CONTINENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS GREAT CHAMPION OF LIBERTY. THE GLORY OF WASHINGTON AS A SYMBOLIC HERO DOES NOT BELONG EXCLUSIVELY TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; THE WHOLE AMERICAN CONTINENT CLAIMS IT FOR ITSELF. WASHINGTON REPRESENTS THE ADVENT OF REPUBLICAN DEMOCRACY IN THE WORLD, AND THAT LOFTY PRINCIPLE IN THE REALM OF POLITICAL IDEALS WAS DEVELOPED AND CONSOLIDATED IN MODERN TIMES BY THE JOINT EFFORT OF ALL THE NATIONS OF THE NEW WORLD WHEN THEY BECAME INDEPENDENT REPUBLICS. TO AMERICA IS DUE THE STRENGTHENING OF REPUBLICAN

IDEALS, WHICH EACH DAY BECOME MORE AND MORE WIDELY SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AND THE LOFTY FIGURE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON MARKS THE BEGINNING OF THIS NEW STAGE IN THE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONS.


FERVENTLY ADMIRING THE MILITARY GLORIES AND THE CIVIC VIRTUES OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AND FULLY UNDERSTANDING THE HIGH SIGNIFICANCE OF HIS PERSONALITY, I HAVE THE HONOR, AS A FAITHFUL INTERPRETER OF MY GOVERNMENT AND MY PEOPLE, TO ASSOCIATE THE NAME OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC WITH THIS TRIBUTE.

RAFAEL L. TRUJILLO,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

On July Fourth, the anniversary of American independence, a reception was held at the American legation which was attended by Government and municipal officials as well as distinguished citizens.

On Thanksgiving Day, November 24, the Bicentennial Celebration was brought to an official close with Thanksgiving services held in the local Episcopal church.

HONDURAS

OLUMBUS discovered Honduras; Spain subjected the land; Great Britain offered protection, but it remained for an American, George Washington, to show Honduras "how to build on a solid foundation a republic, free, great, affluent, powerful, and commanding universal respect," which was, for this central American nation, the example that heralded its own proudly won independence.

More than a hundred years after this inspired struggle for freedom, Honduras had opportunity, during the George Washington Bicentennial, to express its gratitude for the example set by the Great American. Not fewer than six cities in the country joined in this tribute.

The President of Honduras, His Excellency Vicente Mejia Colindres, commissioned Dr. Don Celeo Davila, Minister from Honduras to the United States, to read the following message on Pan American Day, April 14, 1932, at the graves of George and Martha Washington at Mt. Vernon:

THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF HONDURAS JOIN IN THE HOMAGE THAT THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IS RENDERING TO GEORGE WASHINGTON ON THIS SECOND CENTENARY OF HIS BIRTH.

THE FOUNDER OF THE GREAT AMERICAN REPUBLIC WILL ALWAYS MERIT UNIVERSAL ADMIRATION. SO LONG AS THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY ABIDES IN THE WORLD, THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES WHICH HE DEFENDED—THE UNION OF ALL; SACRED RESPECT FOR PUBLIC JUSTICE; THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND HARMONY WITH OTHER NATIONS;

THE BALANCE BETWEEN THE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT; TOLERANCE FOR THE OPINIONS OF OTHERS—THESE WILL FOREVER BE AN INEXHAUSTIBLE FOUNT OF INSPIRATION FOR ALL PEOPLES.

THE NATIONS OF AMERICA OWE HIM A DEBT OF GRATITUDE, FOR BY THE MOST CONSTRUCTIVE EXAMPLE THAT THE AGES HAVE SEEN HE SHOWED THEM HOW TO BUILD ON A SOLID FOUNDATION A REPUBLIC, FREE, GREAT, AFFLUENT, POWERFUL, AND COMMANDING UNIVERSAL RESPECT.

VICENTE MEJIA COLINDRES,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

In the capital city, Tegucigalpa, the Bicentennial Celebration opened on Sunday, February 21, when the National Band of Honduras dedicated a complete concert program to Washington. The concert was given on the Plaza Morazan located in one of the principal public parks of the city. Hon. Julius G. Lay, Minister to Honduras from the United States, reports that "a large group of Americans and others enjoyed the concert from the veranda of the International Club facing the park," and that a large crowd surrounded the bandstand. The repertoire was selected from the portfolio of American musicians, "Washington Evening Star March," by Stannard, and several Sousa selections being featured.

More than three hundred invitations were sent out by the American Minister and Mrs. Lay for a Washington reception at the Legation on Feb. 22. The response was evidence of the magic of the name Washington. All of the Honduran officials

with few exceptions were present, as well as the foreign diplomatic corps and the American residents of the district. Several out of town guests, including the Consular Corps from Tela, journeyed to Tegucigalpa to attend the reception.

The spacious verandas surrounding the patio and the reception and dining halls were festooned with tropical flowers and foliage, and the flags of the two nations concerned were hung side by side. During the first hour of the reception the National Band of Honduras, offered for the occasion by the President, played in the courtyard of the Legation. At the termination of the band concert a native marimba orchestra supplied the music for the event.

Many floral and written tributes on the occasion were received at the Legation from prominent persons, among them being the President of Honduras, the Rector of the Central University, the Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, and others. The Consul General of Costa Rica ordered his country's flag to be flown in honor of the "great American patriot," as he described George Washington.

Newspapers of the Tegucigalpa reechoed the Bicentennial theme with great enthusiasm. In the leading journal, *EL CRONISTA*, on February 22 there appeared a generous account of the celebration planned for the United States, Washington's Farewell Address, Daniel Webster's Washington Centennial Address, a biography of Washington's life, "The American's Creed"; Juan Montalvo's essay, "Washington and Bolívar"; a signed article, "George Washington," by C. Tenorio, and an editorial, "The Bicentennial of Washington's Birth." The last two of the above mentioned articles have been translated from the Spanish and follow in full text.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Outstanding figure in the annals of North American history, George Washington's name is the creative symbol of the August Democracy in its highest conception. His principles of liberty laid the foundations of a great and powerful nation, whose wise organization was inspired in an evolutionary spirit of supreme vision, to bring to his people beauty, soul, and power. All his plans, ideas, and achievements have proved their worth and today the celebration of the Bicentennial of his birth is proof of the love with which he is looked upon as a father, of the devotion with which he is idolized, the adoration felt for one who has passed over the threshold of divinity.

This day of rejoicing reflects his brilliant past, his genius in all phases of creative thought; as a soldier who became a hero; a statesman who was outstanding among the most distinguished of his epoch, and who is still without a rival; as a philosopher who united eloquence with unanswerable

logic. He was born under a lucky star which guided him to the heights of immortality, where, by the side of his eminent comrades in the great crusade the hero of the Union occupies the diamond throne and prays for the great destiny of his country; symbol of that greatest hour of his unfading glory when he supported the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution, he is seen in spirit still governing his country, surrounded by the Pleiades of patriots who in life encouraged him with their valor and the light of their intelligence; Samuel Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, and a series of profound thinkers stand beside him in eternal devotion.

History repeats many memorable episodes of his life with vivid details which contribute to perpetuate his memory in the soul of humanity, especially on the American continent; if his ardent patriotism destined him to face the fatal consequences held in store for him by the reverses of war as he wielded his sword against a colossus boasting his pride of power, he accepted this destiny because there burned in his breast the fire of a martial spirit; in his soul the noble inspiration of pure patriotism, and in his mind the sublime ideal of liberty for his people, vivifying, deifying, with votive offering on the altars of unequaled greatness, resplendent with radiations of the multiple benefits for the future destiny of the continent. The spark of Washington's inspiration kindled the fire of Bolívar's heart that was to impel him to undertake his glorious work; his soul, like that of Washington, was wounded by the suffering of humanity under the burden of slavery, so that he never wavered in his purpose in spite of the adversities that dogged his every step. In his hours of grief, in the disillusionment that he experienced, he looked toward Washington and was comforted and inspired by the magnitude of his dream, he ventured all with unbounded confidence in victory, until victory crowned his temples with the laurels of the Liberator.

One creative genius inspired another to conceive the same high purposes; the two ascend together to the pinnacle of glory, and immortality preserves them like relics in its marvelous sanctuary.

George Washington is not only the father of the great liberty of North America but he contributed to the realization of the Indo-American ideal of liberty. Therefore he is loved by all the nations of the New World.

If the sun on its journey around the world on February 22nd has ever before beheld the United States in such holiday mood since it became a free nation, on this great day the astral king will find the whole world rejoicing as a just reward for the multiple virtues of the chosen son of the North American nation.

THE BICENTENNIAL OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTH

On this day the American nation, and with it the whole world, celebrates the second centennial of the birth of George Washington.

Part of today's edition of *EL CRONISTA* is dedicated to the commemoration of this event, thus doing honor to the history of the father of the North American democracy.

Washington is one of the great men who have best personified moral sentiments and just ideas, imbuing the soul of the American people with his own honorable and noble feelings, and to these sentiments and these ideas they owe their real greatness.

The independence of the United States contributed greatly to the emancipation of the whole American continent. Europe thereby lost its political power over the new world.

Working and struggling for more than a century and a half, the United States has become the most powerful nation on earth. Canada will become a nation independent of England unless she becomes a part of the American union.

In the near future we shall have only a single continental vinculum thanks to the might of the Anglo-Saxon people.

The virtues of its great men are reflected in its institutions. George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin and many other representatives of its policy and thought, have created in the great federation a respect for man. Individual liberty in the great republic has actuated its integral progress.

On this day, as we publish our admiration for the land of Monroe, we send our cordial greetings to the representative of the United States in Honduras, His Excellency, Mr. Julius G. Lay, associating ourselves with the rejoicing of the North American nation which on this day reverently commemorates the second centenary of the birth of the man who was, is, and ever shall be, "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

EL MARINO, leading journal of Puerto Cortes, published a special edition on July 4, 1932, in which it was stated: "On the 155th anniversary of the Independence of the United States, EL MARINO takes pleasure in sending a cordial greeting to the American people, in whose honor and in remembrance of their heroes and of the American colony resident in the Republic of Honduras this edition is published.

An editorial in the same issue reaffirms the above sentiment, saying:

"As a tribute of sympathy to the American people who today are commemorating the 155th anniversary of their political Independence and the Bicentennial of George Washington, we have prepared this special edition, small in size but great in the sincerity and justice of its estimation of the Heroes who sacrificed themselves to give liberty to that great nation which is justly proud of being the creator and the cultivator of democracy."

A signed editorial in this special edition, titled "George Washington," sets forth a sincere estimate of the great American from a Latin American viewpoint as follows:

GEORGE WASHINGTON

This is the greatest name registered in the history of the United States of North America. Washington was the eponymous hero who bequeathed the immortal inheritance of liberty and independence to the North Americans.

History with its chronological studies is the best judge to determine who are the outstanding men of the ages, who like Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and Madison, have given the stamp of honor and glory to the Anglo-Saxon race.

England, mistress of these dominions, brought his ancestors over to fructify the seeds of progress and civilization which before Nelson had not known how to use the talent she was endowed with. Of this virile lineage were born those illustrious men who rose to be statesmen, to deliberate, and to achieve sovereign rights for a country which by its size and population deserved them. And thus it was that Washington gave himself in soul and heart to winning the victory, and as an upright citizen, a philosopher, a lover of justice and liberty, undertook the great crusade of emancipation from 1775 to 1789 when he became President of the Republic by the unanimous will of the people. Difficult was his struggle with the English; but thus it had to be to earn for him the undying veneration of a nation which idolizes him and loves

him for the sincere patriotism he displayed in winning for his people the highest and greatest privilege of sovereignty. The times have changed, but the name of Washington does not pass away, will never die; he is always present watching over his sons and illumining the pathway that they must follow to avoid not conspiracies against the nation but a conflagration which would destroy all his patriarchal work of redemption.

Washington and Bolívar were twin brothers who passed like giants from one spot to another defying the storms of the ocean and the unchained fury of the heavens, but they like Nereus were victorious; the former in North America, the latter in South. Therefore they are great and from Olympus ride on the wings of the Phoenix which soars in space on every 4th of July, the day on which North American Independence was proclaimed, with true love of justice and liberty.

Therefore putting aside this day our prejudices and differences of opinion, we clap our hands to the rhythm of the loud clarion calls in token of brotherly gratitude to the sons of the great American nation which displays the beautiful banner of the Stars and Stripes of the North.

La Ceiba, Honduras, celebrated in honor of George Washington on Independence Day, 1932, when the local American Club sponsored a Bicentennial dance and festival. The American Vice-Consul at La Ceiba, Hon. Warren C. Stewart, reports that "the decorations used were patriotically designed to honor Washington, and all available portraits of him were hung in the dance hall." A large crowd attended. The only other Washington observance in this city was a special program at the local American school, at which Consul Stewart was the principal speaker. A framed portrait of Washington was presented to the school on this occasion.

Only eighteen American children were resident in Puerto Castilla, Honduras, during 1932, but "for the benefit of these children the teachers in the public school held a ceremony on February 22nd in memory of George Washington's 200th birth anniversary, to which parents and others were invited." So reports Hon. Lyon H. Schraud, American Vice-Consul, and continuing, says: "The program consisted of a little play, 'Washington,' in which the parts were taken by the children; the singing of patriotic songs, in which the adults joined, and the presentation of a picture of Washington to the school by Vice Consul Henry S. Haines, who was then at this post and who also made a speech on the subject of George Washington."

On July 16-17 the older American people at Puerto Castilla honored Washington at an outdoor festival, at which American games were enjoyed by a large crowd.

EGYPT

WHEN George Washington was born, the Kingdom of Egypt had made more than sixty centuries of history and its background was the fabric of civilization, but Egypt recognized in George Washington a hero and a sage comparable with the greatest of its ancients and therefore joined with the world in celebrating the two-hundredth anniversary of his birth.

Bicentennial programs and festivals were held in Cairo and Alexandria; the school children in the Valley of the Nile were supplied with Washington literature to acquaint them with the life and times of the First President of the United States; and Egyptian statesmen voiced the sentiment of their nation with respect to Washington and the United States.

The Kingdom of Egypt issued its message of congratulation to the Government of the United States upon the occasion of the Bicentennial in the form of a display in the public press. The special Bicentennial edition of the *WASHINGTON TIMES*, Washington, D. C., for May 30, 1932, contained in bold type the following official declaration:

THE KINGDOM OF EGYPT
FELICITATES THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
UPON THE TWO HUNDREDTH
ANNIVERSARY OF ITS
FIRST PRESIDENT

In the same edition the Minister from Egypt, Sesostri Sidarouss Pasha, testified to the strength of the fraternal bonds uniting America with Egypt.

Through the Royal Egyptian Legation at Washington, a copy of the Stuart portrait of George Washington was presented by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission to the Egyptian Government, and the following acknowledgment thereof was received from the Egyptian Minister:

I have the honour to inform you that the Egyptian Government has written to this Legation asking me to forward to you their sincere thanks for the very beautiful portrait of George Washington which you sent them through this Legation.

While extending to you the expression of their great appreciation for this kind gift, I wish to avail myself of this oppor-

tunity to congratulate you upon the success of the celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of your First President and World Patriot, George Washington.

From the American Minister in Cairo, Egypt, Hon. W. M. Jardine, the following report was received of the Bicentennial celebration there on Washington's birthday, 1932:

The two-hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birth was fittingly celebrated by the American colony in Cairo on the evening of the 22nd of February at the Legation. About 250 American residents of Cairo and Americans visiting Cairo at the time were the guests of the Minister and Mrs. Jardine.

The halls and salons of the Legation were beautifully decorated with American flags and fresh flowers, by Mr. I. Cushman Gray of the Legation staff, and each guest was presented with a small American flag.

A most delightful program had been arranged by the American Women's Club of Cairo, the participants therein being dressed in costumes of the eighteenth century which were kindly loaned the Women's Club by the Royal Opera House through the special courtesy of the Egyptian Ministry of Public Instruction. Mr. Cleland, Dean of the American University at Cairo, opened the program by a short address, which was followed by the reciting of the Pledge and the Creed by all in attendance. Miss Anna Lee Grainger danced a charming minuet. Mrs. Howard played a medley of American songs of the period, and Miss Ann Freshman and Professor Reubendahl also danced a minuet. The program closed with the entire assemblage singing "America."

Upon the conclusion of the program, the guests were served with appropriate refreshments.

A miscellaneous selection of George Washington literature was sent to the headquarters of the Near East Foundation in New York City in the hope that it would be forwarded for use to proper sources in Egypt. Mr. L. N. Davidson, director of the Near East Foundation, acknowledging the receipt and pointing out the utilization of this literature, said:

I recently received some printed matter and music from the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, for which please accept the sincere thanks of myself and that of more than 2,500 orphan boys and girls in Egypt under the supervision of the Near East Foundation.

On the evening of Washington's birthday, 1932, the American colony in Alexandria, Egypt, assembled at the home of Judge Robert L. Henry, American Representative, Mixed Court of First Instance, and gave honor to the name of George Washington in that ancient city. The American Consul, Hon. H. Earl Russell, reported "about 80 people present,


including most of the Americans in the city of Alexandria, who witnessed a program commemorative of the day, composed of the reading of Washington's Farewell Address and of various articles received from the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission describing different periods in the life of the First President."

On March 11, 1932, on the occasion of a visit of the American Minister, Hon. William M. Jardine, and Mrs. Jardine to Alexandria, the American Men's and the American Women's Clubs combined

and held a Bicentennial dinner on board the S. S. *Excalibur* of the American Export Lines, then in port at Alexandria. The Minister delivered an address appropriate to the occasion in which he enumerated the high standards of living advocated and practiced by George Washington.

The American Women's Club of Alexandria included in its 1932 study program the biography of George Washington and historical material to aid in this study was furnished by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

EL SALVADOR


 JOINING with all other Latin-American Republics, President Martínez, of El Salvador, sent the following message, which was read at the tomb of George Washington on Pan American Day, April 14, 1932:

ON THE AUSPICIOUS OCCASION OF PAN AMERICAN DAY, I HAVE THE HONOR OF OFFERING MY ADMIRING HOMAGE TO

THE MEMORY OF THE GREAT PATRIOT, GEORGE WASHINGTON, AND OF PAYING MY RESPECTS TO THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, WHICH I FERVENTLY HOPE WILL CONTINUE TO BE A BOND OF UNION, A BULWARK OF JUSTICE, AND A STRONG TIE JOINING THE AMERICAS IN CONSTRUCTIVE BROTHERHOOD.

MAXIMILIANO HERNANDEZ MARTINEZ,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

BOLIVIA

 HE George Washington Bicentennial Celebration in Bolivia began in a most auspicious manner. Citizens of that Republic joined with United States residents in Bolivia in recalling the Two Hundredth Birthday of George Washington, and in honoring his memory. Public officials, the school and the press showed by their activities the reverence in which the name of George Washington is held in Bolivia.

The United States Minister, Hon. Edward F. Feely, tendered a reception on February 22nd at the United States Legation in La Paz, the Capital city of Bolivia. Attending this memorable gathering were the President of the Republic of Bolivia, the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps and some three hundred invited guests.

The schools of Bolivia, acting in accordance with an order from the Director General of Instruction, Señor Roberto Bilboa la Vieja, held commemorative exercises on February 22. Speaking editorially in its issue of February 19, *LA RAZÓN*, one of the leading newspapers of Bolivia, commented as follows:

We can do no less than applaud the initiative taken by the Director General, and it is to be desired that all educational institutions hasten to render homage to the North American leader.

SCHOOLS PARTICIPATE IN BICENTENNIAL

The circular of the Director General, calling for school participation in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, was addressed to the principals of the schools and read as follows:

The Bicentennial of George Washington's birth occurring on the 22nd of the present month, the Office of the Director General of Instruction has resolved to recommend that you hold exercises commemorative of this great event in the school under your direction.

The object of this celebration is to afford students the spectacle of an exemplary life animated at every instant by the most noble virtues, which extended through his constant practice to forge an outstanding personality in the life of the nation.

Your professor of General History, whom you will ask to prepare an essay on the subject, should emphasize the importance of the North American Revolution of Independence in the fight for democratic institutions throughout the world, pointing out the importance of its favorable outcome on the French Revolution and on the War of Independence of the American nations that were until then subject to Spain.

The Office of the Director General hopes to receive a report on your compliance with this suggestion.

VICE PRESIDENT EULOGIZES WASHINGTON

The American School Association of Bolivia published a special Bicentennial number of its magazine in which the leading article entitled "A Historical Parallel" was contributed by Dr. Jose Luis Tejada S., Vice President of the Republic of Bolivia. The article is here quoted:

Naturalists, in their investigations of tropical flora, find in certain regions groups of plants and flowers which are not found again over immense stretches of territory however much they may present the same physical conditions. There is something mysterious and unknown which thus reunites and isolates in determined environs, certain creations of Nature. In the well-filled chapters of human history a like phenomenon may be observed in men. Through the centuries pass men out of whose brains come the most varied concepts, and whose activities are widely diversified. Suddenly, however, in countries widely separated, one from another, and as though in response to the fulfillment of laws not yet determined, there appear in different parts of the world extraordinary beings, endowed with similar faculties, animated by like conceptions and impelled by the same dynamic power.

The latter years of the Eighteenth Century and the beginning of the Nineteenth Century offer one of these singular examples. During the period of less than 25 years history records the activities of three men outstanding in the similarity of their political conceptions and in the grandeur and tenacity with which they have played their parts, men who have won for themselves not only the love but the admiration of the generations in which they lived, as well as of those which followed.

In the two Americas and in Western Europe, separated as they then were by an immense distance, and isolated by the lack of an immediate and close spiritual contact, there appear three unusual figures: Washington in the North; Bolívar in the South; and Napoleon in Europe.

These three men realize their historic destinies almost at the same time. All are warriors, directing and employing force for the realization of their ideals, but all three of them maintain with their swords new political concepts which are to make radical changes in human thought, and all three devote themselves fearlessly, with the support of the armies they lead, to the opening of the broad path which the human race has followed in search of liberty and welfare.

Each of these geniuses plays his part in completely different surroundings. Each of them finds in his path varied conditions, and must overcome obstacles of a different kind, but all of them are enthusiastic in their struggle for the accomplishment of analogous purposes.

It fell to Washington to direct along the path which was to lead his people to independence, democratic forces already formed, and which in their incipient development had already felt the urge of liberty. His compatriots are descendants of those Saxon emigrants who abandoned their homes in response to definite ideas of liberty of conscience, and of autonomy for their productive capacities. These tendencies had already crystallized in the organization of colonial assemblies embodying local aspirations of the people and serving as a guide for their collective efforts. It was the work of Washington and his collaborators to extend the scope of their activities; to transform those local assemblies into national institutions; to offer them as a basis of solidarity, ideals whose scope made necessary a close union, and to defend their decisions through the medium of armies made up of colonists poorly disciplined at first, it is true, but all conscious of the great purposes in view.

Napoleon inherits from the holocaust of the Revolution a concept of liberty which is to find in the political entities of Europe a formidable obstacle to its extension and implantation. His initial labor is therefore principally one of demolition. At the passage of his armies, dazzled by the glowing radiance shed by the warlike genius of their leader, the most solid of the European thrones totter and fall; the strongest alliances are shattered; even the Papacy trembles, and the impetus of his power and the pressure of his ambition demoralizes and upsets the organization of Spain, thus lending to the cause of South America an unexpected support, which undoubtedly represents one of the outstanding factors in the successful outcome of the revolution that was to set free the peoples of this continent.

Bolívar plays his part in surroundings entirely unlike those of the others. His conceptions bear the characteristic stamp of genius. His activities are to extend over immense reaches of disorganized countries where Nature on a stupendous scale has wrought formidable contrasts which present unforeseen physical difficulties, and where man through early breeding with the autochthonous element has originated moral problems entirely unknown to his rivals for glory. The human element which he is called upon to employ hardly realizes its destiny. It follows with enthusiasm the glitter of his victorious sword, and is not dismayed in the face of defeat but is not remarkable either for discipline or organization.

Two hundred years have passed since the birth of George Washington, and in the remembrance of his action and the results of his eminently constructive work a cold analysis cannot but honor him by ascribing to him the cognomen—democrat. Napoleon could not resist the intoxication of his victories, and his soul soon yielded to ambitions which stained the purity of the democratic creed. He became an autocrat, was crowned Emperor, and made himself the absolute dictator of the destinies of his people, and through them of a part of the destinies of Central Europe.

Bolívar, impelled perhaps by disappointment, skeptical it may be of the success of the results of his sword had achieved, conceived the idea of a life-term presidency and proposed it as a solution, quite in contrast undoubtedly to his early republican ideas.

Washington, on the other hand, at the zenith of his power and glory, did not for a single instant vary the simple and constructive democratic concepts which urged him to action. He carefully organized his country, conceived and recommended its isolation from the rest of the world as a means of dedicating to the conquest of its grandeur and its happiness the maximum of its efforts, and when admired and, one might say, idolized by his compatriots, he was urged, not to perpetuate himself in office, but only to prolong his term of office, he declined the signal honor with true democratic simplicity, and gave to his people and to democracy in general the noblest and most remarkable example of austerity and loyalty of principle.

In the parallel that naturally results from a comparison of the conceptions and activities of the great chieftains who initiated the modern period of history, Washington emerges as greater in his democratic simplicity; more admirable in his altruism and more austere in his conduct than the other great geniuses who with equal or greater aptitude than his, with equal or greater glories and with victories perhaps more difficult to obtain, were unable to remain loyal to the straight line of pure idealism.

Washington, therefore, from a national hero soon reached the undisputed state of a hero of humanity, and two centuries from the time of his birth, humanity has no other prototype so complete, no other guide so worthy of leading it by his example.

WASHINGTON PRAISED BY PRESS

In the January-February issue of the magazine *BOLIVIA* published in New York appeared the following editorial:

GEORGE WASHINGTON—1732-1932

On February 22nd the American people render a tribute to George Washington which is to be the greatest ever paid to any man in the history of the United States. February 22nd has always been a day with deep and sacred meaning to all Americans, but in this year of 1932 it takes on a profound historical significance.

But on this anniversary of his own birth, our thoughts turn to him, not so much for what he did, as for what he was in himself, as a man and a human being. And now at last, in 1932, two hundred years after he entered the world, we believe we know George Washington, the man, for the first time. Up to this time he has held first rank among North Americans without dispute. He had been their most famous man—but the least known of all. For all these years we have had of him the false impression that he was cold and distant, a great figure but a marble statue, so far aloof that we could not draw near him. Now we know him at last for the warm and deep-hearted human being that he was.

BOLIVIA is happy to be able to pay its tribute to this great man, and in doing so our thoughts unconsciously turn to the other great emancipators of his time: Bolívar, Sucre, San Martín, and others, whose unparalleled deeds have in South America immortalized them as the greatest liberators of humanity. We should all pride ourselves in the men who have launched our nations, and one thought should possess us all—that this splendid group of men were Americans.

We have the feeling that we are no longer laying wreaths at the foot of a mere statue; we are calling across the years to a man who would, if he could, return our respect and affection in warm and living tones.

"Washington the Man" by Professor Abel Alarcón, formerly Under Secretary of Education of Bolivia, appeared in the same issue:

It is difficult to conceive a new form of praise for the figure of George Washington, the warrior, the statesman, and the lover of science. Nothing could be added to the admiring phrases which are dedicated to him by more than four hundred biographers, not including the recent contributions by the investigators of documents, who, in their negative eagerness to find imperfections in the private life of the hero, have brought out another positive quality to admire; which is that he was not the being whom legend deified, but a human and real one—flesh and bone as was Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar, like him prudent and skillful, like him simple and patriarchal.

Some become childishly indignant because it is stated that he sometimes enjoyed wine. If that statement is correct, would not the wine be as comforting and as inspiring as that which Jesus himself tasted? It should be from that good, seasonable, and measured cup about which the virtuous and wise Gonzalo de Berceo speaks; and joy in that wine in no manner diminishes the moral size of the patrician.

Some one, in order to terrify the prudens and hypocrites, infers, from the dust of a letter, that Washington was once in love with a married woman. Were that assertion true, would not his love be like that of the Hispalense poet for Doña Leonor de Milán Countess of Gelves? . . . And might not that platonic love have been the inspiration, a fire to his proclamation as it is the perfume of the stanzas of the divine Herrera? . . .

To think that such references—with or without founda-

tion—could obscure the brilliancy of the warrior, is the same as thinking that a lady's handkerchief could cause a shadow on a colossal mountain.

From the perspective of history filled with the vivid color of his deeds, and from the half-tints that we have in his personal documents, Washington appears immense, dominating over a new creation of society and state. The only true fact is that Washington has been, is, and will always be a genius, because he foresaw a democracy as vast as America, and in this he is similar to the Libertador. He, like Bolívar, king of liberty, with his thought and sword converted to fact that which was theory in the transparent mind of the Athenian philosophers. The Libertador, inspired by the ideal that "the supremacy of the people in the only real authority of nations," created republics; Washington, inspired by the ideal of social and political equality, combined colonies and gave them the unity of a great republic.

When one remembers what is due to the virtues of the first President of the United States and ascertains that one of them was modesty, it evokes the figure of Sucre, to whom Bolívar, in the Palace of La Paz, gave his own laurel as if to the deliverer of Perú in the field of fire and glory of Ayacucho. Sucre, who, like Fray Luis de León, loved retirement, and hence like Washington was not fascinated by the possession of power, after having been "the warrior who appeared in the mountain as if he had descended from heaven, threw thunderbolts at the enemies of America," according to the magnificent hyperbole of the wonderful Juan Montalvo.

Thanks to this trinity of men, glory of the World of Colón, democracy is a fact in the sense that all men are equal. Now what is the task reserved to the intellectual youth of America? The task is to interpret with uprightness the other side of democracy, that is to say, mainly the democracy of selection. Crude collective passion—erroneously called politics—which enthrones only despicable and mediocre persons can not bring into action this kind of democracy; it must be done by means of a high culture, by which one is able to judge those who are the fittest men to enact the rule of the best ones. The new democracy must consist in the predominance of the aristocracy of thought, concerning which Bolívar dreamed "to lead free men with the principles embraced by cultured nations."

Today there is more than patriotic homage with flags around the creator of the United States of America; there is a peculiar coincidence, and that is that while the investigators are searching out from the dusty manuscripts the true moral figure of Washington, the sculptor brings out from the flank of a mountain the dominant face of the hero. He is immortalized in rock as well as in books. . . .

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES HONORS WASHINGTON

A unique Bicentennial ceremony was held in the Hall of the Chamber of Deputies of Bolivia on February 22nd. Due homage was rendered George Washington in an address by the President of the Chamber, the Honorable G. Rios Bridoux. A translation of this memorable speech follows:

To dare to bring to life once more men of the past, bringing them into the recollection of our generation, and to trace the history of their struggles and their triumphs, as a sublime example to imitate, is the labor of an investigator and an artist.

For those upon whom, without any personal merit, falls the duty demanded by circumstances, we can only request the benevolence of those who listen to us. George Washington was the man of Plutarch, the great warrior of the American epic, and as Bolivians we must consider him our brother and the father of the new generation of the American Continent.

A warrior, an eminent statesman, a politician of singular brilliance, he was outstanding in the capacity of his thought and the power of his action; in his sagacity and prudence in affairs of state, as well as in the insignificant and routine matters of daily life; in his training in the science of war, as well as in problems of a social order. His spirit floated in a diaphanous atmosphere, impelling him to live and to die for the new American fatherland.

Iron-willed and unconquerable, his glory culminated in his Jersey campaign and with the victorious laurels of Yorktown. Judging that his work had finished, he thought of retiring to his home and fireside, after having offered his blood and his life in the interests of the sacred fatherland. A man of superior intelligence, he showed unlimited detachment in the midst of ambitious passions; and for this reason the justice of his fellow-citizens rendered him honors as to no other person, exercising great influence on the destinies of his country.

He refused to declare himself dictator of the Colonies. He did not, however, shrink in fear from the difficulties which confronted them, but assumed the Presidency of the Confederation, elected by a unique and rare unanimity. In such a way lived this extraordinary man, to whom history does all honor and justice. Today all men in all latitudes bare their heads before his effigy in bronze. He is presented as the model of a gentleman, to be admired for his shining intelligence, his heroic valor, his abnegation and unselfishness which have never been belied.

Honorable Deputies:

With our reverent remembrance let us honor today one of the greatest paladins in the history of the world.

Let honor and glory forever be given to George Washington.

PAN AMERICAN DAY TRIBUTE

On Pan American Day, April 14, 1932, the Pan American Union in Washington, D. C., received the following Bicentennial testimonial from the Republic of Bolivia which was read at the tomb of George Washington at Mount Vernon, on that day:

THE PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT OF BOLIVIA JOIN IN THIS CELEBRATION AND ARE PROUD TO PAY A TRIBUTE OF LOVING RESPECT AND ADMIRATION TO GEORGE WASHINGTON, THE FATHER OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

DANIEL SALAMANCA,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

Plans which were made in Bolivia for the latter part of the Bicentennial period, because of difficulties which arose between Paraguay and Bolivia in the middle of June, could not be carried out. On July 4 and on November 24, the closing day of the Bicentennial Celebration, Bicentennial gatherings were held at the United States Legation but only citizens of the United States attended these quiet and intimate meetings. Out of courtesy to the Bolivian people all social events and celebrations were suspended by the various legations in La Paz.

ECUADOR

ECUADOR, the republic which prides itself on being "the cradle of South American independence," celebrated the Bicentennial of George Washington's birth in a fitting and inspiring manner.

In numerous Bicentennial programs and exercises, the name of George Washington was hailed and praised. The eulogy of Bolivar on Washington, "the first-born son of the New World," was declared with sincerity and fervor in ardent speeches by Ecuadorians. Everywhere there was enthusiasm. To judge by the reverence and respect in which the name of George Washington is held in Ecuador, to judge by the unstinting praise of his life and deeds sounded during the Bicentennial Celebration, one would think that George Washington was born in Ecuador rather than in the United States.

All people and organizations in Ecuador joined in honoring the memory of George Washington on the two hundredth anniversary of his birth: public officials, the churches, learned societies, resident Americans, the schools, the press, libraries, and the

man in the street—all joined in tribute to George Washington.

CAPITAL CITY TAKES LEAD IN CELEBRATION

Quito, the capital of Ecuador, took the lead in the Bicentennial Celebration. Here, we can merely record the highlights of the events honoring George Washington which were held in that city.

On the morning of Sunday, February 21, a brief Bicentennial service, in English, was conducted at the Mission Chapel which is maintained in Quito by the Christian and Missionary Alliance of the Ecuadorian and Southern Colombian Mission. The services were conducted by the Reverend Stuart Clark. The American Minister to Ecuador, Mr. William Dawson, in his report to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, stated: "It should be noted that, although the occasion was not official and no individual invitations were issued, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and his wife, made a point of being present."

On Sunday afternoon, Minister and Mrs. Dawson received the small American Colony at the

American Legation. Some thirty Americans attended the reception. Sunday evening was featured by a radio broadcast. In addition to several musical numbers there was an address by Señor Carlos Manuel Larrea, Minister for Foreign Affairs, which was followed by a brief address by Minister Dawson.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER DELIVERS EULOGY

The address by Señor Carlos Manuel Larrea, was both learned and inspiring. The speech, in translation, was as follows:

Two centuries ago, in the State of Virginia, was born a man who with the passage of time was to be one of the founders of the great Republic of the United States and its first President.

Ecuador desires to take part in the homage which all the free nations of the earth are paying to the memory of the great American who was destined by Providence to be the liberator of a great Nation. Naturally my country could not remain indifferent to the celebration of the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington. Could Ecuador, which boasts the glorious distinction of having been the cradle of Spanish American independence, remain unaffected by an event like this? Land of liberty, home of democracy, Ecuador thrills to the memory of the deeds of heroes who everywhere fought to gain that divine gift. Ecuador therefore desires to add its voice to the concert of nations celebrating the birth of the "first-born son of the New World," as Bolivar called him.

But my words cannot add one leaf of laurel to the crown which immortality has placed on the brow of the great Washington. This is not the occasion to enter into an analysis of the great deeds of history in which the figure of Washington appears in the front rank. Nor do I seek to recapitulate the exemplary life which in its general outlines the whole world knows.

The lives of great men present so many aspects that they are an inexhaustible fount for the historian and the philosopher.

Hundreds of volumes have been written about Washington, and in this immense reservoir humanity for centuries will continue to see reflected in purest colors virtue and heroism, valor and prudence, energy and constancy, moderation and simplicity, dignity and greatness.

As the centuries pass, man will ever penetrate deeper into the wonderful web of events and the qualities of the man who took part in them, seeing ever more exactly the concatenation of events with their consequences in history; and the influence of the man on the fate of the Nation and on the destiny of the people will be ever more clearly understood. The echoes still resound of the letter of farewell in which the illustrious citizen upon relinquishing power, sought to leave to the nation the final counsel of his wisdom and experience. And the policy of the great Republic of the North has not relegated this counsel to oblivion.

In the light of criticism and the philosophy of history, the fame of great personages, which stand like milestones along the pathway of the centuries, is purified day by day; and the judgment of the generations which view them from afar approaches ever nearer to the truth. With the details lost, only the general outlines remain; but the maxim of Bossuet holds always true, that "true glory accords only with merit." Only the memory of the truly great survives.

But the historian cannot be content with the vision of an epoch or a human life as a whole. As the naturalist examines

with powerful lens the tissues which hold the sap of the plant, so the historian gathers together the small facts, the seemingly insignificant events, which not infrequently bear in them the seeds of great accomplishments.

The astronomer is not content merely to contemplate the spectacle of a clear night with thousands of stars studding the firmament. He must calculate their distances, seek the laws which rule their movement, their orbits, and their course in space. In the same way the historian cannot be content with the luminous vision which great men have left in the firmament of history; but must try to discover the many influences they exercised with their ideas and their deeds and seek to view them against the background of their times, to form a just opinion of their true value and importance.

The name of Washington is engraved in letters of gold on the pages of history. His life offers as many admirable aspects as the light which breaks into all the marvelous colors of the rainbow when reflected by the multiple facets of a jewel.

Briefly I wish to speak of one aspect of the great figure of Washington: the statesman, the leader who, without losing contact with reality for one moment, lived all his life under the inspiration of an ideal.

To lead requires always and everywhere the employment of the highest human faculties. But he is not a leader who has been elevated momentarily by the whims of politics like the foam which appears on the crest of the wave only to vanish and be destroyed. He is not a leader who has reached the summit by the forbidden paths of intrigue and egotism only to satisfy his own vainglorious desire. He is not a leader to whom Destiny has entrusted power and in whose inexperienced hands it becomes an instrument of personal profit or of evil interests. The real leader is he who, endowed with the highest understanding and uniting in himself the multiple gifts required by his enormous responsibility, feels himself capable of fixing the course to be followed by the people and leading the nation to the attainment of an ideal. His mission is one of arduous labor, of sacrifice; his reward success. The goal of all his actions is the realization of an ideal.

Such was George Washington, a man with a great ideal which he pursued tenaciously from his earliest youth until, laden with years and with honors, he passed quietly away into the regions of eternity.

And what was Washington's ideal?

The Independence of his Country, the liberty of his fellow-citizens.

And what ideal is there more noble and exalted than that of achieving the felicity of one's country?

"If there was a cause that was just and deserving of success," says an historian, "it was that of the English colonies which rose in rebellion to become the United States of America. They made resistance precedent to rebellion; resistance based on historical right and facts, on reasonable right and ideas."

England herself had implanted in her colonies the germs of liberty by granting the charters which conferred on the colonists the same rights that the citizens of the mother country enjoyed. Those charters, which do honor to the English Government, were not a dead letter; they established institutions and customs based on right. The colonists by these charters were to supervise the government and participate in it. These were institutions and customs which could not fail to develop the sentiment of liberty within the spirit of respect for the law. These elements, which are to nations what air and sunlight are to plants, brought the former English colonies in the middle of the Eighteenth Century to a high level of progress. As the population grew, commerce too had grown and the well-being and culture of the colonists. The philosophical spirit which inspired the social and political movement that was to transform Europe in the Eighteenth Century and prepare the way for the great achievements of modern times, was, in America, joined to religious ideas. On

the solid foundations of reason and faith developed the strong and powerful love of right and liberty. But in Europe the ambitions of the ruling houses, the jealousy of the old monarchies which aspired to extend their dominions were fomenting war. And to prosecute the war and provide for the huge expenditures required by the art of destruction England, availing herself of her right as the mother country, sought to dispose of the goods and the fate of the colonies without their consent. King George the Third and his Parliament, not only because of the necessities of war, but also because of his proud desire to make the force of the mother country's unlimited power felt on his distant dominions, sought to impose taxes on the colonies without consulting their wishes. Immediately the spirit of Right surged up, ardent and powerful. A national party was formed to resist the imposition. The ideal of fighting for the honor of the country arose, and the figure of Washington appears as the incarnation of this principle. The honor of the country, right, liberty; here are the noble postulates which the great man was to pursue during his whole life. With iron will, with unshakable constancy, with calm and firm decision, he consecrated his life to the service of this sublime cause, and for a space of more than eight years, while the great struggle for the independence of the United States of America was going on, he kept this ideal like a flaming torch before the eyes of the men of the national party, men of widely different ideas, young and old, radicals and conservatives.

"By rare good fortune," says the historian Cantu, "everything conspired to favor the insurgent colonies. Their cause was just, their power great, their purpose moral and prudent; local laws and customs, ancient deeds and modern ideas, all were in harmony to sustain them and inspire them in their vast plan; in Europe great alliances were forming to support them: even in the counsels of the enemy mother country they counted on powerful allies; never in the history of human society had a new and disputed right ever obtained such favor, nor had a struggle ever begun with such probabilities of success. Nevertheless, what obstacles the enterprise encountered! What difficulties, what misfortunes it brought upon the generation destined to carry it out! How often it appeared to be, and really was, on the point of failure!"

But when a man has consecrated to the service of a cause all his energies, all his intelligence, all his desires, and when he has for his lodestar an ideal sublime but not impossible or Utopian guiding him like a powerful beacon, difficulties become a stimulus and obstacles an occasion for proving his genius.

George Washington was a man of realities; but he was always inspired by his ideal, and the new efforts and new sacrifices that he had to make at every step, instead of discouraging him, strengthened him and increased his stature. "I believe, or at least I hope," he wrote to Bryan Fairfax, "that there is public virtue enough left among us to deny ourselves everything except the bare necessities of life to accomplish this end." Thus, with great simplicity, did Washington outline the program of heroism necessary to achieve the ideal.

As happened in the case of the independence of Ecuador, the sacred fire of liberty burned more brightly in the breasts of the upper and aristocratic classes. Marius André calls the Quito revolution the "lace" revolution, because it was headed by the nobility. "In the United States, the magistrates, the rich planters, the great merchants, were constantly loyal and firm." And at the head of all stands George Washington, a man lacking in ambition, but with outstanding love for his country. "His fatherland needed him and to serve it," says Guizot, "he became great through duty rather than desire, and sometimes it required painful effort on his part." The trials of public life were bitter to him; he preferred the independence and tranquillity of private life to the exercise of power. But he accepted without vacillation the burdens which his country imposed upon him, never yielding to his

desire to lose their weight. A spirit animated by a great ideal can overcome the most difficult trials. And later, when success crowned his efforts, he was able to conquer the ambitions which glory might have awakened in his soul. "It may truly be said," wrote Thomas Jefferson, "that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a man great, and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man an everlasting remembrance. For his was the singular destiny and merit of leading the armies of his country successfully through an arduous war, for the establishment of its independence; of conducting its councils through the birth of a government, new in its forms and principles, until it had settled down into a quiet and orderly train."

"Washington presents himself to memory and imagination," says Montalvo, "as a great citizen rather than as a great warrior, as a philosopher rather than as a general. Washington would have done very well in the Roman Senate by the side of old Papirio Cursor, or as an ancient monarch; he might have been an Augustus, that calm and serene man who enjoyed sitting down with Horace and Virgil while the nations revolved reverently around his throne."

"He was not," says a writer, "one of those burning geniuses, eager for self-expression urged along by the greatness of his idea or his passion, who sheds around him the riches of his nature. Strong of character, exalted in purpose, he was a modest man. Capable of achieving the most illustrious destiny, he would willingly have remained unknown, finding satisfaction in the cultivation of his fields, though his faculties were great enough for the command of armies and the founding of a State."

Washington, as we have said, was not a Utopian and ambitious dreamer. He was the man of realities; but in his serene soul and well-balanced mind burned perennially the flame of an ideal; and with this powerful spur to action, capable of engendering the greatest deeds, he also possessed a strong will for facing responsibilities, an unshakable tenacity for overcoming obstacles.

Convinced that the independence of his country was necessary, Washington never doubted that success would crown his efforts. Years of armed combat were filled with glorious deeds, though disasters, defeat, envy, the treachery of his enemies, were not lacking; but discouragement is never visible in him. Then ten years of political labor he later gave to found the government, to give to the United States the Constitution most suitable to the people, to the historical antecedents of the nation, and to the necessities of its future development, constitute perhaps the most glorious period in this fruitful life.

The life of Washington seems to me to be synthesized in these two words: reality and ideal. His entire life was illumined by an ideal yet he never allowed himself to be carried away to the realms of chimera. To me, the monument which his fellow-citizens have erected to his memory in the heart of the beautiful Capital which bears his name is a perfect symbol of the citizen-hero who was the first President of the United States. Firm, immovable, its granite blocks rest on the earth just as Washington based all his actions on the reality of things. And as the straight sides of the obelisk rise to culminate in a point high above the earth, so the spirit of the great American rises from the earth in flight to the infinite. Washington's energy, valor, and constancy are symbolized in the solid rock of the monument; the moderation, simplicity, and equilibrium of his character, in the purity of lines in which the mass rises to the sky.

In responding to the address of Señor Larrea, Minister Dawson spoke briefly, confining himself in the main, to an expression of appreciation of

Ecuador's participation in the Bicentennial Celebration. The remarks of Minister Dawson are here given:

I have reason to feel embarrassed in speaking after my excellent friend, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, whose elegant phrases merit a continuation very different from my unworthy contribution. Apparently, the organizers of this program wished to confirm the saying that "second parts are never good." Modesty, my natural desire, and the consideration due the distinguished audience which is listening to me should have compelled me to excuse myself, and this I should have done for the good of all, had it not been for my keen desire of taking advantage of this opportunity to express publicly to the Government and people of Ecuador my deep gratitude for the spontaneous and cordial way in which this hospitable country has joined in the Bicentennial of the great man to whom the United States so properly gives the beautiful name of "Father of his Country."

In my opinion there is no manifestation of culture more eloquent than the cult which a people renders to the memory of its heroes, and no demonstration of brotherhood more convincing than the homage paid to the great men of a friendly country.

A year ago the United States, joining the brethren to the south, celebrated with all pomp and solemnity the centenary of the death of the renowned Liberator who gave a fatherland to five Republics; and today, with the same solemnity, Ecuador joins the Republic of the North in celebrating the Bicentennial of the general and statesman to whom more than to any other the United States owe their independence. In somewhat more than twelve months the Americas have with religious fervor communed in an imposing homage to the two outstanding figures who embody the aspirations and greatness of the hemisphere. And in so doing, our people have not only exalted their heroes; more than this, we have elevated ourselves; and we have drawn nearer to each other, proclaiming once again our adherence to the ideals of justice, right, and peace which our liberators bequeathed to us and which in an ample spirit of mutual comprehension and respect we believe ourselves called upon to realize.

The tributes rendered in these days to the memory of George Washington by the Government and people of Ecuador, by their heroic Army, the Illustrious Municipal Council of Quito, the learned and venerable Central University and other educational institutions, and the generous national press—these tributes constitute a proof of brotherhood which will vibrate for many years in the hearts of all my countrymen who are fortunate enough to enjoy the hospitality of this noble country.

AVENUE NAMED FOR GEORGE WASHINGTON

The Municipal Council at Quito, on February 17, 1932, issued the following order:

WHEREAS it is the duty of Municipal Governments to keep alive the remembrance of men who by their actions have given new directions to the progress of society;

WHEREAS among the sons of America, General George Washington, one of the founders of the Great Republic of the North, distinguished himself in high degree;

WHEREAS on the 22nd of this month the world commemorates the Bicentennial of the birth of this eminent man;

THEREFORE, the Municipal Council of Quito DECREES:

Article 1. The Avenue now called "Avenue of the Republic," situated on the north of the Park de Mayo, shall henceforth be known as George Washington Avenue, in tribute to the first President of the United States of America.

Article 2. The present Order shall take effect on the day of its approval.

On the morning of February 22, the Avenue now officially known as the "Avenida Jorge Washington," located in the best residential section of the city two blocks from the American Legation, was inaugurated. Simple but impressive ceremonies marked the occasion. The ceremony was attended by the Minister and Under Secretary of Government, the President and members of the Municipal Council and the staff of the American Legation. In reply to a brief address by the President of the Municipal Council, Mr. Dawson made the following statement:

"The Illustrious Municipal Council of Quito has made a beautiful and touching gesture of confraternity in giving to this avenue the name of the great man to whose memory we render cult in these days. For this pleasing homage I have to express the most cordial thanks in the name of the Government and people of the United States who, as you know, harbor the most sincere sentiments of friendship and sympathy towards the Government and people of this hospitable country. Mr. President, I beg you to transmit to the noble people of Quito, so worthily represented by the Illustrious Council over which you preside, my profound gratitude and at the same time my cordial wishes for the prosperity and happiness of this beautiful capital, a birthplace of liberty in America."

Following the ceremony the party repaired to the American Legation where refreshments were served.

EXERCISES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF QUITO

At 4.30 p. m. on February 22, a formal Bicentennial gathering was held at the University of Quito. The meeting was presided over by Acting President Alfredo Baquerizo Moreno and attended by the entire Cabinet of Ecuador and most of the members of the Diplomatic Corps.

The main address of the occasion was delivered by Professor Carlos Salazar Flor, at the invitation of the University Council.

Professor Salazar Flor began his eloquent address by expressing his belief that it is the duty of learned institutions everywhere to keep alive the memory of the great deeds and inspired thought of those who fought for the liberty of mankind, and to emphasize the study of political developments, since institutions of government constitute the most important instrument of human progress.

The speaker then outlined the early history of the North American colonies and showed the growth of democratic ideals. He analyzed the conflicting conceptions of sovereignty and proceeded

to trace the connection between events in England and the growth of the sentiments of freedom in America.

Professor Salazar Flor then presented, in detail, the life of George Washington, referring to Washington as the "interpreter of the aspirations of a great country, who was to achieve its independence, prepare the ground for national developments, lay the foundations of culture, and govern the free nation in accordance with democratic ideals as expressed in the law, and with respect for other countries."

In another part of his address Professor Salazar Flor said that in Washington we find a man "of perfect political sincerity, firm in his decision to direct all his actions for the common welfare, who could not be swerved from his course even by criticism and abuse."

George Washington, he pointed out, displayed those qualities of statesmanship which were needed in the critical period that followed the war for independence, when the foundations of the nation were being laid; and he emphasized the constructive side of his work for the industrial, cultural and commercial development of the country.

Professor Salazar Flor referred to Washington as "a man of calm and well considered judgment, who could analyze a situation without passion." On Washington devolved the task of reconciling the antagonistic purposes and desires of different parts of the new country where social organizations and local interests varied widely; and he had to deal with the two political parties which were formed to uphold two different schools of political thought.

"Washington's theories of government and the counsels he left to his country have served the nation well," said Professor Salazar Flor, "being based on the welfare of the people, rather than on political expedients. He established the way of moral and political progress and founded a great nation.

"The whole world will always remember," the speaker pointed out in closing his address, "that the greatness of the United States is a logical consequence of the foundation by its first president, the incomparable Washington, whose policy was that liberty, achieved through sacrifice, is sacred."

RECEPTION AT THE AMERICAN LEGATION

In the evening of February 22, Minister and Mrs. Dawson received formally at the American Lega-

tion. The reception was official and the invitation list, drawn up with the assistance of the Foreign Office, included only Ecuadorian officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps. Acting President Alfredo Baquerizo Moreno, honored the occasion with his presence, although it is not customary for the Chief of State to visit Legations. In addition to the Acting President, those in attendance included the entire Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, and a large number of prominent officials. A supper was served for one hundred guests and dancing followed. The Legation received flowers from the Acting President, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and some thirty other officials.

Thus ended the Bicentennial Celebration of February 22 in the capital city of Quito. The Ecuadorian government, through its various organs, showed more than a friendly interest in the Celebration of the Bicentennial of Washington's Birth. The Foreign Office, on February 22, sent to the American Legation a cordial note of felicitation expressing its adherence to the commemoration. The Foreign Office and the Municipality of Quito displayed their flags on Washington's birthday, as did, incidentally, most of the foreign Legations.

The press of Quito devoted a great deal of space to articles on George Washington and details of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, evidencing a distinct cordiality to the United States. The schools, the churches, the libraries, and the citizens of Ecuador—all showed a great interest in the ceremonies honoring the First President of the United States on the two hundredth anniversary of his birth.

BOLIVAR SOCIETY HONORS GEORGE WASHINGTON

One of the greatest tributes paid to the memory of George Washington during the Bicentennial Celebration occurred on July 4, 1932, under the auspices of the Bolívar Society of Ecuador. Desiring actively to participate in the Bicentennial Celebration, the Bolívar Society ordered some time previously an oil portrait of our First President to be hung in its rooms. This portrait was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies and before a very distinguished audience on July 4.

The ceremony was held in the large hall of the Quito Military Club and was attended by Acting President Baquerizo Moreno, President-Elect Bonifaz, four members of the Cabinet, practically the entire diplomatic corps, ranking military officers,

members of the press and many prominent citizens.

Speaking of this occasion, Minister Dawson reports:

"The occasion, the setting, the distinguished gathering, and the very evident cordiality made the ceremony one of the most successful events of its kind held in Quito during the past two years."

General Angel Isaac Chiriboga N., President of the Bolivar Society, opened the meeting after which the "Star Spangled Banner" was played by a military band. The Washington portrait was unveiled by Acting President Baquerizo Moreno. He spoke briefly as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Not only with pleasure but also with a sincere and intimate feeling of reverence, do I discharge the duty with which the Bolivarian Society has honored me, of unveiling the portrait of George Washington, the immortal and well-beloved hero of his country.

Washington is the founder of a new kind of greatness; a greatness that commands our admiration; a greatness previously unknown; a greatness whose basis is his marvelous republican and democratic simplicity.

His life and character were and ever will be models of that greatness I speak of, and though you are all well acquainted with his life, the Minister of Public Education, Dr. Cabeza de Vaca, will soon recall its main outlines to you.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I unveil the portrait. Look, look once more, at the inspiring visage of one made great by war and—more remarkably—made greater by peace.

The principal address of the occasion was delivered by Dr. Manuel Cabeza de Vaca, Minister of Public Education and former Ecuadorian Consul General in San Francisco. Dr. Cabeza de Vaca delivered a remarkable address showing his intimate knowledge of American history, and particularly of the life and times of George Washington.

The following is a translation of Dr. Cabeza de Vaca's speech:

Mr. President of the Republic, Mr. Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Republic of the North, our older sister in liberty, today casts her glance from the splendor of her present greatness to the beginning of her existence as a nation; she evokes with patriotic pride the remembrance of her genuine heroes, those who laid the foundations of the powerful civilization at which we marvel as we review the panorama of history, as a proud example of what human effort can accomplish when it is able to struggle with circumstances, conquer them and enchain the uncertainties of destiny to its triumphal chariot, opening the way irresistibly to progress.

George Washington is the national hero *par excellence*; the unanimous devotion of the American people has honored him by calling him the Father of His Country, not only because of the brilliance of his almost legendary exploits, not only because of his many deeds of epic quality, but because of the wisdom and civic virtue he displayed in establishing on a firm foundation a great Nation.

February 22nd of the present year marks the Bicentennial of the birth of this illustrious statesman. To commemorate this significant fact in the history of the United States, a Commission established in the Federal Capital has prepared a program for securing the cooperation of all elements of the country, to revive the sentiment of profound reverence for this eminent man, an immortal among immortals, who imbued his fellow-citizens with unclouded faith in his high mission and guided them with a sure and firm hand toward the goal of his patriotic aspirations. To create a national faith, to strengthen it so that it will always survive the vicissitudes of the ages, that is what marks men as leaders of peoples and founders of states.

And we are taking part in this just and great homage; from this Andean height, we wish to make it clear that the influences of universal history ascend by the slopes of the steep mountains and enter into the fervent desire for justice which runs through the fabric of history. One in the spirit of revolt which made nations emerge from the colonial silence; we shall be one likewise—and this is our most consoling aspiration—in the beneficent contests of peace and labor, in the remodeling of the collective spirit to bring it into accord with the exigencies of contemporaneous life.

Perhaps some sound, indefinable and confused, is heard, the sound of voices worried by the enigmas of the civilization of which we are a part, complaining that we are doing reverence to the memory of the heroes and those who forged our present, though the evolution of ideas has gone far beyond them; today when every truth, every theory consecrated by time seems to be vanishing into absurdity; when the social order utters its own anathema and, emerging from darkness, withdraws again into darkness; when, iconoclasts of the present, we tend to become iconoclasts of the past. Are we not mistaken often in our evaluation of men and things? Do we not see too often false apostles steeped in egotism as good and just men? The past, it may be said, merely because it is the past, is no better than the present; and time becomes not only a witness but an accomplice, cold and insensible, of the saddest tragedy in history. But no; we must not surrender ourselves to this skepticism which will dry up our souls and instead of bringing improvement, destroy the idea of responsibility, the sentiment of universal justice, and the nobility of gratitude toward the benefactors of the human species; that is to say, it will finally destroy all the forces that have made possible our existence and the progress of society.

As there can be no drama without characters, so history would be but an unpeopled stage, sterile and silent, without the presence of great men; as if the skeleton of an organism, having within it all the potentialities of a higher life, should never find the vigor necessary to realize that life. The great of the species are those who animate the picture, converting it into a poem of ideas and emotions; they are the ones who make of every century a universe with its own rotation, with substantial configuration in the general harmony. The great of the species receive from their epoch the creative breath, the vital sap of their conception, and by virtue thereof appear like the luminous projection of the historic moment which nourishes them, themselves providing the field on which they act, illuminating it but at the same time receiving from it waves of a mysterious force which constitutes the indestructible bond between the hero and the medium which produces him.

George Washington comes from the State of Virginia. The family escutcheon bears the inscription: "Exitus acta probat," which might mean either the old aphorism that the end justifies the means, a motto that has been the despair of scholastics accustomed to seek in brief expressions eternal formulae of justice; or that life has a realistic meaning, constitutes a military deed, whose ends are an equation between the deed and the result. For those who like this point of view, the usefulness of deeds are measured by the results that they produce,

so that in the analysis of conduct we must separate the chaff from the wheat, the unfruitful deed that is a dead weight, inert material; we must avoid this useless expenditure of energy, the ephemeral gesture that is but the caricature of great actions. This inscription seems to accord well with the family temperament, as indicated through a series of generations of the Washingtons. A family of rural vitality, consisting of wealthy landholders, they cultivated a normal sentiment of life, a kind of predetermined adaptation to the social background which they sought to improve by an idealized realism.

Augustine Washington, twice married, by his second marriage had George Washington and four other sons. We possess few concrete facts about his childhood, so few in fact that they could be given in one short paragraph. There is not a single letter from his mother, Mary Washington, describing his early infancy, nor recounting those anecdotes of the first years of his life which aid the future writer to clear up mysteries of individual character. Even that popularly repeated tale of the hatchet and the cherry tree is questioned by writers who attribute it to the fancy of his biographer rather than to actual fact. Indeed it is worthy of note that the writings of George Washington, detailed though they are, to the extent of relating the most minor incidents of his life, say nothing at all about his childhood, nor have those who knew him written anything of importance, in spite of the fact that even as a young man he became world-famous and it is natural to suppose that there were at that time many persons who had known him as a child and remembered his childhood.

His education was limited.

In primitive American society, in homes where there were many children, and in the rude surroundings that are natural in lands recently opened to colonization where the only cultural influences must come from the distant mother country, it was inevitable that education should be neglected. Furthermore, the current of colonial life, cast in the mould of English society, tended to favor the eldest son. The right of primogeniture was recognized in their institutions until Jefferson, many years later, abolished it. Under this rule, the first-born son received the greater part of the family inheritance, and great care was given his education, the idea being to maintain the brilliance of the privileged aristocracy. Lawrence Washington was the eldest son of Augustine by his first marriage and therefore was the favored son, the one who was sent to England to learn Latin and the fine manners of English society. In the career of Lawrence there is the sound of drums and the flashing of sabres, for he had served in the foreign wars of the Mother Country. Surely he must have been an inspiration to his younger brother, George, and it is natural to suppose that these first impressions left an indelible mark on his character.

The five younger brothers grew up together in the country house, the home which, although primitive, was in no sense plebeian. All but George are buried in the silence of history, blurred figures which were not to be distinguished in the future and are not illumined even by the vivid epic light which surrounds the American hero; none of them took part in public life.

The territory of Virginia in colonial times had a well defined aristocratic class; what it lacked and what constitutes the nerve of progress in modern society was a solidly constituted middle class; there was nothing between the lord and the slave. The aristocratic class was the governing class: the horizon of its aspirations was a horizon circumscribed by lands and slaves: its mentality did not go beyond these rudimentary ambitions. Manual labor, as always happens wherever slavery exists openly or secretly, was scorned, a fact which kept class antagonism alive. The upper strata, heirs of the privileges of the Mother Country, concentrated in their hands the terri-

torial power which was upheld by converging forces of a different kind and guaranteed by the common interests of domination; the lower strata felt that they lacked something in the way of human rights, but they were never able to determine precisely what constituted this lack and whether responsibility for it should weigh on themselves or on the insuperable forces that conditioned historical fatality. Washington's father owned six plantations. In order to form an idea of this we must forget what a plantation means in modern language and visualize the forest primeval, wretched, marshy country, without roads and without houses.

The Washingtons fitted perfectly into this structure: brave, courteous, with fine manners and fine clothes, they also had class feeling and a passionate desire for lands. Historically these data are very important: they reveal the reason for the rise of George Washington and the causes of the American revolution.

To reconstruct the past let us seek in the present the law of contrasts. In our day man is at odds with civilization; we are the victims of our inventions, of the refinements of our desires and the wealth of ideas which, brilliant and seductive, invade the depths of our souls, rousing us from the easy repose and sweet tranquillity in which we seek to forget the world, forgetful of ourselves. Distant events, men whom we do not see, penetrate into our inmost being, filling us with intellectual or emotional anxiety; our fate is not in our own hands but is ordered by remote forces. Our vocations and our courses are distorted by the play of economic laws beyond our reach which, without consulting us, decide our destiny.

Entirely different was the world into which George Washington was born. Henry Adams, with his sure instinct for short and expressive sentences, calls it a "happy little world." In the simplicity of its customs, in the patriarchal and domestic set of tastes and ambitions, it was relatively happy. Life was bare of theories and free from dilemmas. Even in our day American intellect brings a new element to the elaboration of theories of government: pragmatism, the solution which faces the problem square not to dominate it but to compose it: not to silence the voices of protest but to control them and make them vehicles of knowledge of the social necessities, not destroyers of institutions: pragmatism is their contribution to the political thought of our day, precisely because of their disdain for general ideas and with the hypothesis that is founded on hypothesis. Pragmatism means a practical solution, a compromise of belligerency which makes possible escape from the deepest abysses, with the hope, conscious or semiconscious, but always optimistic, that the future with trembling hand will tear away the veil that conceals all mysteries. Pragmatism flees from definitive solutions which are almost always ephemeral and deceptive. Before the great enigmas which cloud the spirit and prick the conscience, who can say from the summit of a new Sinai, "I believe"? Who can say "I do not believe"? What nation or individual, sect or doctrine can claim to be infallible?

An august and solemn silence tends to take possession of sincere souls. Reason has wounded itself, and from this wound flows skepticism which must be cured by the new tendency revealed in the currents of contemporaneous thought.

In this "happy little" world we see that Washington obtained his first education. The realism of his tastes and opinions, of his methods of life, his plans of conduct are in accord with the times, with the temperament of the race, and with the surrounding conditions of the sociological atmosphere he breathed.

There was no school in the neighborhood, and therefore he was sent to receive the rudiments of learning from the chapel master of the neighboring parish. When this short period of culture came to an end he went to Westmoreland where there was a school under the direction of a professor who had spe-

cialized in mathematics. He proved to be an able scholar in this science: he learned to see things through the concept of numbers and measure, and this left a profound impression on his character.

The most important crisis of character and destiny are the results often of trivial circumstances. One of the decisive moments in the life of George Washington was his meeting with Lord Fairfax, a wealthy nobleman more than fifty years old, the owner of an enormous tract of land in Virginia. Washington contracted with him to help survey his land, and this threw him into the area of activity to struggle with hostile forces and with difficulties of many kinds, thus making him a man of action and courage.

In 1751 his brother Lawrence was so ill that he decided to make a trip to Barbados, a British island in the West Indies. His brother George accompanied him on this trip, the only trip he ever made outside the United States. The climate was not beneficial to Lawrence, who therefore returned very shortly to Mount Vernon, where he died on July 26, 1752. Lawrence left his possessions to his daughter and appointed his brother executor. Soon afterwards Lawrence's daughter died, her executor finding himself owner of the Mount Vernon estate with its feudal house, 25,000 acres of land, and a great number of slaves.

The old rivalry between America and France for the possession of the American continent served to develop the personality of Washington. On the map of North America as it appears in the year 1753, the English portion of the new continent is very small. On one side it is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, on the other by the French and Spanish possessions; on the north by Canada, entirely French, or rather we might say aboriginal in its population with a slight French tinge; on the opposite side, to the south of Georgia, Spain was master of Florida. Then as now the gloved hands of diplomacy, at the conference desk, traced the distant frontiers of nations at their pleasure.

The conflict had to come sooner or later: one after another the mother countries claimed for themselves what in the language of the Great Powers is today called the white man's burden, that is, the right to impose their civilization on new lands without consulting the wishes of those concerned.

In addition to the differences of language and religion, the English and French colonists presented different types of character. The French were accustomed to receive orders, the administrative euphemism had not yet invented the word insinuation. Within a centralism which, though dextrous in unifying, can make all personal initiatives sterile, the hand of the Mother Country was ready to scatter generously beyond the seas the seeds which would fructify their fields. The English temperament, on the other hand, was marked by an excessive individualism, grafted on an accommodating spirit of enterprise and even of challenge. These colonists penetrated America with a definite intention. This was not an adventurous episode for them; they came to found a home for the generations to come of which they felt themselves the accidental representatives. Therefore, they brought their wives, to make a home sanctified by the ties of civilization. The Ohio valley and the entire Mississippi basin was claimed by Great Britain, on the basis of the Cabot expeditions of the sixteenth century and the charter or statute of Virginia granted by James the First, which described the territory of the colony as stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. The French alleged in their favor actual occupation and successive explorations. In 1747 Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia organized an agricultural company for the exploitation of the uncultivated regions over which he exercised administrative power. When the plan became known to the French they began to construct a chain of forts which indicated an uneasy feeling. The Governor resolved to send to the French Commander of the disputed territory a written demand for the evacuation of this territory, and he entrusted

this commission to George Washington, then a Major in the Militia. Not through vanity, as a severe critic and biographer has stated, but through a sentiment of duty, a generous pride in facing the responsibilities placed upon his shoulders without discussion, Washington accepted the commission offered him. After two months and a half of a journey made in the depths of winter, overcoming difficulties and dangers of every kind, he reappeared to give a report on the accomplishment of his task, having kept a record of all the incidents of the expedition, a record which was widely distributed and served to increase the well-merited fame and renown of its author.

When General Braddock reached the colonies with his army during the war that the English waged against the French and Indian alliance, he chose Washington as one of his aides. A feeling of mutual respect and admiration sprang up between these two men. All agree on the heroism displayed by Washington when, yielding to the force of numbers, the English army had to retire.

After this martial episode he returned to private life and to his personal affairs.

Now we come to the most important moment in the life of the hero. The difficulties between the Mother Country and the colonies increased in number and in intensity day by day. The crisis was approaching, and this fact was understood by those who were alive to the course of events. It must be confessed that in the Government of the American colonies England was not partial to the use of force and in fact never thought of employing it until the very eve of the revolution. England trusted to the prestige of her constitutional authority and her belief that the colonies needed her economic protection.

The revolution, a double revolution, continued its march: it beat forcefully on the high points of the colonial structure, making its postulates the aspiration of the aristocratic and governing class and the political dilettantism of the times; at the same time it filtered through into the heart of the people, to the plain man of town and country, to the skilled artisan who failed to understand the reasons on which their brothers above them in the social scale were founding the right of rebellion. Reading the omens, the augurs might have learned that the colonies were already lost to England even though England and even America did not yet know it.

The English Cabinet, apparently freed from serious trouble for the moment, thought that the colonies should contribute to the military budget since they were benefited by the internal and external defense furnished by the government; and for the purpose of collecting this contribution they contrived a plan of taxation to produce the amount needed. Immediately great protests were heard and discussion arose about the right to collect taxes from those who were not represented in Parliament; hence the fermentation of the opposition which culminated in reprisals.

To reduce the insurgents, the English government closed the port of Boston, and thereupon Washington offered to raise an army of a thousand men at his own expense and go to the assistance of that unfortunate city. When the Second Continental Congress met at Philadelphia, Washington, true interpreter of the national sentiment, versed in the discipline of war, in the practices of statesmanship and with understanding of the desires of the citizens, received the highest honor and greatest responsibility in June, 1775. John Adams proposed that he be elected to command the continental armies in defense of independence. Thenceforth for eight long years military camps were his home. The patience, wisdom, and courage evidenced by him in this struggle earned for him the title of Father of his Country. The obstacles that he had to overcome in his arduous campaigns make his deeds seem fabulous. The crossing of the Delaware, the terrible winter at Valley Forge, the victory at Yorktown show his high gifts as a warrior and a leader of armies. He was offered a dictatorship after the surrender of Cornwallis, but he refused

it unhesitatingly, having his eyes fixed firmly on the ideal of democracy to which he had consecrated himself in his privations and sacrifices.

The war ended, he retired from politics; but only until the meeting of the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia, which was called to revise the Articles of Confederation. When this Convention met to dictate the Fundamental Charter which still governs the American Union, he was automatically elected President of the Convention and then President of the Republic.

A well-documented study of the Constitution shows that it was the fruit of a series of compromises and accommodations, the purpose being to maintain the union between the States and the concepts of popular sovereignty and social and political equality. The greatest democratic experiment which the century saw is owed to the wisdom of the founder of this great Nation. His object was to establish a strong government, but at the same time to respect individual rights; a government without a throne, without hereditary prestige; without military hierarchy, without castes, orders, or privileged classes, destined to exercise its action over a vast territory of unlimited possibilities. Democracy was his patriotic obsession.

How many and how difficult were the problems that had to be faced in the administration of the government. The evacuation of American ports by English troops; the difficulties with Spain; the central economic organization, liquidating the debts of the States, etc. In 1793 Washington published his famous proclamation of neutrality, defying public opinion which was inclined to favor France against England for many reasons, namely the help received from France in the struggle for Independence; and the treaty signed in 1778 which gave France the right to occupy American ports. Nevertheless a clear vision of the interests of the new born State and its international rôle in the future, strengthened him in his position of neutrality in spite of all the campaigns of his enemies.

Oh, mockery of justice! Washington had enemies, even though only for a short time, men who sought to vilify him with unjust accusations and perfidiously opprobrious letters; he never paid any attention to the lies in the venomous diatribes directed against him because he knew that they were the inevitable result of the exercise of power; his revenge was his greatness, a splendid greatness, praised through the centuries which have raised him up and magnified his sincere work.

Having refused to accept a third term as President of the United States, he retired to live a tranquil life in the bosom of his family, venerated by his fellow-citizens and the voices of injustice that had been raised about him silenced forever. In his farewell address he gave the nation in solemn accents the counsels of the experience and wisdom of a statesman, well conceived and profound admonitions which, inscribed on the memory of his compatriots, constitute the code by which their political decisions are guided in uncertain and difficult hours.

It is fitting that we should admire and reverence the memory of Washington as one of the forerunners of continental democracy. The great thoughts and great actions of men are intertwined in the bosom of eternity even before the dawn of their realizations. Washington, Bolivar and other heroes of the emancipation bear on their shoulders the destiny of the New World; they are the founders of our liberty, with the differences that result from the various stages on which they have made their appearance; they are one in the comprehension of human destiny, raising it up and dignifying it in the nations to whose service they consecrate their talents and their virtues. And if our nationalities in the South seem still to be an amphitheatre of cultures, simulating the amphitheatre which nature has erected on the slopes of the cordilleras; if the gospel of love and brotherhood is still a promise which escapes fulfillment in institutions, let this not be a venomous

pessimism to discourage our constructive efforts, but rather a spur and stimulus which constantly keeps us awake to the possibilities of a higher life to the struggle to translate love and brotherhood into realities, entombing in dramatic symphony the hymn of justice and progress. It is sad for a country to fall into political scepticism and insincerity. "For the love of God," cried Carlyle, "discover the imposters, but discover at the same time the men of worth, the men in whom you can place your confidence."

Honorable Mr. Minister, worthy representative of the Government of the United States:

On this day of epic remembrance, take to your nation the proof of our affection, the sanctity of our respect, which reflects the continental harmony in the shelter of the effective consecration of right, of reciprocal aid, and the sincerity of relations between States.

The American Minister was the last speaker, expressing his gratitude to the Bolivar Society for its splendid cooperation in the Bicentennial Celebration. Minister Dawson spoke as follows:

I regret keenly my lack of oratorical ability and particularly at this moment when I desire to express in phrases worthy of so solemn an occasion my deep gratitude to my good friend and Minister of Public Education and to the Bolivar Society of Ecuador. Of course, it would be superfluous and even presumptuous to undertake the praise of the magnificent conference which has just been offered us by Dr. Cabeza de Vaca, who has demonstrated once again to what extent Ecuador understands the achievements and renders tribute to the character of the great man to whom the Americans of the North so rightly give the beautiful name of "Father of His Country."

In organizing this spontaneous and sincere homage to the memory of George Washington, the Bolivar Society has been inspired by the fertile ideals of the Great Liberator, whose memory is no less sacred in the United States than in Ecuador. For who, if not Bolivar, conceived in its most ample form the great ideal of the brotherhood of the free people of a hemisphere recently called to liberty? And who, if not the Father of Five Countries, was the most illustrious forerunner of the generous movement which nearly a century later united our Republics in the common aspiration of justice, right and peace which he so often proclaimed?

In participating in the Bicentennial of George Washington, the Bolivar Society follows therefore in the path showed it by the Liberator himself. And this ceremony is doubly pleasing by reason of the affectionate character which it has taken and the date chosen to carry it out. In the name of the Government and the people of the United States, I express my whole-hearted appreciation of this new proof of sympathy towards my country and this tribute to its hero—an homage which honors Ecuadorans, as much as it touches every American present today.

The Acting President, Dr. Baquerizo Moreno, then adjourned the meeting, bringing to the close, as one newspaper termed the gathering, "the solemn ceremony highly expressive of the admiration of the citizens of Ecuador for the illustrious Founder and First President of the United States of America."

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION IN GUAYAQUIL

Municipal officials and private citizens of Guayaquil, joined with Americans residing in that city to honor George Washington's memory on February 22. Arrangements for the celebration of the Bicentennial of George Washington's birth were placed in the hands of a committee of ten Americans, representing the American colony of Guayaquil.

The members of this committee were as follows: Dr. Herman B. Parker, chairman; Mr. Harold D. Clum, honorary chairman; Mr. Henry L. Gildred, secretary-treasurer; Mr. Lester W. Parsons (Manager of the Empresa Electrica del Ecuador, Inc.); Mr. Victor E. Henriques; Mr. James O'Neil (local manager of West India Oil Company); Mr. Taylor W. Gannett; Mr. Jesse Smith (of All America Cables, Inc.); Mrs. Victor E. Henriques; Mrs. L. W. Parsons.

This committee drew up the following resolution and program for February 22:

To commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, which is being celebrated throughout the world, the American Colony has deemed the following activities as fitting for the occasion:

1. It has been decided to hold a reception at the Grand Hotel, on Monday, February 22nd from 5 to 7 P. M. The British Colony at large will be invited as well as the prominent officials of the city and the officers of the Bolívar Society.

2. Five large colored portraits of George Washington are to be artistically framed for the purpose of donating them to the following institutions:

- (1) La Escuela Modelo.
- (2) La Biblioteca Municipal.
- (3) La Gran Logia del Ecuador (Masonic).
- (4) La Sociedad Bolivariana.
- (5) The American Consulate General.

3. An American flag shall be donated by the American Colony to the Gobernacion of Guayaquil.

4. A committee to be appointed to interview the local press in an effort to have as much space as possible devoted to commemorative articles and pictures of George Washington.

5. Efforts will be made to secure a tree from the United States which will be planted in the "Paseo de las Colonias" with the consent of the city authorities and dedicated to the memory of George Washington.

6. A wreath will be placed at the statue of Bolívar in the Parque Seminario, as an act of Pan American solidarity and a recognition of the unity of the purposes of Washington and Bolívar.

On the morning of February 22 a framed portrait of George Washington was presented to the Biblioteca Municipal, where the American Consul General, Harold D. Clum, delivered the following brief address:

Mr. Director, Gentlemen:

The two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington is being celebrated this year, and especially today, on an entirely unprecedented scale, not only in the national capital of the United States, but in every city and village in that country and by groups of Americans in many parts of the world, as well as by lovers of liberty in many foreign countries. The American colony in Guayaquil is endeavoring to do its small share in this general celebration, and we have thought it appropriate, as a part of our commemoration of the Father of our country, to present this picture to the Municipal Library of Guayaquil.

It is appropriate that a picture of Washington should hang in an institution of learning, such as a library, for the great purpose of education is the development of character, and Washington is a great example of character developed by instruction and discipline. Calvin Coolidge has said of Washington that "we shall fail in our estimation and understanding of him unless we remember that during his lifetime he helped to build a place of worship, that in his will he provided for institutions of learning, and that in his farewell address he emphasized the spiritual values of life. He was a soldier, a patriot, a statesman, but in addition to all these he was a great teacher."

We thank you, Mr. Director, for your offer to give this picture a prominent place in the hall destined to honor the likenesses of your great Liberators, and we hope that the many visitors and readers who frequent this library will be reminded of the qualities which I have mentioned, as well as of the ideals of liberty with order which inspired Washington and the other great liberators, and which is the common ideal of our nations.

The address of our Consul General was followed by remarks of appreciation by the Director of the Library, Señor Carlos Matamoros Jara.

"I have listened to your words with vivid and patriotic emotion," began Señor Matamoros Jara, "and in order that I may reply worthily to them, allow me to evoke the glorious deeds of George Washington—the liberator of the North American Confederation and first president of that great nation, first in independence in the new world—that noted man who possessed every virtue and who was always 'first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.'"

"The grand figure of this immortal man can only be compared with the eminence of Bolívar and San Martín, the liberators of South America, and the three symbolize in history, the great epic of the continents of America.

"Thank you, Señor Consul, for your inestimable gift, the beautiful portrait of Washington, which you dedicate in the name of your great people, on the anniversary of the bicentenary of his birth. We shall preserve it in this institution, with all the veneration which the memory of that great American merits, the pride of your country and of humanity."

Following the ceremony at the Municipal

Library, a similar portrait was presented to the Bolívar Society before a gathering of government and municipal officials, members of the Society, representatives of the press, and members of the American Colony. In a brief address of presentation, Consul General Clum stressed the similarity of aims and purposes of Washington and Bolívar and their common desire for order and liberty. The President of the Society, Dr. Alberto Guerrero Martinez, accepted the picture on behalf of the Society and delivered an eloquent address which is here partly quoted in translated form:

Governor of the Province, Consul of the United States of North America and distinguished members of the Colony, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Propitious is the moment that fortune presents me in presiding, ad interim, over the Bolívar Society of Guayaquil and receiving from the Honorable Consul Harold D. Clum and the Colony of his native land resident in this city, upon the commemoration of the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington, the valuable gift of the picture of this lofty and great man, liberator and founder of the first-born republic of the American family.

The Bolívar Society of Guayaquil, constituted in order to maintain forever glowing in the national soul, as in a sacred shrine, the votive lamp which expresses the eternal cult of liberty, in whose supreme religion and instinctive rituals are raised the altars where we venerate with love, with tenderness and with gratitude the one who, with the breath of his genial spirit, like the Biblical Omnipotent, made nations upon nations, autonomous and independent, spring to human life and consciousness and contemplation—Simon Bolívar—highly appreciates the manifestation of comprehensive Americanism which inspires the North American Colony, taking to its heart, in like sentiments and idealisms, the venerable and lofty image of the citizen exemplary for his virtues, of the irreproachable statesman, of the word, sacrificing, and just, to whose constancy the horizon reveals itself for Liberty, ever ingenerate and native to the soil of the Great Republic, and defends and protects Law, as the fundamental attribute of human societies. . . .

. . . Washington and Bolívar, august personalities, glory of the new world, honor of the human race, among the most outstanding men of all peoples and of all times. . . .

. . . And when the Motherland denies and abuses the rights of the colonies, Washington becomes the center of all patriotic aspirations, unites the multiple tendencies of the states, organizes and establishes an army, orderly and patiently, as when scarcely out of boyhood he had to bind himself to methodical work as an engineer and a surveyor on the lands of Lord Fairfax; he inspires Congress, persuades it with his deeds and convinces it with accurate suggestions, forces the diminution of the anti-military resistance, and although, as on Long Island, the 26th of August 1778, he feels the bitterness of failure, though in the campaign of Philadelphia he required intelligence and self possession to maintain the integrity of his naked army tortured by hunger and by lack of shelter, with only the consolation that was afforded him by the sweet company of his wife, the incomparable Martha Dandridge, active as well as industrious, enduring as well as indefatigable, then, with the noble Lafayette, the knight of Versailles, he initiated the victorious march at Monmouth Court House, then to continue on Stony Point the 16th of July of '79, and to advance, in spite of the treason of Arnold, upon the insurrections of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, upon

the corruption of the surroundings which became deep and immoral economic speculations, to the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, with the handing over and rendition of York and Gloucester, where the legions of liberty draw glory upon themselves and the United States and remain, forever, established as a free and independent nation. . . .

. . . But for Washington, separation from the political movement of his country could not be complete, and still less in moments when, his friends in the struggle and hard and endless task which the Nation imposed upon them being separated from the Congress, anarchy and discord aspired to open a way exactly when the opportunity for the fundamental organization of the Republic offered itself.

For Washington there also came calumny and incomprehension which sank their venomous fangs into his soul filled with love of his country, and at the same time intentionally letters were forged in his name contrary to his sentiments and plans, and to those which he had put into effect; an ignoble proposal, and contrary to his very ideals, was presented. . . .

. . . No one has ascended to power by a more straight path, nor by a more unanimous vote than George Washington upon his being elected by his fellow citizens as the first constitutional President of the American Union, nor was anyone better prepared than he to clear the obscure and difficult horizon which faced his country at the opening moment of its republican life, for if all the states sympathized with the new political organization, they differed in their social bases, and if in some property was the patrimony of the great landholders and the Church and slavery predominated, in others existed the law of primogeniture and the feudal English law was firm on strong aristocratic bases, while a totally different practice was shown in those which were favored by the Puritans of Holland and France, in which land, man expected everything from his activities, his work and his independence, and the social status was absolutely democratic. . . .

. . . Consul, and members of the North American colony: The Bolívar Society of Guayaquil, on thanking you for the estimable gift with which you have favored us, affectionately greets your country on the day which recalls the birth of Washington, the virtuous and the patriotic, and offers its prayers that the spirit of the great man will continue protecting and defending the destinies and the growth in greatness of the North American nation.

Upon the same occasion, the Governor of the Province being present, our Consul General presented him with an American flag to be used on appropriate occasions.

WREATH PLACED AT BOLIVAR MONUMENT

All those present then proceeded to the statue of Bolívar, where a wreath was placed at the base of the monument. Our Consul General presented the wreath and paid the following tribute to the South American patriot and hero, Simon Bolívar:

The American Colony in Guayaquil, commemorating today the Bicentenary of the birth of George Washington, the Liberator and Father of Our Country, wishes to pay tribute to Simon Bolívar by placing this floral offering at the foot of the monument, with its sincere admiration and respect, and to render full homage to the great hero and Liberator of South America.

AMERICAN COLONY HOLDS RECEPTION

The climax of the Bicentennial Celebration in Guayaquil on February 22, was reached with the reception held in the early evening at the Grand Hotel. The reception was tendered by the American Colony of the city and was attended by the leading Ecuadorian officials, both national and municipal, the Dean of the Consular Corps, and members of the British and American Colonies. Some hundred people attended this event. A Military band was furnished by the municipal authorities. It was stationed in the hallway outside the reception room, and played, among other pieces, the Bicentennial song entitled, "Father of the Land We Love." The reception closed with the band playing the "Star Spangled Banner," the Ecuadorian national anthem, and "America." One address was made at this reception by Consul General Clum, and it is herewith quoted in full:

We are gathered here to render our homage to the memory of George Washington, the Liberator and Father of our country, on the two hundredth anniversary of his birth. As you know, the celebration of this two hundredth anniversary has been specially authorized by Congress, which appointed a commission to prepare for and organize it, and it will be entirely unprecedented in scope and importance, extending to every community in the United States and to very many in foreign countries. The commission is not centering its efforts in the City of Washington, nor in any other place. It is taking the celebration to the people. In every city and town the people are to organize their own celebrations, which begin today and are to continue until after Thanksgiving Day, November 24th. The main purpose of the commemoration, as expressed by Congress, is "that future generations of American citizens may live according to the example and precepts of Washington's exalted life and character, and thus perpetuate the American Republic."

It is a great pleasure to us to have with us today the Ecuadorian authorities and our friends of the Bolívar Society, to whose great hero, Simon Bolívar, the Liberator of South America, our colony paid its homage this morning. In presenting a picture of Washington to the Bolívar Society, I spoke of the similarity between these two great men. Both were gentlemen of great fortunes who risked all to fight for the independence of their respective countries. Both displayed the utmost fortitude and perseverance in the face of many defeats and discouragements, and by that fortitude and perseverance won victory for their cause, which was the same in both cases. Both proved themselves to be utterly free of all desire for private gain. And both were devoted to the ideal of Liberty with order. The memory of these two great men will live for ever, and although they never met they will be thought of together.

It is also a great pleasure to the American colony to have with us today our British friends. We do not forget that Washington was of English origin, nor do we forget that England was the first cradle of human liberties reborn after the middle ages.

As in keeping with our purpose to commemorate the life and character of Washington, I wish to read a few tributes to him from distinguished statesmen, most of whom were his contemporaries.

JOHN ADAMS (Delegate to the Continental Congress, 1775-1776):

"There is something charming to me in the conduct of Washington. A gentleman of one of the first fortunes upon the continent, leaving his delicious retirement, his family and friends, sacrificing his ease, and hazarding all in the cause of his country! His views are noble and disinterested. He declared, when he accepted the mighty trust, that he would lay before us an exact account of his expenses, and not accept a shilling for pay."

PATRICK HENRY (1774):

"When Patrick Henry was asked whom he thought the greatest man in Congress, he replied: 'If you speak of eloquence, Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina is by far the greatest orator, but if you speak of solid information and sound judgment, Colonel Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on that floor.'"

THOMAS JEFFERSON (1814):

"On the whole, his character was, in its mass, perfect, in nothing bad, in few points indifferent; and it may truly be said that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a man great, and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man an everlasting remembrance. For his was the singular destiny and merit of leading the armies of his country successfully through an arduous war, for the establishment of its independence; of conducting its councils through the birth of a government, new in its forms and principles, until it had settled down into a quiet and orderly train; and of scrupulously obeying the laws through the whole of his career, civil and military, of which the history of the world furnishes no other example."

JOHN MARSHALL (Chief Justice, 1801-1835):

"No man has ever appeared upon the theatre of public action, whose integrity was more incorruptible, or whose principles were more perfectly free from the contamination of those selfish and unworthy passions, which find their nourishment in the conflicts of party. Having no views which required concealment, his real and avowed motives were the same; and his whole correspondence does not furnish a single case from which even an enemy would infer that he was capable under any circumstances, of stooping to the employment of duplicity. No truth can be uttered with more confidence than that his ends were always upright, and his means always pure."

COUNT LOUIS DE FONTANES (1800):

"The people who so lately stigmatized Washington as a rebel, regard even the enfranchisement of America, as one of the events consecrated by history and past ages. Such is the veneration excited by great characters. He seems so little to belong to modern times, that he imparts to us the same vivid impressions as the most august examples of antiquity with all that they accomplish. His work is scarcely finished when it at once attracts the veneration which we freely accord to those achievements only that are consecrated by time. The American country, the contemporary of our own, is fixed forever. Washington began it with energy and finished it with moderation. He knew how to maintain it, pursuing always the prosperity of his country; and this aim alone can justify at the tribunal of the Most High, enterprises so extraordinary."

CALVIN COOLIDGE (President of the United States, 1924):

"Through and through Washington is the great example of character. He sought to bestow that heritage upon his country. We shall fail in our estimate and understanding of him unless we remember that during his lifetime he helped to build a place of religious worship; in his will be provided for institutions of learning and in his farewell address he emphasized the spiritual values of life. But what he did was even

more eloquent than what he said. He was a soldier, a patriot, a statesman, but in addition to all these he was a great teacher." "His ways were the ways of truth. He built for eternity. His influence grows. His stature increases with the increasing years. In wisdom of action, in purity of character, he stands alone. We can not estimate him. We can only indicate our reverence for him and thank the Divine Providence which sent him to serve and inspire his fellow men." And in addressing Congress on the subject of the Washington Bicentennial Celebration, President Coolidge said: "Wherever there are those who love ordered liberty, they may well join in the observance of that event."

We must not only commemorate the greatness of Washington. We must emphasize in our minds and take seriously to heart those features of his life and ideals which the world has greatest need to follow today. I think that, besides his unselfish devotion to duty, we should emphasize in these days the quality of *self discipline* and the ideal of LIBERTY WITH ORDER. Washington's great character was not all due to natural inherited traits and good parental training (though it is true that it had those excellent foundations). One of the things that we know about him with greatest certainty is that his whole life was characterized by self discipline. His was an ordered life.

In these days the idea seems to be gaining ground that Liberty means that each one shall be free to do as he pleases, without much regard for the rights or even the safety of others. I believe that when we think of it we realize that if this idea gains ascendancy *real liberty* can not endure. But we do not think about it enough. We feel so secure in our liberties that we think that they can not be lost, but we may find out too late that this feeling of security was unwarranted. Let us study this year the life of Washington, and

it will bring to us the realization that the only real liberty, the only liberty that is enduring, is that for which *he* stood—LIBERTY that accords full consideration to the interests and rights of all, LIBERTY WITH ORDER AND SELF DISCIPLINE.

PAN AMERICAN DAY MESSAGE

On Pan American Day, April 14, 1932, the Acting President of Ecuador again paid tribute to George Washington in the message which he sent to be read during the exercises that day at the Tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon. Dr. Baquerizo Moreno's message follows:

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, BY TAKING AN ACTIVE AND LEADING PART IN THE COMMEMORATION OF THE SECOND CENTENARY OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTH, IS PERFORMING A SERVICE WORTHY OF THE HIGHEST PRAISE AND ONE THAT WILL BE A STIMULUS TO TRUE CONTINENTAL SOLIDARITY.

NOBILITY OF CHARACTER, A SERENE SPIRIT, VIRILE ENERGY, AND A HEART FULL OF SYMPATHY, LOVE, AND HUMANITY—THESE QUALITIES WHICH WASHINGTON POSSESSED OFFER A MAGNIFICENT EXEMPLAR FOR THE READY ADMIRATION OF AMERICA AND THE WORLD.

MAY IT BE OUR GOOD FORTUNE THAT HE WHO WAS FIRST IN SO MANY PATHS OF GREATNESS, IN WAR, IN PEACE, AND IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN, MAY SINCERELY AND LOYALLY UNITE THE NATIONS OF AMERICA IN A LASTING UNION OF PEACE, PROSPERITY, AND PROGRESS.

ALFREDO BAQUERIZO MORENO,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

SIAM

ROYALTY of the Kingdom of Siam joined the American colony in Bangkok, the capital city, in inaugurating the Bicentennial Celebration in that Asiatic country. The premier celebration was a "George Washington Reception," held at the American Legation on February 22, 1932, with the American Minister to Siam, Hon. David E. Kaufman, as host.

The Royal House of Siam was represented at this event by Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Svasti, father and mother of Queen Rambabarni; Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Chumbot, the private secretariat of His Majesty King Prajadhipok, and the Siamese Government paid its respects through Phya Vijitavongs, former Siamese Minister to Washington, and several members of the Siamese diplomatic corps. Following the reception, a supper dance was held for the American colonists, the diplomatic corps and the younger Siamese Serene Highnesses.

Mr. Kaufman in an official dispatch to the Department of State, March 2, 1932, stated that the

"Washington Anniversary was celebrated by the Legation with unusual enthusiasm manifested by the American colony and with a marked expression of good will on the part of the Siamese Government and its people."

In addition to the presence of the above mentioned Royalty and Governmental dignitaries of Siam, members of the British, French, and German diplomatic corps and colonies came to offer their felicitations on the day and hundreds of resident Americans gathered at the Legation.

THE BANGKOK DAILY MAIL, an English-language newspaper printed in Bangkok, in describing the setting of the event said:

The lawn at the Legation was gaily decorated with flags and lanterns and in the arched doorway through which the guests passed as they arrived was hung an enlarged framed photograph of George Washington, about which were draped two American flags.

Pavilions had been erected for serving refreshments and from a loudspeaker hidden in one of the trees of the compound, incidental music was

broadcast during the reception. Two hundred copies of the American National Anthem were distributed among the guests. At about six o'clock a chorus of forty Americans sang the first verse and many of the other guests joined in.

ADDRESS OF AMERICAN MINISTER

Following the singing, the American Minister asked the guests to group themselves in seats around him while he delivered the following address:

Your Royal Highnesses, Your Highnesses, Friends and Fellow Citizens:

On this day Americans everywhere, whether at home or abroad, are coming together to celebrate the memory of one of the greatest, if not the greatest, man who ever lived in the tide of time—the Father of our Country, George Washington. I know of no better way that I can express his greatness and his achievements in a short and concise way than to quote the beautiful language of our former President Calvin Coolidge, when he said:

"He was the directing spirit, without which there would have been no independence, no union, no constitution and no republic. His influence grows—his stature increases with the increasing years. In wisdom of action, in purity of character, he stands alone."

My friends, turn back with me the pages of our history, and once again endure the hardship of those early colonists struggling for freedom.

Their *telephone* was a trail blazed through the wilderness, their *airship* a stage coach, their *radio* a pulpit and town hall, and their *telegraph* a Paul Revere. But in that soil was nurtured the stripping of a mighty virtue. In that cradle was fostered the spirit of a glorious freedom that penned the Declaration of Independence and lighted the fires of the Revolution from whose dying embers rose that fabled phoenix, one of the greatest contributions to government the world has ever known—the constitution of the United States.

Our whole nation today is aflame with patriotic fervor and grateful remembrance of him who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

I wish that every statesman and law-giver, great or small, might on the 22nd day of February be obliged to prepare a speech on Washington—and so be led to read a few chapters of his life even were it at the expense of omitting the reading of the scriptures for that day only.

For it is forever useful to get a little closer to this great figure; to examine the problems which he had to solve; to study the way he had of meeting them and to rub up, as it were, against his character. I find his life replete with suggestions for the every-day conduct of public affairs, whether these be concerned with mighty principles or petty annoyances. What he did, and why he did it, was in every case perfectly understandable to the average intellect. There was no seeming play or the miraculous, carrying us . . . into those uncharted regions of political speculation which Washington so sanely avoided. That mighty brain of his seethed with no unfathomable imaginings—I doubt if it seethed at all—his head was never in the clouds, but we can feel across the century the warm beat of his great and steadfast human heart.

No matter at what point we pick up his life, no matter to what minute scrutiny we subject it, we come away refreshed, informed, strengthened. Look at his boyhood; was he not just such a boy as any of us would be proud and happy to have this day? A few years later appears a youth who

at twenty can carry himself faultlessly through high adventure, listening, as he wrote in boyish ecstasy, to the sweet music of the first bullets that whistled round his ears, yet never for one second distracted from the grave business entrusted to him by his Governor. A young hero—yes, a young hero if you like—but so much more than that; even then, as always after.

If I dwell upon these days when Washington was under twenty-five, it is because the story has such charm as well as high significance. What a wholesome, happy record! This brave and conscientious boy, this ardent youth, this impetuous lover, this hot-blooded sportsman, this honest, gallant young gentleman! Do we know him as we should, do we love him as we might? And yet he speaks to us out of a past no more distant than our own departed youth and in accents whose one sad note is that these sweet days of mounting hope and passionate endeavor are over for us as well as for him.

All that follows in his maturer life seems but a continuation of a vaster scale of what had long preceded and prepared for it. Indeed his letters to the Continental Congress are almost a repetition of those of Dinwiddie, and when he cursed Charles Lee at Monmouth, it sounded like only an echo of what he hurled at Braddock's troops in 1755. Valley Forge itself was not a new trial for Washington the soldier, but rather a heart-breaking experience for Washington the patriot; it was not so much that his army suffered and dwindled as that his faith in democracy was assailed.

His men were hungry, yet there was abundant food throughout the colonies; they froze from want of blankets and clothing when the civil population was snug and warm. Why? Because the politicians in Congress were now busy wrangling as to what class or section would wield the power, what favorites should be given command, upon what category of citizens the sacrifices should fall. The best men were fighting, the worst were rattling about in statesmen's shoes they could not fill. Local selfishness had overmastered national feeling and only Washington and a few others of his stamp kept the shattered structure of liberty from falling. There was bickering instead of action—talk and intrigue when ringing measures of authority alone could save the country.

Washington's letters now seem tinged with the bloody sweat of agony, but he did not lose his calmness or his courage, and never was his skill more manifest. While commanding his soldiers with an iron hand, he wrote to governors, he pleaded with congressmen, he argued with the influential; he as the sole, unrelenting, cohesive force in a disintegrating continent.

If the winter of 1777-1778 had filled the cup of political inefficiency and selfishness, the years following 1781 caused it to run over. Independence had been achieved, but the country was falling to pieces, and birds of prey already hovered about for easy pickings. The army was unpaid and neglected; private gain and political advantage alone seemed worthy of attention. The men who so readily had borrowed vast sums in every market, the political financiers who drew their sole resources from the printing press, now left to others, or to no one, the task of meeting these honest obligations. The sole authority in the land was Washington's, and had he not held the army—firmly but with infinite tact—to its duty, the victory of Yorktown might never have been followed by independence.

You will remember that, utterly disgusted with the Continental Congress, its selfishness, its ingratitude, its incompetence, the army with calm deliberation and through its officers, asked Washington to allow them to proclaim him dictator, make him king. You know with what indignation he refused. Finally, when his forces were disbanded and Washington returned to his farm at Mount Vernon, men plainly saw that his word was the only credit the country now

enjoyed, his personality its greatest asset, his influence its only crystallizing force.

Chiefly due to his efforts, the Constitutional Convention was finally devised and brought together. He did not wish to go; he had to. He did not wish to be its president; he was obliged to accept. As the work went on and our present Constitution began to take shape, it can be plainly seen that the powers outlined for the coming President of the United States were framed to fit his measure. Had Washington been other than what he was, had any act of all his life shown him eager or anxious for his personal fortune, our Constitution would never have been constructed upon its present powerful lines, the attributes of the presidency would have been weakly insufficient, and helpless before the assaults of some jealous or discordant legislature.

PRINCE SVASTI SPEAKS

At the suggestion of His Majesty, King Prajadhipok, who, according to the American Minister, is a great admirer of George Washington, Mr. Kaufman called upon Prince Svasti, father-in-law of the King, to make a few extempore remarks at the reception.

To the great delight of the audience, the Prince in faultless English proclaimed his high regard for the American hero, declaring that George Washington had exerted a profound influence on Siam and its people. The full text of Prince Svasti's remarks follow:

His Excellency, the American Minister, has taken me unawares, but since he has asked me to speak on this occasion—the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington—I really cannot refuse him, for all my life I have been keenly interested in this great American, the First President of the United States, and I have come to be a great admirer of him.

It happens that I have recently been able to gratify an early ambition of mine—to visit the United States, the country of George Washington. Unfortunately, perhaps, this opportunity came at a date rather late in life. I should have gone over there thirty years ago; then I should have been able to move about more than I did on this recent visit. For, ladies and gentlemen, in a few months I will be as old as George Washington was when he died. George Washington died at the age of sixty-seven and in a few months I will reach that age myself.

I want to tell you about an incident that occurred on this visit of mine—about my feelings when I saw for the first time Mount Vernon, where George Washington is buried. I went to Mount Vernon during our stay in Washington, D. C., representing His Majesty the King, who happened to be indisposed on that day. Of course I had read about Mount Vernon, had seen pictures of it, and all that, but the thrill I experienced when I actually saw the very place where he had lived and died—the beautiful yet simple home, overlooking the river, the plain and unostentatious burial place—was in every way unique. It was a thrill greater and more keenly felt than any of you begin to experience when you see our famous wats, our temples. For there at Mount Vernon I saw the reflection of the whole life of the great man we honor here today. The simplicity and the beauty of that old house, with its rolling lawns and shady trees, is a living

monument to the simplicity and the beauty of the character of the man who lived and died there.

Many of you Americans, of course, have been to Mount Vernon and you know the peculiar thrill that the place holds for all who have read of the life of George Washington, but few of us Siamese have had the opportunity. When I went back to Washington I told the King that he simply must go and see Mount Vernon, but His Majesty's physicians urged him to rest and it was impossible for him to go, much as he desired to. However, on the following day Her Majesty the Queen expressed a desire to go and she went with Mrs. Hoover herself to show her about Mount Vernon!

President Washington, it happens, was just five years and one month older than my great-grandfather. In that part of the Eighteenth Century, between 1732 and, say, 1737, it seems that many great men were being born, men who were to mould the destinies of nations, who were to contribute much to the lives of the people of their countries and to posterity. At forty-four, Washington was called upon to command the army of the American colonies and to fight for independence and freedom. And it so happens that my great-grandfather was called upon to rule this country just five years before Washington was called upon to be President of the Convention that drew up the Constitution of the United States. But the most remarkable coincidence is that it was on April 6 that my great-grandfather entered the city of Bangkok from Cambodia with his army and was proclaimed King. For it was on April 6, as many of you know, that George Washington was made President of the United States.

In Washington's character I have always admired his forbearance, his wisdom, his political genius and his tolerance—but perhaps most of all his forbearance and his tolerance. He was able, ever, to forbear, to tolerate the annoyances that faced him after he assumed the presidency. I am glad to say that the same spirit of forbearance, of tolerance has been proclaimed by the Kings of Siam from the first King down to His Present Majesty.

George Washington had a profound influence, in fact, on Siam and on the Siamese people. The first American missionaries brought us the first word of his life, of his career, of his ideals. They told us about him. And they brought pictures of him. We had many other missionaries, but I think it can be said that the American missionaries, through the reflection which they gave of the personality and the character of George Washington, carried more weight at that time, in the early days, than any others. George Washington's picture was in many Siamese homes and there were few among the educated classes who did not admire him as a great man, the leader of a great, new country.

There was such a picture, for instance, in the house of my uncle, who was a Second King, as they called them then. In the house was a large picture of George Washington, hung on the wall—the familiar picture which is famous all over the world, much the same as the one that hangs here today. My uncle's son, a little boy, saw this picture one day and he asked his father, "Who's that?" "Why, that's George Washington," his father said, "the great American who was father of his country." Several times the boy asked his father about that picture, and about the man it represented, and one day, after hearing the name repeated once more, the boy said: "Father, I want to be named like that!" So my uncle said, "Very well, then you shall be named like that." And he was. He was known as George Washington, this little boy, until later in life, when it was necessary to change his name, after the Siamese custom. But even then he kept the first name, and his name began with "George." And right here we have a descendant of this man, of our Prince George Washington, in the person of Prince Bidyalankarana, for this man was one of his direct ancestors.

The influence of George Washington was felt in Siam long

after his death and among the many men of the West who have stirred the imaginations of the people of Siam, George Washington undoubtedly stands foremost as a personality worthy of our admiration and respect.

Following the address by Prince Svasti refreshments were served while the guests indulged in conversation devoted to the themes of the two addresses. At eight o'clock the loudspeaker carried the strains of the Siamese National Anthem to all present—a tribute which Mr. Kaufman states "was greatly appreciated by the Siamese."

The supper-dance following the reception was held under the beautiful full moon of the Orient on an out-of-doors pavilion. The Minister remarks "that out of respect of the Father of our Country the mosquitoes did not bother us. Everyone seemed to be happy and enjoying himself." The dispatch is concluded with the information that the Minister was the recipient of many letters of felicitation regarding the day from persons in the remote provinces of the country whose acquaintance he had made during a trip into the provincial parts of Siam.

The newspapers of Bangkok, prior to the 22nd of February, carried long biographical sketches of


George Washington. The same papers printed complete accounts of the celebration at the Legation.

THE SRI KRUNG DAILY NEWS, a vernacular newspaper, said editorially, on February 21, according to a translation supplied by the American Legation in Bangkok, that "Washington was a great statesman, endowed with extreme goodness, faithfulness and gallantry in the highest degree of superiority."

At the Bangkok Christian College on February 22, 1932, a special Washington program was arranged to demonstrate the high regard of the students for the Great American. Nei Heng, of the Matayome class, read an essay in Siamese on the life and work of Washington. Kroo Bahnchoed delivered an address choosing as his subject "Siam in the Time of Washington."

Mrs. Allen Basset sang the "Star Spangled Banner" to the assembled students. The American Minister lent a large portrait of George Washington to the college, which was placed beside the pictures of their Majesties, the King and Queen of Siam and adorned with the Stars and Stripes to match the Siamese emblems draping the royal pictures.

PANAMA AND THE CANAL ZONE

HE Bicentennial Celebration in the Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone was marked by the active participation of the President of the Republic, the American Minister to Panama, the American Society of the Republic of Panama, government musical organizations, and American and Panamanian school children.

In writing to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission concerning the celebrations in Panama and the Canal Zone, the American Minister, Hon. Roy T. Davis, said: "The literature issued by the Commission was most useful in preparing plans for the local celebration of Washington's Birthday."

Minister Davis initiated the observance of the anniversary on the Isthmus of Panama by inviting the newly organized American Society of the Republic of Panama, and officials of the Army, Navy, and Panama Canal to meet with him at the Legation to draw up plans for appropriate celebrations.

The success of their efforts made the commemorative events of the Bicentennial outstanding.

OPENING CONCERT IN PANAMA CITY

In the capital of the Republic of Panama, Panama City, the celebration opened with a concert and a patriotic mass meeting, at which the President of Panama was the principal speaker.

The first event was the George Washington Bicentennial Concert the evening of February 21 in Cathedral Plaza.

One hundred and ten musicians formed the huge band, which was a joint organization of the Panamanian Government Band and the drum and bugle corps of the Thirty-third Infantry, United States Army, sent from Fort Clayton to participate in the celebration.

During the concert the city of Panama and the Cathedral Plaza were brilliantly lighted by searchlights from Army stations in the Canal Zone, from Fort Amador and Ancon Hill in particular. Thou-

sands of persons attended the concert, and so many automobiles were parked around and near the Plaza that it was necessary to suspend traffic while the concert was being given.

A special program of musical numbers appropriate for the occasion had been arranged, a feature being the "George Washington Bicentennial March," by Sousa, played for the first time publicly on the Isthmus of Panama. A special note of interest was the directing of the band, which was divided between Prof. Alberto Galimany, of Panama, and Warrant Officer John Fisher, of Fort Clayton. When the national anthem of the United States was played, Prof. Galimany directed. When the national anthem of Panama was played, it was directed by Warrant Officer Fisher.

The event was called "one of the most colorful ever held in Panama," and from the daily press is taken the following vivid description of the scene:

The powerful searchlights (at the concert) illuminated the pearl-studded spires of the Cathedral and tinted the rich verdure of the trees in the plaza an unnatural Nile green. The swallows which make their home in the square, long since gone to sleep, were startled by the prying beams and fled for safety into the darkness.

Every inch of available parking space was utilized long before the concert got under way. Hundreds stood patiently in the area surrounding the bandstand, which was scarcely large enough to accommodate the 110 musicians who composed the twin bands. There was, in fact, an overflow onto the steps.

CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN SOCIETY

On the evening of February 22 a patriotic meeting was held at the Auditorium of the National Institute in Panama City in honor of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, which was attended by the President of the Republic, members of the Cabinet and Diplomatic Corps, high ranking officials from the Panama Canal, and many other local dignitaries.

The meeting was the first public program under the auspices of the American Society of the Republic of Panama, and the audience numbered more than 400.

His Excellency Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, President of Panama, was the principal speaker. American

Minister Roy T. Davis, Major General Preston Brown, Lieut. Colonel Julian L. Schley, Vice Admiral Arthur L. Willard, and Dr. William McCulley James also spoke. The presentation to the National Institute of a portrait of Washington was a feature of the evening.

As the guests assembled, selected music was played by the orchestra of the U. S. S. *Rochester*, by courtesy of Admiral Arthur St. Clair Smith and under the direction of Bandmaster Enrico Ricarte.

Rev. Alfred Carpenter pronounced the invocation, after which students of the "Escuela de los Estados Unidos" sang in English. The president of the Society, Mr. Theodore McGinnis, then explained the purpose of the Society and of the evening's program in a brief introduction.

The first speaker was the young son of Minister Davis, Roy Tasco Davis, Jr., who spoke on "Washington as a Youth." He told of the birth and early life of Washington and of his education. During his talk the youthful speaker said, "Washington intended to join the Navy, but was prevailed upon not to go. Gee, that was tough!" He also told of Washington's school life, and of his 110 rules of conduct. "This shows he was an unusual boy—or else sick at the time," he said. His brief talk, interspersed with such bits of humor, delighted the audience.

Dr. Wm. McCulley James, the next speaker, spoke on "Washington as a Leader." He pointed out that it is the custom for a professional man to render a "considered opinion," and that ability to do this depends upon ratiocination, or the process of reasoning. It is a quality which all true leaders of mankind must possess to a great degree, he said. "With him power was but a means to an end, a working tool to be laid aside when its purpose should be accomplished, not a weapon for the continuance of personal aggrandizement, nor the instrument for exaltation of personal honor or rank. He is a great leader who brings his people from the abyss of defeat to the heights of victory . . . but the greatest leader of all is he who, like Cincinnatus the Roman, having led his people safely through the war to peace, can himself lay aside his armor and his trophies, that in his conduct we may see truly manifested the spirit of abnegation which sows that others may reap."

Lieut. Col. J. L. Schley, next on the program,

spoke on "Characteristics of Washington." He read extracts from the writings of Washington to describe characteristic traits. These letters, he said, bespoke Washington's prudence, wisdom, and modesty.

"That Washington was a devoutly religious man appears from his regular attendance at Divine services and from his demonstration of his faith," Col. Schley continued. "He many times placed his faith in the guidance and protection of the Supreme Being and declared his belief that God, in His great goodness, would direct a course of action." Washington's loyalty to the people was also pointed out by Col. Schley.

"In Washington," he concluded, "we find the man of great action explained by the man of great thoughts. The more we examine his thoughts, the more clearly they reveal to us the characteristics of the man whose life was so full of achievement and service."

A group of Balboa high school students, under the direction of Mrs. Helen Currier Baker, then sang two selections, after which Major General Preston Brown spoke on "Washington as a Soldier." General Brown's address, as summarized in the PANAMA AMERICAN of February 23, follows:

General Brown described how Washington inherited the traditions of the foot soldier at that time, and traced the development of a militia system first in New Jersey and then in other states, a system which grew as the colonies grew. The defeat of Braddock, General Brown said, revolutionized military thought in Europe as well as in the United States, and a new doctrine of infantry fighting came into being.

The General then told how Washington entered the Revolution with only such militiamen to call upon, undisciplined and poorly armed, all dominated by the local influences of their section of the country. Washington's greatest trial, he said, was Valley Forge, and that marked the beginning of our present Army.

Washington knew, the General continued, that an Army is not all a material thing, that it is the spirit of the Army that wins out, and that unless an Army has such spirit it is bound to fail. Washington drilled discipline and training into his men, and thus had an army that was unconquerable.

The next speaker on the program was Vice Admiral Arthur L. Willard, whose "Remarks on Washington" comprised glowing tributes to Washington, particularly as related to Washington's interest in the sea and an American Navy.

He, more than his compatriots, realized the far-reaching influence of sea power and the importance of having control of the sea. He fully recognized and appreciated the value of the aid rendered by the French fleet under Count de Grasse, which, through its control of the Western Atlantic in the theater of operations, made possible the victory at Yorktown

which brought the War of Independence to a successful conclusion.

PRESIDENT OF PANAMA DELIVERS ADDRESS

The highlight of the program was the speech of President Alfaro. The President spoke in English, in courtesy to the many Americans present, who received the speech honoring their First President, by the President of another Republic, with enthusiastic applause and sincere appreciation.

President Alfaro's speech follows in full:

It is with a feeling of genuine satisfaction that I have attended this celebration in honor of the great hero whose memory is revered not only by the people of the United States but by the lovers of democracy all over the world.

In the two hundred years which have elapsed since the birth of George Washington the world has witnessed a great many transformations. When Washington was born on the shores of the Potomac there was little difference between the simple, patriarchal, homogeneous life then known to humanity and the life through which it had gone for centuries and centuries. There was no steam, no electricity, no machinery, no great industries and a very limited commerce, restricted on one hand by national monopolies and on the other hand by the ravages of piracy and privateering. Transportation was only that which could be afforded by beasts of burden on land, by the winds on the sea. Communication between man and man, between people and people, necessarily had to be as difficult and slow as transportation.

In political life the doctrine of the divine right of kings was tranquilly accepted everywhere; and emperors, kings and princes exercised a generally absolute power over all lands within the reach of their military forces. Africa and Asia, unknown in their greater part, remained extraneous to western civilization. Europe was the domain of century-old dynasties which decided over the destinies of peoples either by war or by family covenants. America was the property of four European crowns. The English ruled over the New England colonies; the French over Canada; the Portuguese over Brazil, and the Spaniards over the vast Empire which extended from Florida and California to the Straits of Magellan.

Humanity was apparently sunken in a lethargy which could not allow any belief in the proximity of great changes. Yet, in the second half of that quiet century in which Washington was born, events took place which showed that the human spirit was ripe for the advent of a new era of emancipation and progress. The political ideas which had lighted the brains of a few French thinkers found a concrete expression in the western hemisphere when the New England colonies revolted against the Crown. The dream of the writers of the Encyclopedia became a reality when the American Republic emerged from the revolutionary war as a promise of freedom for the oppressed peoples, of democracy for the whole world. And from the establishment of that great commonwealth in which Washington was the guiding spirit in war and in peace, what great changes have taken place in history! We have seen the spirit of liberty return from America to France and start that enormous conflagration in which the horrors of feudalism and the extortions of the ancient regime disappeared forever. From the orgy of blood a man rose who gathered in his potent hand the unchained forces of the Revolution, drove them over an astonished Europe and erected an Empire over the ruins of the fallen monarchy and upon the foundations of the first Republic. The new Caesar humiliated the old dynasties, wiped out frontiers, created new kingdoms, which he distributed among his family and thus a Bonaparte

sat upon the Spanish throne. This usurpation in turn marked the beginning of political convulsions in the Spanish colonies, which after a long and bloody struggle, finally conquered their independence and established Republics whose model was the prosperous and great commonwealth of the North.

Bitter and tenacious has been the struggle between the old regimes and the new spirit of nationalism, democracy and freedom. Through a number of wars and revolutions we see absolutism alternately rise and fall, hold sway here and there. The Napoleonic Empire crumbles down and France changes four times her form of government. Something similar occurs in Spain; and in Latin America the monarchical reaction is crushed forever in Mexico and in Brazil. Where mere geographical expressions existed, as in the case of Italy and Germany, new strong and unified nationalities come to the front. England becomes the mistress of the seas and Russia stands out as the abode of serfdom and the impregnable bulwark of autocracy. New nationalities spring out of the old Ottoman empire while old nationalities remain engulfed by the apparently irresistible strength of the Austrian colossus. Mighty powers become enfeebled while other nations in turn, whose beginnings were quite modest, increase their wealth and strength in an astonishing measure. And these changes, which lasted through the whole of the nineteenth century, are succeeded by new, more radical, more profound transformations in our twentieth century when the last war disrupts the economic and social structure of most nations and causes the map of Europe to be made anew.

In this changing panorama of the political world we can observe the fall and rise of nations and peoples, we can follow the ups and downs in their wealth and power. But the curve that we never see go down is the one marking the ascent of those principles for which George Washington fought and stood. As time goes on, the number of Republics has been constantly on the increase and notwithstanding the many shortcomings of the democratic system, no better, or even equal substitute has yet been found.

The historical figure of George Washington is characterized by a moral equilibrium, by a serenity of mind, which constitute the greatest gifts of a truly republican ruler. Great as were his merits as a military leader, as a man of action, as an indefatigable organizer and a valiant fighter, the most admirable feature of his career is that judicious way in which he avoided letting his country and his countrymen feel the weight of the superior qualities and advantages with which it would have been easy for him to wield power as long as he desired.

For that reason I venture to say that from the Latin American point of view the greatest glory of George Washington consists in his having been the successful head of the first republican state established in modern times and in having set examples and standards that will last as long as justice and righteousness, honesty and wisdom, disinterestedness and patriotism will preside over the destinies of free and civilized peoples.

The last event on the program was the presentation of the portrait of Washington to the National Institute by American Minister Davis. In presenting the portrait, Mr. Davis spoke briefly in Spanish on the significance of this anniversary in the history of the United States and all the Americas. Dr. Manuel Roy, rector of the Institute, received the portrait in the name of the Institute and thanked the Minister on its behalf in the warmest terms.

The formal program of this splendid observance of the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington is given in full:

PROGRAM

Bicentennial Celebration in Honor of George Washington
Under the auspices of

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

Selected Music.....Orchestra, U. S. S. Rochester
(Courtesy Rear Admiral Arthur St. Clair Smith)

Invocation.....Reverend Alfred Carpenter

Chorus.....Students from "Escuela de los Estados Unidos de América" of Panama City

Introductory Remarks.....Mr. Theodore McGinnis,
President, American Society of the Republic of Panama

"Washington as a Youth".....Roy T. Davis, Jr.

"Washington as a Leader".....Dr. William McCulley James

"Characteristics of Washington".....Lt. Col. Julian L. Schley

Chorus.....Balboa High School Students,

Directed by Mrs. Helen Currier Baker

"Washington as a Soldier".....Major General Preston Brown

"Remarks on Washington".....Vice Admiral Arthur L. Willard

"Washington from the Point of View of Latin America,"

His Excellency the President of Panama,

Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro

National Anthem of Panama.

Presentation of Picture of George Washington to the

National Institute.....Honorable Roy T. Davis

National Anthem of the United States of America.

Benediction.....Reverend Father A. E. Gay

PAN AMERICAN DAY MESSAGE

The President of Panama was again a participant in the celebrations of the Bicentennial year, when, on Pan American Day, April 14, 1932, the following message from him was read at the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon:

THE WORK OF FREEDOM ACCOMPLISHED BY GEORGE WASHINGTON PRECEDES BY ALMOST HALF A CENTURY THE EMANCIPATION OF THE LATIN AMERICAN COLONIES. BOLIVAR WAS BORN IN CARACAS THE SAME YEAR IN WHICH WASHINGTON ENTERED NEW YORK AT THE HEAD OF HIS TROOPS AFTER BEING VICTORIOUS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR AND MAKING PEACE WITH ENGLAND; AND THE AMERICAN CINCINNATUS WENT TO HIS TOMB AT MOUNT VERNON 10 YEARS BEFORE THE MOVEMENTS TO REGAIN LIBERTY BROKE OUT IN HISPANIC AMERICA. THERE COULD, THEN, BE NO DIRECT RELATION BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND THE REPUBLICS OF IBERIAN ORIGIN WHICH TODAY SHARE WITH THE UNITED STATES THE HIGH IDEALS OF PAN AMERICANISM, BUT TO AMERICA AND TO THE WHOLE WORLD GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS THE VALIANT PALADIN OF LIBERTY AND THE PUREST INCARNATION OF DEMOCRACY. FOR THIS REASON ON THE BICENTENNIAL OF HIS BIRTH IT IS FITTING TO REMEMBER THAT IN THE HISTORY OF REPUBLICS IT WAS WASHINGTON WHO POINTED OUT THE WAY, WHO CLEARED THE PATH, AND WHO BEQUEATHED TO FUTURE GENERATIONS IMPERISHABLE EXAMPLES OF RECTITUDE, UNSELFISHNESS, WISDOM, AND TRUE REPUBLICANISM; AND THEREFORE, IN THE NAME OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, OF WHICH I HAVE THE HONOR TO BE PRESIDENT, I SEND TODAY TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, THROUGH THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, A MESSAGE OF CORDIAL SYMPATHY WITH THE UNIVERSAL TRIBUTE

WHICH THE FREE NATIONS OF THE EARTH ARE RENDERING TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS MEMORY OF THE LIBERATOR OF THE UNITED STATES.

RICARDO J. ALFARO,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

CELEBRATIONS IN COLON

Observance of the Bicentennial in Colon, Panama, took the form of a band concert and a banquet.

The concert was given by the "Bomberos' Band" the evening of Washington's Birthday, and featured patriotic airs and American music. A large audience, composed of Americans and their Panamanian friends attended.

The banquet was held the evening of February 22 at the Strangers' Club under the auspices of the Colon Division of the American Society of the Republic of Panama. Messrs. R. C. Jones, J. J. Major and J. S. Gladwell formed the executive committee and spared no pains to make the dinner a banner occasion and an outstanding celebration of this great anniversary.

The Governor of the Province of Colon, His Excellency José María Fernández, had intended to be present, but was prevented by official business. His Honor L. J. A. Ducruet, Mayor of Colon, was guest of honor, as was also Captain C. S. Kerrick, of the United States Navy.

The president of the local branch of the American Society of the Republic of Panama, Dr. Harry Eno, spoke on the purpose of the society and of the evening's celebration. Mayor Ducruet and Captain Kerrick also spoke briefly on the significance of the day. An account of the banquet, taken from *THE STAR AND HERALD* of Panama City, follows:

"The American Society of the Republic of Panama has for its object the promotion of good fellowship between Americans and Panamanians as much as between Americans themselves who are residents of the Isthmus," said Dr. Harry Eno, president of the Colon Branch of the newly organized association and toastmaster at the banquet held last evening at the Strangers' Club in honor of the bicentennial of George Washington's birth.

Dr. Eno stressed the friendly relations that have ever maintained between the two nationalities since the day upon which Panama obtained her independence from Colombia, giving a brief resumé of Panama's history from the period in which she first threw off the yoke of Spanish rule over a hundred years ago.

Alcalde L. J. A. Ducruet was the guest of honor and said a few words of congratulation to the assembled group, regretting the inability of Governor José María Fernández to attend.

Captain C. S. Kerrick, commandant of the U. S. Navy Submarine Base at Coco Solo, one of the evening's guests of

honor, spoke of the commercial preeminence of the United States throughout the world and the dominating influence held by that country in the commercial life of South America. He congratulated the society upon its splendid organization on the Atlantic Side and said that its activities would undoubtedly have a far-reaching influence on the commercial relations between the two countries.

Those attending the dinner, in addition to the guests of honor, were Leonard G. Huff, Franck G. Judd, H. J. Quigley, O. F. Thomas, Dr. Wendell S. Dove, J. McGann, Walter Gould, Lee W. Kelso, B. Moran, Samuel Gorin, I. L. Greene, David Goldsmith, Carl Oldstein, L. Thompson, I. Bennett, James R. Powell, Howard Finnegan, R. C. Jones, W. H. Fredericks, Dr. George Dorand, H. H. Lewis, Dr. Carl E. Safford and James J. Major.

The Bicentennial Celebration on the Isthmus of Panama closed with special Thanksgiving services in all the churches. Minister Davis had supplied the various ministers with copies of Washington's first Thanksgiving Proclamation for use in connection with these services, which brought out the importance of this doubly American celebration.

NEWSPAPERS PAY TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON

The newspapers of the Republic all entered into the observance of the Bicentennial throughout the year and especially on Washington's Birthday, when they all published special commemorative sections.

An editorial published in the Spanish language newspaper, *LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA* on February 22, 1932, and a eulogy on the First President of the United States which appeared the same day in the English language newspaper of the republic, *THE STAR AND HERALD*, follow:

(FROM *LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA*)

There were two notable, two outstanding characteristics in George Washington, that personality which is the symbol of American greatness, the pride of America and the admiration of the whole world: a vigor, an indomitable energy, a faith in ultimate triumph, the ability to fight unremittingly to obtain his end, to overcome all obstacles—even the seemingly insuperable—which carried him to triumph against the colossal power of England; and the other, strictly moral, of a love of justice, of belief in order and democracy, of religious respect for human dignity, for human equality, for the liberty of all men and all people, which enabled him to establish a nation that was calm, laboring and methodical even immediately after that post-war period when spirits were exalted and the people were inclined to be idealistic rather than yield to practical law.

George Washington, as we have already said, is a symbol of North American greatness; and we, the sincere friends of the United States, wish, on this day which is the bicentenary of the birth of the illustrious warrior and statesman, that the symbolism be always perfect, that the nation of the North never cease to exhibit proudly those two admirable attributes: love of work, of struggle, of gigantic conquest of all obstacles in order to create and promote progress; and love of that justice which brings peace among nations and makes more possible the happiness of the human race.

We do not refer only to the North American nation of the present. Our compass is broader: our wish covers all the centuries, all the ages. And for that reason we wish that within 100 or 200 or 300 years, when this generation is gone, when other men and other pens are charged with recording the deeds of history, and when other anniversaries of the hero of American independence are celebrated, that, on seeing that the United States, with all the wealth of its natural resources, with all the force of its ideals, with the almost monstrous power of its strength, has not lost, nevertheless, any of its veneration for the right, any of its respect for the weak, any of its sympathy and support of weaker nations, one may say again from the heart: "undoubtedly the immortal nation of the United States has had, throughout the years, its perfect symbol in the immortal George Washington."

(FROM STAR AND HERALD)

George Washington's prestige and influence in South America must be and is based more upon the moral projections of his personality and his qualities as a far-sighted and sincere statesman than upon his military or strategic gifts or his services as such in the campaign for the independence of his fatherland.

As a leader of revolting masses, as a general who organized voluntary armies and vanquished crack European soldiers in the field of battle, Washington has many rivals on the continent. As a statesman who was able to solve the difficult problems of establishing a stable and well conducted government: as the leader of a state which because of its sound foundation and beginning was destined to become one of the greatest and most prosperous democracies of the earth; as a man who could always place principles before passions; conscious will before blind impulses; duty, courage and faith before the flattering appeal of vanity, of pleasure or caprice, even our genial Simon Bolívar can hardly be compared with George Washington.

The Father of North America achieved the greatest work which can be attempted by a public man: To found a free government upon order and peace and lay the foundations of a genuine democracy upon social equality and justice. Not seeking personal advantage, without prejudice and without partiality, having as his sole desire to serve his people according to the promptings of his conscience and his judgment, this great man knew how to place himself above "the baneful influence of the spirit of party" and left us as a precious legacy, at the end of his administration, the example of political probity which, unfortunately, our leaders have most needed. When his fellow citizens wanted to re-elect him for a third term, he flatly refused, holding that to place public power too long in the hands of one man was a danger and a contagious influence for democracy. And his decision to retire definitely to private life was unalterable.

The address which on this occasion he made to the country, six months before the expiration of this last presidential term, is a document which should be used as a primer in Civics by the rulers of our Latin-American pseudo-democracies.

There is concentrated there, in fact, the results of the long political experience of the First President of the United States and there it is shown in the form of solid maxims and wise and elevated advice the system of government which, in his opinion, was best suited to secure the benefits of national unity, peace and prosperity. . . .

The address with which Washington relinquished forever the exercise of a government which he initiated and ennobled for his country, seems to us the purest and most sincere political testament of a man who had deeply rooted in his soul, as invariable moral standards, justice, truth and integrity—and the serenity of one who was sure that he always acted in strict accordance with his conscience and walked along the straight and narrow path of virtue.

The rulers of our pseudo-democracies—we repeat once more—should use that address as a primer in Civics.

PARTICIPATION IN THE CANAL ZONE

Dividing the Republic of Panama is that ten-mile-wide strip of land and water that is a part of the United States—the Canal Zone—and in that doubly American portion of the Isthmus of Panama, the bicentenary of the birth of the "first American" was observed with special enthusiasm.

The celebration opened with memorial services in all the churches; every Army Post in the Zone held a "review of the troops" on Washington's Birthday; there were George Washington essay contests among the children; the various towns had community bicentennial celebrations, and there were impressive memorial tree plants.

From the February 22, 1932 issue of the STAR AND HERALD, English language newspaper of the Isthmus is taken the following description of the opening of the Bicentennial Celebration in the Canal Zone:

All Army posts on the Isthmus observed a special program on February 22, ordered by headquarters at Quarry Heights. Throughout the day the garrison flag was flown at all posts and all troops paraded under arms a short time before noon, including the guard and all prisoners.

Washington's Farewell Address was then read by post commanders to the assembled troops, so timed that it was finished at twelve o'clock noon, when the national salute of 21 guns was given. Then the troops presented arms and the bands played the "Star Spangled Banner." Following this, the soldiers marched in review before regimental commanders to the stirring strains of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." The men were then dismissed, and a special holiday dinner was served at all messes.

The visiting cruisers of the Navy joined in the observance of the day, with special services aboard every ship that happened to be at the various Naval bases. Special holiday dinners were also served.

CELEBRATIONS AT PEDRO MIGUEL AND CRISTOBAL

A community gathering featured the observance of George Washington's Birthday in Pedro Miguel. The celebration was held in the Pedro Miguel Clubhouse, with Chaplain C. F. Groeser as the principal speaker.

The program opened with the playing of reveille, and the singing of "America" by the audience. A playlet, "Making the Flag" was then given, followed by patriotic songs rendered by a double quartet. The poem, "The Flag" and the song, "Father of the Land we Love" were the next numbers on the program, and then Chaplain Groeser gave his talk, taking as his subject the civic virtues exhibited

by Washington. The salute to the flag and the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the entire assembly concluded the formal program of the evening, after which there was an "old-time dance," featuring dances known to the colonial days.

The entire event had been made as reminiscent of the days of George Washington as possible. The decorations were colonial and patriotic and this theme was carried out even in the refreshments, which featured "Washington pie" and "Revolutionary punch."

In Cristobal, there were three separate observances of the opening of the Bicentennial Celebration, an essay contest, a dance pageant, and a "George Washington program" of the Woman's Club.

A month or two before the Bicentennial officially opened, the American Legion Auxiliary of the Elbert S. Waid Unit organized an essay contest for Boy Scouts and Girl Reserves to commemorate the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. The topic for the boys was "The Youth and Manhood of George Washington." The girls' topic was "The Mother of George Washington." The awarding of prizes was made a special Bicentennial event during the opening week of the Celebration.

On February 19, the New Cristobal Kindergarten held a George Washington program, with sixty-five children participating in a colorful pageantry exhibition of dances.

There were marching and action songs recalling events in the life of the First President of the United States, and dances reminiscent of Colonial days. Patriotic songs and poems were also rendered by these small American citizens. The children even made up their own "orchestra" of drums, tamborines, triangles and bells, played to the accompaniment of a piano. "George Washington Refreshments" worked out in patriotic colors concluded the program.

The children's observance of the bicentennial anniversary of George Washington's birth in Cristobal, was followed on February 24 by the "George Washington Program" of the Woman's Club of that city.

The participants in this event, which was held in the auditorium of the Young Women's Christian Association Building, were all dressed in Colonial

costume, giving added color and effectiveness to an already interesting program. Mrs. C. A. Hearne was in charge of the event, which opened with the singing of "Yankee Doodle" by members and guests. A piano solo, "Federal March" was then played by Mrs. Frank Ullrich, who also accompanied for the other musical numbers. A chorus of ten young girls, daughters of members of the club presented an action song, "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and this was followed by a pageant woven around Martha Washington and the dancing of a graceful minuet. There was an interlude of patriotic and colonial music, and the program concluded with a beautiful and inspiring tableau of George and Martha Washington.

VARIED EVENTS IN BALBOA

The celebrations in Balboa began with memorial services in the churches on Sunday, February 21, and continued with a civic meeting the next day, a patriotic entertainment on March 7 and a tree planting ceremony by the Girl Scouts on March 18 in honor of the founder of their nation.

Among the special observances in the churches was the extensive program of the Bible School of the Balboa Heights Baptist Church in the morning and the special patriotic services at the Balboa Union Church in the evening of February 21. At the latter services, Boy Scouts led a "Salute to the Flag" to open the program, the feature of which was an address by the pastor on the "Religion of the Father of Our Country." Patriotic music brought the evening to a close.

Washington's Birthday was observed with a gala civic entertainment the next day in the auditorium of the Balboa Club House. Charles F. Wahl, Canal Zone labor leader, delivered the principal address and local school children presented an attractive program of American Colonial dances.

Before a large gathering which taxed the capacity of the auditorium, the stage of which was beautifully decorated with flags showing the development of the American flag, Mr. Wahl gave emphasis in his speech to the relationship between America's first leader and the working man. "Labor always had a warm champion in George Washington," declared Mr. Wahl. "None saw more clearly than he the decisive part Labor was to play in the creation of the great American commonwealth."

Following the address, school children appeared in a minuet and other dances of George Washington's time in keeping with the spirit of the occasion. A vocal rendition, "Father of the Land We Love," sung by Mrs. L. M. Wilheit, closed the program.

The next Bicentennial event in Balboa occurred on March 7, 1932, when the Sancta Maria Court of the Catholic Daughters of America in the Canal Zone gave a patriotic entertainment in St. Mary's Hall, the social hall of the Catholic church in that city. American Minister Roy T. Davis was the guest speaker on this occasion.

The celebration which began at 8 o'clock featured fourteen scenes and events taken from American Colonial history. The Fort Clayton Band, under the direction of Warrant Officer Fisher, contributed patriotic selections and Mrs. Jack Phillips rendered colonial melodies and folk songs.

The program, as published in *THE STAR AND HERALD*, was as follows:

Prologue—Selections by the Band.
 Presentation of the Flag.
 Singing of "America"—by the Audience.
 Introductory Address—The Honorable Roy T. Davis.
 "Washington, the Child"—Scene, a Cotton-field.
 Songs—"Dixie" and "Carry Me Back to Ole Virginny."
 Medley of Southern Airs—by the Band.
 "Washington, the Surveyor"—Scene, a woodland.
 Reading—Penelope Penwick.
 "Washington, the Statesman"—Scene, Signing of the Declaration of Independence.
 "Washington's Oath of Allegiance."
 "Washington, the Soldier at Valley Forge."
 Song—"Tenting Tonight."
 Patriotic Airs—by the Band.
 "Washington, Social Life"—Scene, Fredericksburg Ball, in which a minuet is given.
 "Washington's Farewell Address."
 Official Bicentennial Song—by Ensemble.
 Epilogue and Singing of "Star Spangled Banner."
 The program committee, headed by Father A. E. Gay, as Chairman, was composed of Mrs. Charles Dawson, Grand Regent of the Catholic Daughters of America; Mrs. L. O. Keene, Mrs. W. T. McCormack, Miss Marie V. Butler, Miss Marian Daniels and Miss Bertha Mae Gibson.

The Girl Scouts of Balboa commemorated the anniversary of the First President of the United States with a significant and inspiring memorial tree planting.

Participating in the ceremony which took place on March 18 in front of the Administration Building in Balboa, were the Governor of the Canal Zone, Col. Harry Burgess, American Minister Davis, the British and French Ministers to Panama,

the Superintendent of Schools of the Canal Zone, Mr. Ben M. Williams, and many other notables. The tree, a beautiful royal palm, was given by the American Legion Auxiliary Unit No. 1 to Girl Scout Troop No. 1, for which the Auxiliary is sponsor. It had been marked with a cast bronze tree marker bearing the following inscription: "G. S. Troop 1, Balboa, C. Z., Anna L. Kee, Captain."

Mr. Davis and Superintendent Williams both spoke at the exercises. The American Minister took for his subject the great part trees played in the life of George Washington. He pointed out that Washington was born almost under the protecting shade of a large tree, that he had surveyed in the wilderness through trees, had slept under trees in his campaigns, and that he had finally returned to Mount Vernon where his greatest joy was in the planting and tending of trees and shrubbery on his estate.

Mr. Williams brought out in his speech that the Girl Scouts, in learning about and loving trees, were very much like George Washington. And Washington was very much like present day Americans, Mr. Williams said. He was not the marble-like figure that historians used to paint, but a very human, warm-hearted man.

"If George Washington were alive now," said Mr. Williams, "I am sure he would pay a visit to the Panama Canal and be interested in every phase of our life here. The new conception of Washington gives Americans more faith in their efforts to emulate his virtues."

As the tree was planted, Governor Burgess placed the first spadeful of earth. He then passed the spade to Minister Davis who, after placing the second spadeful, passed it to the other guests who in turn each placed earth about the tree, ending with the Girl Scouts themselves.

The notable group of executives of the Isthmus and representatives of foreign countries included: Governor Harry Burgess, Army and Navy officers representing Major General Preston Brown and Admiral Noble E. Irwin, the French Minister to Panama, and representatives of the American Legion Auxiliary, Commissioner L. O. Burgess of the Boy Scouts, American Legion representatives, and Mr. D. E. Dickson, representing the Forty and Eight of the Legion.

The program, which was begun by a selection

by the Boys Band, consisted of the "Salute to the Flag," led by the Girl Scouts; "Star Spangled Banner," by the Legion Auxiliary quartet; Invocation by the Rev. Alfred Carpenter; the address by American Minister Davis; the address by Mr. Ben M. Williams; a recitation by Virginia Lutz entitled "Trees"; and the tree planting ceremony in which Marie Fidelis Gallivan and Marie Murwin took the parts of the "first spokesman" and the "second spokesman," whose recitations were intermingled with the singing of parts of the "Tree Song" by the entire troop of Girl Scouts.

COMMUNITY EXERCISES AT ANCON

In Ancon, observance of Washington's Birthday took the form of a community gathering at the Ancon Clubhouse. Assistant District Attorney Jack Hayes and Mr. H. O. Williams, American Consul at Panama City, were the principal speakers.

The celebration opened with a salute to the Flag, conducted by the Boy Scouts. Mrs. Garabedian, of Corozal, accompanied by Mrs. Robinson on the violin, rendered several songs from the days of Washington, and local school children, dressed in Colonial costumes, danced the minuet and other old-time dances. The whole occasion was made reminiscent of Washington's time and Consul Williams' speech helped to carry the large audience back to those eventful days of the founding of the United States.

The address of Mr. Williams follows:

Two hundred years ago today on a plantation in the Potomac Valley in northern Virginia there was born a baby in the home of Mr. Augustine Washington, a well-to-do planter. This baby was the first son born to the second Mrs. Washington, whose name before her marriage was Mary Ball. She is reputed to have been a woman of remarkable intelligence and beauty. The child was named George. Now George means "farmer" and it is just possible that Washington's father intended him to follow that ancient and noble calling. And although little is said about it because his other deeds have overshadowed it, George Washington was a very successful farmer, or planter, and according to his own statements he loved life on the plantation and was eager to return to it.

We may imagine that this baby was very much like other babies. He doubtless cried when he was hungry. He was probably anxious to have his own way and had to be corrected by his parents. He probably fell down and tore his clothes, and soiled his hands and face, and behaved as any normal child and boy would behave. Years afterwards, when he had become a famous man, many stories were told about him aiming to prove that he was a human paragon. Most to blame for this was an itinerant preacher named Weems, who wrote a *LIFE OF WASHINGTON*, full of unsubstantiated anecdotes and cheap moralizing. There may be a basis

for the cherry tree story. Give a young boy a bright, new, shiny hatchet and it is quite likely that he will do some damage with it, but it is not probable that either George or his father indulged in the sentimental twaddle attributed to them by Weems. The boy, grown man, was known for his high principles. The child is father of the man. I have an idea that if George Washington the boy used his hatchet in a destructive manner, and if he was questioned about it, he told the truth. And there are, no doubt, many boys and girls here in the Canal Zone who would be just as frank—if their parents approached them in the right manner.

A great deal is sometimes made of the 110 maxims of conduct that Washington wrote out for his guidance. I looked them up the other day. Probably he compiled them from many sources. He did not originate them, for many are simply rules of ordinary good breeding. Many, if not all of us, have passed through a period when it seemed as if life and its duties could be reduced to a set of copy-book rules. (If it only could!) The point to emphasize here is not that Washington composed or compiled these rules. It is, that he was serious minded. Books were scarce and dear. To copy valuable sayings was the best way to possess them.

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, appointed in 1924 by Congress to arrange a proper celebration of the 200th anniversary of Washington's birth, has shown great wisdom in its method. Instead of having an Exposition (as was done in 1876) to which only a few could go, the Commission has arranged for a nation-wide celebration in order that every citizen may have some part, and may have his thoughts directed, for a time at least, to Washington's life, and to those sterling qualities of character that made him *Pater Patriae*, the father of his country. Our President, Mr. Hoover, started this celebration at noon today with an address to the assembled Congress in the city of Washington.

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, the venerable historian of the Commission, in a recent magazine article, says: "In the eyes of the Commission a genuine Washington celebration must represent the Washington who lived and breathed, and had devoted friends and bitter enemies, and took an active part in the life of the time. The Commission does not foster a worship of the first President; it is satisfied to aid in making Americans of today know and appreciate the manifold Washington, great in many fields, and especially in his confidence in the American people."

Washington, then, in the eyes of the Commission, was not a paragon, a demi-god, perhaps not a genius. His life was not a single flame. Rather may it be compared with a jewel of many facets. As Anthony said of the great Brutus, "His life was gentle, and the elements so mix'd in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"

The Commission plans to leave behind it a lasting memorial of the Bicentennial in a definitive edition of the writings of Washington in twenty-five volumes.

What can I say in the few minutes allotted to me of a man concerning whom more than 400 biographies have been written? Who himself left writings that will fill 25 volumes? For whom more than 70 bays, rivers, and mountains have been named, as well as many cities, towns, and hamlets? I have no desire nor intention to review his life, recount his exploits, quote from his writings, nor describe the part he played in the origin and formation of our Republic. I shall limit myself to calling your attention to a few of the outstanding qualities of our First Citizen, qualities which, if emulated by those who followed him, would do much to insure the perpetuity of the Republic he loved, and for whose future he was so much concerned. In his first inaugural address he expresses the hope that the foundation of our national policy may be laid in the "pure and immutable principles of private morality."

Washington was a rich man who placed public duty above

private gain. At the age of eleven he inherited the home plantation at the death of his father. At the age of twenty he inherited the magnificent estate of Mount Vernon from his half-brother Lawrence, who died at that time. At the age of twenty-seven he married the wealthy Mrs. Custis, who had extensive properties. All these estates must have brought him in a large income, and we know that he entertained liberally, if not lavishly. His public life begins about the time of his marriage, as a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. As early as 1774 he appears as a staunch supporter of self-government for the Colonies. In 1775 he accepted the position of commander-in-chief of the colonial forces, with the understanding that he was to receive no pay, only his expenses. His speech of acceptance is marked by modesty; the act itself by devotion to duty and unselfishness.

His physical courage was shown on many occasions, as for example at the time of Braddock's defeat, when he had two horses shot under him. But his moral courage was greater. In 1793, when France was in the throes of revolution, Washington, true to the principle that the United States should engage in no entangling alliance with the European Powers, issued his Proclamation of Neutrality. To many this seemed a mean return for benefits rendered. Washington was steadfast in his position, and "Citizen Genet," who tried to have the United States declare war against Great Britain, and who disdained the First President, found to his sorrow that he had to deal with a firm executive.

Washington was hopeful in defeat. This is shown by the tenacity with which he struggled from 1776 to 1783 against British regulars; against divided sentiment at home; against a dilatory Congress; against treachery; even at times against the unkind powers of Nature herself.

As for his integrity of purpose, let me quote from the words of the first Secretary of State, Thomas Jefferson: "His integrity was most pure; his justice the most inflexible I have ever known; no matter of interest or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred being able to bias his decision."

Washington displayed great ability in evaluating other men—a most necessary quality in an executive. This is shown by the selection of his first cabinet: Jefferson and Hamilton (who though opposed in politics were united in their loyalty to Washington), Randolph and Knox.

Although as a rule Washington displayed great self-control, he could indulge in righteous anger, as witness the story of his reprimand to Lee at Monmouth. There is a general belief that Washington at this time accompanied his angry reprimand with a resounding oath, but in the account of the trial which followed (Lee was court-martialed) Lee, when asked what Washington said, answered that it was more the manner in which he said it! His wrath must have been like the wrath of the Olympians.

Another quality of Washington was piety. Not a sickly sentimentality, satisfied with religious platitudes and outward forms of worship, but a deep and abiding faith in Providence, in that Power, not ourselves, that makes for Righteousness. In his first inaugural he says that it would be "peculiarly improper to omit in his first official act a fervent supplication" to the Almighty, and he expresses his confidence in a Providence that has conducted the States thus far in their successful struggle for independence and in their acceptance of the new Constitution.

But the most outstanding quality was Washington's patriotism, his love for the infant country and his concern for its future. He might have started a monarchy on the American continent. But, like Caesar, he refused the kingly crown, nor has there been any cynical Casca to remark, "But for all that, to my thinking, he would fain have had it." When the end of his second administration was near and there was a desire to continue him in office, he delivered his famous farewell address, in September, 1796, declining to

serve again. It is full of salutary advice from the Father to his Country.

On rereading the Address recently (and I heartily advise every one of you who has not done so to read it) I was struck with his concern that the "more perfect Union" of the Preamble should endure. Like Lincoln, his cry was, "The Union must be preserved." Five pages of the address are given up to this subject. He knew at what price independence had been purchased. He knew with what travail the new Union had been born. He realized the dangers of dissension and schism. He calls the Union the Palladium of political safety and prosperity.

It is said that on that memorable night in April, 1865, when another great President lay stricken by an assassin, that as Lincoln breathed his last Secretary Seward said, "Now he belongs to the ages."

The truly great do belong to the ages—and to humanity. Their fame is not circumscribed by frontiers, nor limited by time. Washington belongs to the glorious company of the world's liberators. His was a greater reward than has fallen to the lot of many. He was appreciated in life and mourned in death. For him there was no cup of hemlock, no cross, no pyre. No thundering Bull of Excommunication, no social ostracism. He had to meet indeed, taunts and jibes; vituperation and misrepresentation. But he rose majestically above it all, unsullied, like some towering peak whose head is refulgent with the sun, though clouds envelop it below.

TREES PLANTED AT GATUM

One of the most beautiful and impressive of the many ceremonies in honor of the bicentennial of George Washington's birth in the Canal Zone was that performed by the children of Gatun, who planted four young trees in the name of the Father of their Country and christened the grassy slope in which they were imbedded "George Washington Hill." The ceremony took place on the opening day of the Bicentennial Celebration and was sponsored by the American Legion and directed by Mrs. J. C. Deadours of the American Legion Auxiliary.

The site chosen for the planting of the trees—young banyan trees—was the green slope leading from the bridge to the canal, from which there is a beautiful view of the Panama Canal as it travels toward the Atlantic Ocean.

The ceremony began at 8:30 in the morning, when the chimes of the Union Church started a 200 stroke salute in honor of this two hundredth anniversary.

As the bell pealed out the patriotic salute, the children began forming in orderly ranks, the kindergarteners martialed by Mrs. G. B. Baxter, and followed by the older children, the adults bringing up the rear.

The Legion banner was carried at the head of the procession by Robert W. Rupp, Commander of Nathaniel J. Owen Post, No. 3, American Legion,

and George Poole, Jr., followed with the banner of the American Boy Scouts. Two youthful drummers kept the marching rhythm with their regular "rat-tat-tat."

The trees were transported to the site of planting in four little wagons, each pulled by two children and attended by two pages. Arriving at the site chosen for planting the trees, a little girl dressed as "Miss America" performed the rites of christening the ground "George Washington Hill," using a bottle of grape juice.

A moment of silence, consecrated to the memory of the "Father of His Country" was then observed, the large concourse of people standing with heads reverently bowed in silent tribute of respect. The silence was broken by the singing of the National Anthem.

Dr. James A. Gridder then delivered a stirring address on George Washington after which another moment of silent tribute was devoted to the memory of the brave men who made the supreme sacrifice of their lives for the Flag. This was followed by the singing of America.

The ceremony of planting the trees closed the proceedings. The young banyans were arranged in their new positions by the gardener, and then each child and adult present placed a spadeful of earth about the trees.

The tree planting ceremony of the morning was followed in the evening with a patriotic program in the Picture Hall under the joint auspices of the various patriotic, fraternal and religious organizations.

Mr. A. E. Cotton, secretary of the Gatun Clubhouse, prepared the evening program, which opened with the sounding of "Reveille" and the singing of "America." A playlet, "Making the Flag" was then given, followed by patriotic recitations and songs. Chaplain C. F. Groeser made a

brief address on the significance of the day, and the formal program of the evening closed with a salute to the Flag and the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the entire assembly.

The hall was then cleared for dancing, and a feature of this part of the program were the old-time dances that had been arranged to recall the early festivities of the young American nation. "George Washington refreshments," further added to the spirit of the occasion.

The daily press of the Canal Zone joined heartily in the Bicentennial. Throughout the entire celebration period, and especially on Washington's Birthday, Independence Day and at the close of the celebration on Thanksgiving Day, there were articles, pictures and editorials honoring the First President of the United States. One of these, appearing in THE PANAMA AMERICAN of February 22, 1932, is quoted below:

GEORGE WASHINGTON


On this day, the Bicentennial celebration of the birthday anniversary of George Washington, we can gain much by recalling the teachings of the founder of our country. Well to recall, too, that times were more difficult and trying then than they are now.

His guidance made our country the greatest nation in the world, and by going back to his ideals we can go forward as a people to still greater heights. His hard work, courage and love for his country made him the most outstanding personage of his era, but in the years since his death he has grown in stature not only in the pages of history but in the hearts of every patriotic American.

The practice of canonization is inherent in the human mind. Men of the past grew into giants, history takes the form of the good old days, and all deeds become heroic. This is inspiring, but is not human experience and not true, and Washington does not need to be glorified.

For our burdens which he bore, for our sorrows which he comforted, for that character of surpassing strength and beauty, for the courage he showed, for the devotion to duty, for the patience, the hope, the steadfastness, for the new glory that his life revealed, for the immortal example of all that which we call Washington, men may well continue to study his life and character, and to give thanks for him to the Source of all power.

CHINA

HE Bicentennial in China was featured by the largest and most successful "get together" meetings of Americans that members of the various American colonies scattered throughout that vast land can ever remember.

From Hongkong and Canton in the south, to Harbin in the north, wherever a group of Americans could assemble, they held celebrations in honor of their First President during the two hundredth anniversary of his birth. Tree plantings, dances and banquets, exercises in American mission schools, commemorative church programs, all gave expression to the love and esteem in which George Washington is held by these Americans "in China far away."

One of the largest American colonies in China is that in Shanghai, but observance of the Bicentennial there had to be postponed until May, due to local unsettled conditions. The International Settlement was decorated with American flags on February 22, but owing to serious disturbances, for the first time in many years George Washington's birthday was unobserved by his countrymen in Shanghai. That the day was not forgotten, however, is shown by a communication of April 22, 1932, to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission from Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham.

"The American community in Shanghai," wrote the Consul General, "would like the Bicentennial Commission to know that the hearts of Americans in Shanghai on Washington's birthday were filled with an admiration for the Father of Our Country that neither guns nor riots could efface."

The disturbances which prevented the Washington birthday celebration were ended in time to allow for other Bicentennial programs, the first of which took place on May 28 when the American School of Shanghai produced a pageant entitled "America, Garden of the World." The presentation was devoted to the Bicentennial theme, and according to the Consul General was "widely advertised, well attended, and enthusiastically received."

MEMORIAL DAY IN SHANGHAI

Memorial Day exercises at which Consul General Cunningham was the speaker were held by the Americans in Shanghai on May 30. After paying eloquent tribute to America's military and naval heroes who had given their lives for their country, Mr. Cunningham said:

I have been impressed by the fact that an individual's life used as a prototype of the principles of patriotism is more effective than dealing in generalities. Memorial Day is peculiarly a military day. The greatest soldier of his time was George Washington, the Bicentennial anniversary of whose birth occurs this year. Therefore I have selected as a prototype of the principles which we are emphasizing today, George Washington the soldier.

The speaker went on to describe Washington's early life, and told of his attachment to his elder half-brother Lawrence whose military exploits strongly impressed young George. Lawrence and his associates influenced the boy to a marked degree, and it was at Mount Vernon, then owned by Lawrence, that he received his first military lessons. Mr. Cunningham then told of Washington's trip to the Ohio as the messenger of Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, to warn the French from the territory which England considered her own. His subsequent military activities as head of the Virginia militia and as aide de camp to General Braddock were also described. Washington was 43 years old when he took command of the American army at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, the Consul General said. Mr. Cunningham continued:

It was not until eight years later, on Christmas Eve, 1783, that it was possible for him to resign his commission to Congress, and to retire to private life at Mount Vernon where he had not spent a Christmas for more than seven years. His activities and leadership are but the history of the military operations which took place and eventually brought about the treaty of peace which acknowledged the independence of the great American nation.

We today pay our affectionate and patriotic respects to the memory of our departed heroes as evidence of our appreciation of their lives, their services, and their devotion to the United States. Our responsibility in accepting this beautiful heritage does not end with this day. We owe vastly more to those who won the peace of union and liberty. . . . Let us accept that responsibility as did Washington, with the full realization that in order that our great and glorious country may endure, civic consciousness must be developed assiduously, and let us do our utmost to see that our nation main-

tains that high standard which those who have gone before have given us as a heritage, and let us perform those civic duties in an efficient and patriotic manner. Then, and not until then, shall we have rendered due and proper appreciation to the memory of our departed heroes.

Plans were made for a celebration in Shanghai on Thanksgiving Day, November 24, but according to Consul General Cunningham "a combination of incidents, some of which were tragic," made it impossible to carry out the intended program. President Hoover's proclamation, embodying the original Presidential Thanksgiving Day Proclamation, issued by George Washington in 1789, was read in the Thanksgiving Day services, and a brief, appropriate reference to the day as marking the official close of the Bicentennial Celebration was made by the Reverend E. W. Luccock.

The Bicentennial celebration was anticipated in Shanghai when, looking forward to a day when walnut trees, descended from trees planted by George Washington, would spread their branches

over Chinese soil, Consul General Cunningham and an official delegation met at Jessfield Park on June 16, 1931, and with appropriate ceremonies planted walnut seeds from Mount Vernon. Mrs. Milton D. Purdy, wife of the chairman of the Bicentennial Committee in Shanghai, and Mrs. Cunningham wielded the planting instruments. Among those present were: Assistant Inspector G. G. Pleshkoff; Wong Woo Zaung, the head gardener; and Superintendent W. J. Kerr.

MUCH INTEREST IN CANTON

The keen interest in the Bicentennial Celebration which was manifested in Canton, the Chinese seaport which was first opened to American trade during Washington's time, was not confined to the American colony, for among the Chinese residents of the city were many who had studied in American universities or who had been at some previous time engaged in business enterprises in the United States. Among these were numbered many promi-



GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATED AT FOCHOW, CHINA.
"UNCLE SAM" IS VICE CONSUL GORDON L. BURKE AND "COLUMBIA" IS MRS. BURKE.

ment municipal and provincial officials, including the Mayor of Canton, Lin Yun-hai, an alumnus of an American university. The contact with America brought to these people an appreciative understanding of George Washington's great contribution not only to the United States but to all mankind as well. Many of them consider him the inspiration of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, long a leader of the Chinese Nationalists, and they feel that George Washington is their hero as well as America's.

George Washington's birthday, for many years preceding the Bicentennial year, was the occasion in Canton for a reception and patriotic program given by the American Association of South China. This was always a memorable event in which the Chinese participated with considerable interest. To give the occasion in 1932 the importance it merited, the American Association began forming plans early in the year 1931, the initiative being taken by R. D. Wolcott, president of the organization. Dr. M. T. Rankin, who succeeded Mr. Wolcott as head of the society in November, 1931, continued the work of formulating the plans for a successful celebration.

The celebration in Canton began on the afternoon of February 22, 1932, with a reception and tea party at the club house of the Young Women's Christian Association. The program was attended by the provincial and municipal authorities in Canton, members of the consular corps in the city, many Chinese citizens, prominent in various circles of municipal life, and practically the entire American colony.

FOUND INSPIRATION IN WASHINGTON

Dr. Rankin, then president of the American Association of South China, was the featured speaker on the program. His address, which stressed George Washington's international importance, was happily phrased and eloquently delivered. Dr. Rankin spoke especially of the inspiration which China's own great Nationalist leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, had drawn from the life of the American President. It was evident from the response of the audience that Dr. Rankin's speech was appropriate and impressive.

Musical numbers and a dramatic sketch, by pupils of the American schools in Canton, added to the program.

In the evening the Americans in Canton were

hosts at individual dinner parties to their many foreign friends. This was a feature very much enjoyed by the guests and it added to the good feeling in evidence throughout the day.

A brilliant and an elaborate George Washington Bicentennial Ball, given at the Canton Club under the auspices of the American Association, brought the celebration to a close. The ball was an outstanding social event of the season, and all who attended agreed that it was a fitting climax to the activities of a day dedicated to the memory of the great American leader who himself knew how to enjoy the pleasures of the ballroom.

The next program given in Canton as a Bicentennial feature, took place on Memorial Day, May 30, at the United States Consulate, when Commemorative services were held by members of the American colony and their friends. J. W. Ballantine, United States Consul General, and Captain C. W. Early, United States Navy, were the speakers of the day. Both men paid high tribute to the memory of George Washington and the soldiers of the Continental Army under his command who fought and died for the freedom of their country.

Continuing the plan to honor George Washington's memory on all days of national significance, July 4, the 156th anniversary of America's Declaration of Independence, was observed in programs dedicated to the First President. A reception at the home of Consul General Ballantine opened the day's activities, and as the guests drank a toast to George Washington, the guns of the U. S. S. *Mindanao* boomed out the international salute of 21 guns. The American colony was "at home" to all friends at the Canton Club where a buffet luncheon was served and dancing provided the entertainment. A tea dance was held at the Victoria Hotel for the service men attached to the *Mindanao*, and the day's festivities ended with a "community dinner" at the home of R. D. Wolcott.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION READ

Thanksgiving Day witnessed the closing ceremonies of the Bicentennial Celebration in Canton. The program for that day began in the morning and continued until late evening. There was a Thanksgiving service followed by a meeting of the American Association of South China, children's games, a basket lunch and other social activities.

Dr. M. T. Rankin, president of the American Association of South China, presided at the Thanks-

giving service which was opened by the singing of the ode "America the Beautiful" by the entire gathering. Consul General J. W. Ballantine then read President Hoover's Thanksgiving Proclamation embodying the original Presidential Thanksgiving Proclamation issued by George Washington in 1789. Choruses were then sung by the pupils of the Paak Hok Tung and the Ling Nan schools for the American children.

Copies of the Athenaeum portrait of George Washington, supplied by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, were presented to the schools in Canton for American children by Captain C. W. Early of the United States Navy. In his presentation address Captain Early spoke interestingly on the life of George Washington. Following the presentation of the portraits the Thanksgiving Day address was made by Dr. William L. Burdick, Vice Chancellor of the University of Kansas. Dr. Burdick's discourse was devoted to the commemoration of George Washington's birth. The service was closed by the community singing of "America."

At the meeting of the American Association of South China the president, Dr. M. T. Rankin, presented the report of the year's activities which included the following reference to the Bicentennial Celebration:

During this year Americans have been observing the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Thus it was quite fitting that the first public gathering held by the Association in this year should be the celebration of Washington's birthday. Your Executive Committee made efforts to observe this occasion with an extraordinary program. We first attempted to secure a motion picture reel of the history of Washington which was especially prepared for the celebration of this anniversary, but because of the cost of the reel we were unable to carry out this plan. In the end we had to present a more simple program than we wished to do, but the large number of people who attended that gathering were quite generous in their expressions of appreciation of the Celebration.

BICENTENNIAL EVENTS IN AMOY

An American destroyer, flag-bedecked, rode gracefully at anchor not more than a hundred yards from the United States Consulate in Amoy as all the Americans in the vicinity gathered to honor the memory of George Washington on the two hundredth anniversary of his birth. All other craft in the Chinese port were also decorated with flags and banners in recognition of the occasion, and the harbor presented a most festive appearance.

Throughout the city of Amoy and nearby Ku-

langsui, all official buildings and many others as well, were adorned with flags in token of esteem for America's first President and her outstanding citizen of all time.

At the Consulate a reception was held by United States Consul and Mrs. Lynn W. Franklin which was attended by all the members of the American colony living in Amoy and its environs and their Chinese friends. The fact that Mrs. Franklin is a descendant of George Washington's paternal aunt, Mildred W. Gregory, added a note of interest to the reception.

The reception afforded an excellent opportunity, which was not neglected, according to Mr. Franklin, for the Chinese guests to express their good will and friendliness for the United States and her citizens. Every comment, said the consul, indicated that the reception, though small, was an appropriate tribute to the memory of George Washington.

Again on Memorial Day, 1932, the Americans residing in and near Amoy assembled at the Consulate to participate in further Bicentennial ceremonies in which two young cedar trees were planted in memory of George Washington. The trees, which were planted in the grounds of the Consulate, were obtained by Consul Franklin from the Washington homestead on the Rappahannock River opposite Fredericksburg, Va. They were of the same lot as the seedling planted in the White House grounds by President and Mrs. Hoover.

Mr. Franklin made a brief address noting especially the significance of the occasion and the appropriateness of planting trees in Washington's memory. Washington was a lover of trees all his life, the consul said, and spent much of his time at Mount Vernon beautifying the place by planting and caring for trees of all kinds, many of which he received as gifts from admirers. The seedlings planted in Amoy, Mr. Franklin pointed out, would ever be of especial interest because of their having come from Washington's boyhood home. Each guest assisted in the ceremony by placing a spadeful of earth about the roots of the young cedars. Brass plates, suitably inscribed to identify the trees in the future, were provided.

At the conclusion of the tree-planting ceremony, tea was served in the Consulate. In addition to members of the American colony in Amoy, there were also present at the program marines and sailors from the U. S. S. *Tulsa*.

The Bicentennial Celebration was brought to a close in the City of Amoy on Thanksgiving Day. The American Consul read President Hoover's Thanksgiving Proclamation which included George Washington's first Thanksgiving Proclamation. The Thanksgiving ceremonies were held at the Union Church under the auspices of the American Association of Amoy.

OTHER CHINESE CITIES CELEBRATE

The American residents of the Chefoo Consular district were guests of United States Consul Leroy Webber at a reception held in commemoration of George Washington's Bicentennial anniversary on February 22, 1932. Prominent Chinese and other friends of America were also in attendance at the reception, which, Mr. Webber reported to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, "may be rightly interpreted as a fine tribute to the memory of George Washington." It also revealed, the Consul further pointed out, the excellent relations prevailing between the Chinese and the American Consulate staff and American members of the foreign community.

Mr. Webber was assisted at the reception by Mrs.

J. W. Moore, of the Southern Baptist Mission, Mrs. F. E. Dilley, of the American Presbyterian Mission, and Mrs. Mervin Rothschild, who acted as hostesses.

An interesting and entertaining celebration in honor of George Washington was held in Foochow under the direction of United States Vice Consul Gordon L. Burke on February 22, 1932, when the Americans of that district presented a pageant depicting events in their country's history as a feature of the four-hour program. Despite the limited numbers of the American colony in the Foochow consular district, the celebration was successful in every detail. A large and interested audience, including Chinese and many other friends of America, attended this tribute to the memory of George Washington.

The program opened with community singing and was followed by a flag drill by the pupils of the American school at Foochow. A piano solo was contributed by Eugenia M. Savage and a vocal quartet sang the "Soldiers' Chorus." Following a minuet, danced by members of the colony, Bishop John Hind delivered an address on "Washington



TREES FROM WASHINGTON'S HOME PLANTED IN CHINA. THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS A CEREMONY AT AMOY, WHERE CEDARS FROM THE FARM ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, IN VIRGINIA, WHERE GEORGE WASHINGTON LIVED AS A BOY, WERE PLANTED IN OBSERVANCE OF THE BICENTENNIAL.

and Our Present Ideals." In his discourse the speaker dwelt upon the patriotism of George Washington and how his example and teachings might be applied to the solution of today's problems.

Another piano solo was played by Miss Savage, and the quartet sang a medley of national airs. The Rev. Freeman C. Havighurst then spoke on the subject, "What We Owe to Washington." In this address Rev. Mr. Havighurst reviewed the career of George Washington, emphasizing the fullness of his service to America and mankind in general. Washington was no less great, said the speaker, in his example of integrity than in his actual service. Community singing marked the end of this part of the program which was followed by the presentation of the pageant.

Mr. Burke advised the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission that the guests at the program gave every manifestation of friendliness and that the celebration was looked upon by the residents of Foochow as one of the most significant entertainments ever presented there by a foreign colony.

COLORFUL CELEBRATION IN HANKOW

With several hundred Americans and their foreign friends participating, one of the most colorful celebrations ever held by the American colony in Hankow took place on February 19, 1932, in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birth. The ballroom of the Race Club, the scene of this function, was beautifully decorated for the occasion, one of the features being a huge coin, outlined with electric lights, which bore the image of George Washington. Red, white and blue were the colors featured throughout the hall, and American flags were hung or draped in prominent places.

Each guest was greeted upon arrival by Admiral and Mrs. Yancey Williams and United States Consul General Walter Adams. Dancing, featured by such typically American dances as the Virginia reel, provided the main source of entertainment for the evening. A buffet supper was served with corn meal muffins, candied sweet potatoes, and many other American dishes prominent on the menu.

A short speech was made by Admiral Williams, who also read President Hoover's proclamation to the American people inviting them to participate in the Bicentennial celebration. The speaker ex-

pressed his belief that he voiced the sentiments of his countrymen in Hankow when he said they were all happy to participate in the world-wide Bicentennial celebration honoring the memory of George Washington. This great man's service to his country and his ideals of freedom for all mankind, said Admiral Williams, marked him as a world character that would never die. The foreign friends of America who were in attendance at the celebration were particularly welcomed, and their presence was accepted as a token of the esteem in which they also held the memory of George Washington.

The celebration was given considerable space by the HANKOW HERALD in a detailed account of the ball, and Consul General Adams advised the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission that it was a successful and worthy program.

Included in the celebration in Hankow was the program presented by the Hua Chung College, a school maintained in the Hankow diocese by the Methodist Episcopal Church. The event was so aptly described in a news letter from the college that the item is herewith quoted in full:

According to its policy of utilizing suitable occasions for giving its students an international outlook, Hua Chung College made a gala event here of the two-hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birthday.

The festivities commenced with a faculty-student dinner at Poyu Hall, during which school and college songs were sung and at the end of which the American National Anthem was bravely attempted by the American contingent (which has more bravery than musical ability). After-dinner coffee was served at Yen Hostel by the fairer members of the student body. Then the guests adjourned to the auditorium at Ingle Hall for an oratorical contest, the main event of the evening. There were six speakers, each taking for his subject some aspect of the life and character of George Washington. The Judges, Mrs. Paul Kwei, Bishop Gilman and Professor Pien, awarded the laurels of victory to John Chang, who spoke on "Washington's Religious Attitude." Second prize went to Liang Peh-hsien, whose subject was "Washington's Early Years." The award of the judges brought to an end what was voted a very successful celebration of the Washington Bicentennial.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN HARBIN

In Harbin the small American colony found it impracticable to hold any Bicentennial ceremonies until Thanksgiving Day when a celebration took place at the residence of United States Consul General G. C. Hanson. The program on that occasion was made to serve two purposes. It was a commemoration of George Washington's two hundredth anniversary and was also utilized as the occasion for raising money for the winter relief of Harbin's destitute.

According to a report of the exercises which appeared in the *HARBIN DAILY NEWS* of November 26, 1932, the program attracted a larger attendance than any previous Thanksgiving Day celebration. Howard A. Haag, senior secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Harbin, presided, and Consul General George C. Hanson read the Thanksgiving Day proclamation of President Hoover which contained the original Thanksgiving Day proclamation issued by George Washington in 1789. Community singing and a piano solo by Mrs. Margaret B. Lindstedt provided the musical diversions on the program.

A religious service was also held during which Rev. Charles A. Leonard officiated and preached a Thanksgiving Day sermon in which appropriate references were made to the Bicentennial celebration of George Washington's birth. The newspapers reported that the sermon was "unusually interesting and was followed with keen appreciation." In the evening a fancy dress ball was given at the Consulate by Mr. Hanson. The hall was fittingly decorated with American flags, and a portrait of George Washington occupied a conspicuous place. There were numerous guests in attendance, including the Consular corps of Harbin and many representatives of official circles of the city. The newspapers noted that "it was generally agreed that the costumes as a whole and individually were the best that had been seen in Harbin in some time."



MOUNT VERNON TREE PLANTED IN JESSFIELD PARK, SHANGHAI, CHINA. Left to right: Mrs. Milton D. Purdy, Mrs. Edwin S. Cunningham, Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham, Assistant Inspector G. G. Pleshkoff, Wong Woo Zaung, head gardener, and Superintendent W. J. Kerr.

Among these appeared the costumes of George Washington's time, American cowboy outfits, sailor suits, and Spanish dress.

The ball was, according to the *DAILY NEWS*, "one of the outstanding events of Harbin's social season."

HONGKONG HARBOR SCENE OF ANIMATION

Americans in Hongkong were not alone in their observance of George Washington's 200th birth anniversary for they were joined in a gala celebration by many Chinese, British, and other friends on February 22, 1932. The great occasion had been heralded in the newspapers for many days in advance, and the morning of Washington's birthday found the city ready for the celebration with flags waving from all American official buildings and business houses.

The harbor at Hongkong presented as brilliant a sight as did the city itself, for warships and other vessels from many lands ran up flags and pennants in honor of the occasion. At high noon the Oriental calm was shattered as the booming guns of the British battleship, *Tamar*, roared their salute in memory of America's first President, who was himself once a subject of England's king.

During the afternoon the American consulate and American business houses were closed in tribute to Washington's memory. The United States Consul General, John R. Putnam, was the recipient of several calls paid by consular officials and other prominent people from different countries.

A dinner dance, one of the most brilliant gatherings of foreigners ever witnessed in Hongkong, ended the day's activities. Among the many guests present at this function were officials and eminent men and women of many nations who thus evinced their regard for the memory of George Washington and their friendship for the great country which he created.

FOREIGNERS JOIN AMERICANS AT MUKDEN

A buffet supper and dance, under the auspices of the American Association was given in Mukden on February 22, 1932, to mark the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birth. Practically the entire foreign colony and the consular corps in Mukden joined the Americans in the observance of this significant occasion.

Brief remarks were made to the gathering by United States Consul General M. S. Myers who wel-

comed the guests on behalf of the American Association and spoke of the extent of the Bicentennial Celebration. Referring to the bitter winter of 1777 and 1778, at Valley Forge, Mr. Myers stated his belief that it was perhaps Washington's severest trial and one which brought out courage, resourcefulness, and persistence in the face of desperate conditions.

It is these self-same qualities which are needed to meet successfully the economic crisis which prevails throughout the world today, said the Consul General, and added that George Washington still remains "First in war, First in peace, and First in the hearts of his countrymen."

BRILLIANT EVENT AT PEIPING

The American colony in Peiping observed the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birth in a dinner and dance at the *Grand Hotel de Pekin* on February 22, 1932—a function which proved to be one of the brilliant events of the season among the foreign residents of China's Capital City. The Americans present, numbering about three hundred, were joined by a great many friends, officials, and other prominent men and women of various nationalities.

The banquet was presided over by Leon H. Ellis, president of the American Association of Peiping. As toastmaster for the occasion, Mr. Ellis welcomed the guests and explained the purpose of the gathering in honor of America's first President.

Brigadier General James E. Breckenridge, commander of the Marine guard at the American Legation, was then introduced as the speaker of the evening. The general proved to be an interesting and entertaining speaker. General Breckenridge pointed out that the gathering in Peiping was only one of thousands of others throughout the United States and the rest of the world, in which Americans and their friends were honoring the memory of George Washington. Launching into his address, the speaker then dealt with the outstanding events in Washington's life which finally led up to the creation of the greatest republic in all history and his elevation to the Chief Magistracy in its government.

The many complimentary remarks on the celebration which were made by the guests gave ample evidence that the event would live long in the memory of those present as an outstanding tribute to George Washington.

In connection with the Bicentennial celebration in Peiping, reproductions of the famous Athenaeum portrait of George Washington, by Gilbert Stuart, supplied for the purpose by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, were framed and presented to American educational institutions in the city by Nelson T. Johnson, United States Minister to China. Mr. Johnson also placed additional reproductions in the United States Legation and other government-owned buildings where, he advised the Bicentennial Commission, they were all displayed to good advantage.

OBSERVANCE AT SWATOW

The small American colony at Swatow observed the Two Hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birth at a tea given by United States Consul Leonard N. Green on February 22, 1932. Practically the entire American colony was in attendance, as were the local civil and military officials. Also numbered among the guests were the officers of the American destroyer, U. S. S. *Pillsbury* and the officers of the British destroyer, H. M. S. *Verity*. The guests of honor included General Chang Sui-kuei, Commander of the Chinese troops at Swatow, and the mayor of the city.

Consul Green reported that an invitation to the tea was extended to General Li Yeung Ching, Pacification Commissioner, to which he received the following reply:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to attend the celebration of George Washington's birthday.

"In reply I deeply regret to state that owing to the pressure of my official business I cannot come to Swatow and attend the celebration as desired. However, instead of my personal presence, I have to convey herewith this wish:

"That the spirit of President Washington may forever live and the relations between our countries become more and more close as time goes on."

The Chinese newspapers of Swatow noted the event, and also stated that all the gunboats in the harbor were decorated with flags in honor of the occasion.

TSINAN RESIDENTS CELEBRATE

More than a hundred persons, including, in addition to the American colony at Tsinan, a number of English speaking students affiliated with the Shantung Christian University, and friends of

America of many different nationalities, participated in an entertainment and dance held at the Tsinan Club under the auspices of the American community, to celebrate the Two Hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birth. This was considered an excellent representation by United States Consul C. D. Meinhardt, who reported to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission that the celebration was a complete success, thoroughly enjoyed by all who attended.

ELABORATE CEREMONIES IN TIENTSIN

Despite the disturbed condition of affairs in China during the early part of 1932, the Americans and their friends in Tientsin held a celebration on Washington's birthday which was considered one of the most successful functions ever given by the American colony of that city. Consisting of a dinner and ball the celebration was held under the auspices of the American Consulate General, the American Association of Tientsin, the American Chamber of Commerce, the American Legion, and officers of the Army and Navy units stationed in the city.

The Country Club, rendezvous for foreigners and their friends in Tientsin, was the scene of the celebration. The club dining room being too small to accommodate all the guests, supper was served in the Badminton Courts. The ballroom at the latter place, however, proved spacious enough for the crowd of dancers who flocked to it after dinner had been served. In addition to the public dinner, many private dinner parties, at which the Americans entertained their friends of all nationalities, preceded the ball.

According to an account of the celebration, appearing in the *NORTH CHINA STAR*, the ballroom was appropriately and interestingly decorated, the main feature being a series of paintings depicting important incidents in the life of George Washington from boyhood to his inauguration as first President of the United States. Among these were such typical scenes as "Washington the Surveyor," "Washington with Braddock," "Crossing the Delaware," "Washington Taking Command of the Continental Army," "Valley Forge," and others. The display, arranged under the direction of Captain Paul H. Rice, United States Navy, Captain G. J. Braun, United States Army, Lieutenant E. J. Tiernan, United States Navy, and George Atcheson,

Jr., of the United States Consulate General, attracted much attention and favorable comment from the guests.

The feature of the evening's program was a minuet danced by Mr. and Mrs. Niel Gorman; Lieutenant and Mrs. H. Ford; Lieutenant and Mrs. R. H. Brown; Captain and Mrs. G. J. Braun; Miss Eileen Feeney, Mrs. H. R. W. Herwig, Mr. Hugh Black, Mr. E. R. Eichholzer, Lieutenant E. Foy, and Mrs. C. H. Royce. All the participants were dressed in the costume of the American Colonial period. Music for the dance was furnished by the Country Club orchestra and the band of the Fifteenth United States Infantry.

The committee in charge of the ball consisted of the following officers:

Honorary Chairman—Mr. F. P. Lockhart, American Consul General; Chairman—Mr. Orin de Motte Walker, President of the American Association; Treasurer—Mr. F. F. Spielman, Treasurer of the American Association; and Secretary—Mr. John D. Haynes, Secretary of the American Association. The members of the committee were: Mr. H. A. Raider, President of the American Chamber of Commerce; Dr. John Colbert, Commander of the American Legion; Colonel James D. Taylor, Commanding United States Army Troops in China; Captain Paul H. Rice, Commanding U. S. S. *Tulsa*; Mr. N. A. Draper, Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce; Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Drysdale, United States Army; Messrs. A. S. Reynolds and C. N. Joyner, members of the Executive Committee of the American Association; Mr. Max A. Lorenzen, Vice-Commander of the American Legion; and Mr. W. J. Sterquelle, Adjutant of the American Legion.

CHILDREN ENTERTAIN PARENTS

The Bicentennial celebration in Tientsin really began on the morning of February 22 with a program at which the children of the American school entertained their parents. The *PEKING AND TIENTSIN TIMES*, a British newspaper, gave such an interesting account of the program that it is herewith quoted:

The local Washington Bicentennial Celebrations commenced yesterday morning at the Army "Y" on Race Course Road when the children of the Tientsin American School entertained their parents and the Board at a delightful program of appropriate songs and recitations, commencing with a Flag Salute and the singing of "America" by the assembly. The

next item on the program was a recitation by the first grade followed by a song by the second.

A particularly delightful number was the minuet danced by Miss Bonnie Eastham and Miss Connie Brooks. Both children were dressed in costumes of the period being celebrated, Bonnie being the little gentleman with a white curled wig, blue knee breeches and a pink satin coat with dainty lace frills at the wrists and as a neckerchief. Connie Brooks wore a charming little Martha Washington dress with ecru lace underskirt and panniers of pale pink satin. A pink ribbon bound around her curly hair and tied with a demure little bow in front completed her charming appearance while the stately figures of the minuet were very gracefully performed.


The third and fourth grades sang two songs and then came the feature of the program, an original drama written by Luby Bubeshko which was acted by the children in costumes made by themselves. All the children had written plays but the class decision was that Luby's was the one they wished to perform, though they also made suggestions elaborating it and directed the action and the costumes. The story was, briefly, of a brother and sister, Jim and Anne. Jim found his historical facts hard to assimilate and his sister's attempts to assist him were not always well received. In the first scene he threw a book at her and then when she left the room, he tried very hard to remember what he had been reading. Closing his history he tried to recall the names and deeds of the Revolutionary period and in doing so he fell asleep. The second act was a dream. Betsy Ross came to him followed by Nathan Hale, Patrick Henry, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Paul Revere, and three symbolical figures representing the "Spirit of '76." In the last scene Jim awakened and his sister re-entering asked him certain his-

torical facts. His answers, which caused a laugh, showed that he was, if possible, even more muddled than ever.

The parts were taken by children of the seventh and eighth grades under the direction of the other members of the class. Luby Bubeshko was George Washington and looked very well in the costume of the period. The modern children's rôles were played by Nathalie Rice and George Harr. George Hill took the part of Patrick Henry and Jack Chow came in almost too realistically garbed as Nathan Hale with the hangman's rope still round his neck. Clara Liu was Thomas Jefferson and Betsy Ross was represented by Jean Oliver who looked the part, very well indeed. The symbolical figures who marched in with fife and drum and bearing signs of battle were Ruth Evans, Concepcion Pasquale, and Jean Yang. The quaintest figure of all was John Ward as Paul Revere who implied the famous ride by prancing in on a hobby horse, a bit of property designed and executed by the children themselves. Really the production was a very creditable effort and the advantages of the self-expression and creative effort implied is a feature of the new system of education now in practice at the school.

The Hykes Memorial Lodge—Masonic—of Tientsin conducted a commemorative program in honor of George Washington on February 17, 1932. About 200 Masons, representing English, Scottish, Canadian, and American lodges, participated in the exercises. The speakers on this occasion were B. C. Eastham, Master of the Hykes Memorial Lodge; J. van G. Gillis; R. M. Gatliff; and W. B. Pettus who delivered the main address of the evening. Mr. Pettus discussed the subject "Masonic Lessons from the Life of George Washington," in an able and interesting manner. Music was furnished by the orchestra of the Fifteenth United States Infantry stationed in Tientsin.

GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG

HE Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, a peaceful little country of small landholders four-fifths the size of Rhode Island, situated between Germany, Belgium, and France, responded heartily to the call of the George Washington Bicentennial.

The principal event was an official Washington reception at the American Legation on the morning of July 4, 1932. The American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, Hon. George Platt Waller, in reporting this occasion to the Department of State says that "no invitations were issued, in view of the fact that personal calls on the national holidays and feature occasions of foreign countries are a voluntary expression of good will and esteem." Continuing, Mr. Waller writes: "I am gratified to report that all of the local diplomatic corps, the Royal Family, the President of the Government, the Cabinet and other dignitaries were present in person or through their representatives. . . . Monsieur de Colnet d'Huart, Grand Marshal of the

Court, by command of her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess, requested me to convey to my Government the sincerest wishes for the prosperity of our Country on this glorious anniversary. Colonel Speller, Aide de Camp to her Royal Highness, and Monsieur Donckel, Honorary Aide to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, also brought congratulations on behalf of the Grand Ducal Court. Commandant Miller, on behalf of the Commander of the Armed Forces of the Grand Duchy, (confined to his bed) expressed the good wishes of the Army. His Excellency, Monsieur Joseph Bech, Minister of State, President of the Government, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented the good wishes of the Grand Ducal Government. The Burgomaster of Luxemburg City sent a congratulatory telegram."

During the afternoon of Independence Day, the American Club of Luxemburg, an organization composed of Luxemburgers who have at some time or other lived in the United States and their friends,

held at the Mullerthal its annual banquet, which was styled this year a George Washington Bicentennial Celebration.

The President of the Club welcomed the attendance of the American Charge d'Affaires, expressed the hope that the American Club might enjoy many such functions in the future and toasted the President of the United States and the memory of George Washington. Mr. Waller responded, recalling that though Luxemburg was small in area it was the home of great souls and a great people.

During the evening of July 4 the Municipal Har-

mony Club gave a Washington Day Concert in the public square, where a great concourse of citizens had gathered. The crowd stood with uncovered heads while the American and Luxemburg National Anthems were rendered.

LUXEMBURGER WORT, the leading newspaper of the Duchy, made a full report of the day's activities. The same paper had previously, on February 22, 1932, devoted the greater part of the front page to a Tribute to George Washington and an illustrated biographical sketch of his life.

PERSIA

BLACK Walnut trees, the seeds of which were gathered at Mount Vernon from the trees planted by Farmer Washington, are now taking root in the soil of the Kingdom of Persia. The seeds were sent to the American Legation in Teheran, Persia, by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and the National Nut Tree Planting Project.

On the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth, Hon. Charles C. Hart, American Minister to Persia, his staff, Dr. Samuel W. Jordan, President of the American College at Teheran, and the leading members of the American Colony gathered in the formal garden of the Minister's residence and held appropriate ceremonies incident to the transplanting of one of the seedling Walnut trees. According to the American Minister, "The day and setting were ideal; a first touch of spring was in the air and the snow-covered Elburz mountains loomed clear in the background. . . . I was impressed into service, breaking first ground with a cumbrous Persian pick, and Dr. Morgan wielded a spade equally as clumsy. Four abashed children manned the handbarrow on which the earth was

thrown and Mrs. Hart placed the seedling. Some fifty feet of motion picture film was taken of the event. As to the Bicentennial celebration on Thanksgiving Day in Persia it might be said that it is the custom of all of the scattered small American communities in the Near and Middle East to meet on Thanksgiving Day in the Churches maintained by the various American missionary enterprises, which for more than a hundred years have spread Christian teachings and American culture in the Moslem lands.

The American Minister, in a dispatch of December 17, 1932, to the Department of State in Washington, D. C., says of these observances:

"The keynote of these church services is Thanksgiving in the truly puritanical spirit of the early settlers of the American colonies. And, if an American diplomatic or consular officer is one of the community, it is he who reads the President's Thanksgiving Proclamation. This year, then, in Persia, there was read in each of our seven scattered mission stations the first Thanksgiving Proclamation made by President George Washington. From the leaders of the American Mission in Persia, I have received and transmit to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission expressions of cordial thanks for the interesting explanatory notes thereon kindly sent me by the Commission. In Teheran, our only diplomatic and consular post in Persia, the Proclamation was read by Consul Robert B. Streeper."

PARAGUAY

FOUR days travel inland by river steamer, and 900 miles from the ocean, lies the land-locked Republic of Paraguay. The beautiful city of Asunción is the capital of the Republic. The American colony in Asunción, besides the United States Legation and Consulate staffs, numbers but 22 adults. Even with this small nucleus, detailed plans for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington were made. Americans and officials and citizens of Paraguay were to join in honoring the memory of the First President of the United States.

Unfortunately, the difficulties existing between Bolivia and Paraguay, added to the unsettled economic conditions of the country, prevented the carrying out of these plans in full. Despite these handicaps the people of Paraguay evidenced a most kindly interest in the Bicentennial Celebration.

EL LIBERAL, the principal newspaper of the capital city of Asunción, in its issue of February 21, 1932, dedicated a whole page to articles on the life of George Washington and on the world-wide Bicentennial Celebration. Editorially George Washington was heralded as the forerunner of the independence of the Americas and as one of the world's foremost characters. Prominent on this Washington page was a translation of his famous Farewell Address.

A portion of the editorial appearing in that issue is here reported in translation:

In the two centuries that have elapsed since the birth of George Washington, the world has progressed a great deal in science, arts, commerce,—in everything that makes for civilization. But what is even more outstanding in this epoch is the advance made in liberty—liberty that has exalted the individual morally, socially and politically, and by which the people have abandoned their position of passive obedience to the Government and have begun to take part in it, thus achieving a democracy.

A great part of this transformation was accomplished in the land which gave birth to George Washington, and he was one of its principal authors, although he did not have the happiness of seeing how the spark of liberty lighted in his native land spread in a bright flame over the whole world.

Having been the supreme military commander during the war for independence, Washington was placed at the head of the first national government which sought to build its edifice on the Constitution. It was a government without a throne, without privileges, by people with different customs, religions, temperaments and interests—a novel experiment.

Washington headed this government, backed by the confidence of the people, grown strong through his wisdom, virtue, discretion and patriotism. The basis of his internal policy was the Constitution. Through it, Washington established justice in the land, achieved national tranquillity, assured the common defence, worked for the general well-being and secured the benefits of liberty to all the people.

SCHOOL UNVEILS WASHINGTON PORTRAIT

The "United States School" in Asunción unveiled a portrait of George Washington with appropriate ceremonies on February 22, 1932, and the United States Minister, the Honorable Post Wheeler, issued a statement in praise of George Washington to the Press of Paraguay.

Tomorrow, reads a translation of Mr. Wheeler's message, begins the third century since the appearance on this earth of the greatest citizen of the United States of America, who was



GEORGE WASHINGTON PAGEANT AT THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL IN ASUNCION, PARAGUAY.

born in the country which, under the influence of his supreme genius, was later to be the stage and scene of the greatest liberty and social and economic equality that has ever been known in the world.

If he had not existed, such a nation and the high destinies of the two sister continents of the west would perhaps have been different. With him the spirit of liberty was incarnated in a republic and a constitution.

Great in his own epoch, Time has made him still greater. Just as a mountain on the horizon looms even higher into the sky as one goes closer to it, so does the figure of Washington, with the passing of each decade, assume greater proportions among those of mankind.

JULY 4TH CELEBRATED

On July 4th, a pageant was presented at the "United States School" in honor of the one hundred and fifty-sixth Anniversary of the independence of the United States and the two hundredth anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. United States Minister Wheeler and the staffs of the United States Legation and Consulate were the guests of honor on this occasion.

Another Bicentennial event was held on the following day, under the auspices of the United States Legation and the *Colegio Internacial*. The exercises commenced with the singing of the Star Spangled Banner and closed with a tableau. A George Washington portrait, presented by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, was unveiled. Elaborate plans had been made for this event, but since the *Colegio* had been turned into a soldiers' hospital the original plan could not be carried out in full.

PRESIDENT OF PARAGUAY SENDS MESSAGE

The esteem in which the name of George Washington is held in Paraguay found expression in the following message from His Excellency, José P. Guggiari, President of the Republic of Paraguay. The message was read at the tomb of George Washington at Mount Vernon, on April 14, 1932, as part of the Pan American Day ceremonies in honor of America's hero:

THE PUBLIC LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, SO FERTILE IN ITS IMMEDIATE RESULTS, WAS FERTILE ALSO IN THE CONSEQUENCES IT HAD IN HISPANIC AMERICA. THE ENERGY AND WILL WITH WHICH HE CARRIED FORWARD THE GREAT ENTERPRISE OF BRINGING A NEW AND GREAT NATION INTO BEING, HIS LOVE OF DEMOCRACY AND LIBERTY, HIS UNBOUNDED FAITH IN THE FUTURE OF THE NEW WORLD, WERE LESSONS FOLLOWED IN THE STRUGGLES FOR THE INDEPENDENCE AND FIRM ESTABLISHMENT OF OUR NATIONS WHICH BEGAN ON THE RIO DE LA PLATA IN 1810.

LIKE A POWERFUL BEACON HIS MEMORY ILLUMINED THE PATH WHICH THE FATHERS OF HISPANIC AMERICAN NATIONS FOLLOWED. AND THE LIGHT HAS NEVER FAILED; TODAY AS YESTERDAY IT SHINES SUPREME IN THE SKIES OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

JOSE P. GUGGIARI,
PRESIDENT REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY.

COSTA RICA



WING to conditions in Costa Rica during the year of the celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, plans for the Bicentennial Celebration which had been formulated could not be carried out in full.

The people of Costa Rica were intensely interested in the Bicentennial Celebration and in the life of the hero of the occasion. Numerous requests for copies of the Gilbert Stuart Athenaeum portraits of George Washington, and for literature pertaining to the life and times of the Father of his Country, were received by the United States Consular officers in Costa Rica and by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in Washington. Pictures and literature were distributed to the schools and libraries of Costa Rica and made available to all the citizens of the country.

On April 14, 1932, the President of Costa Rica, Cleto González Víquez, sent a message to the United States for Pan American Day in which he eulogized George Washington and the United

States. This splendid tribute follows:

GREAT AND POWERFUL IS THE UNITED STATES. ITS POPULATION ASTONISHES; ITS SWIFT DEVELOPMENT ASTOUNDS; ITS PRODUCTIVE POWER IS IMMEASURABLE; THE RAPIDITY OF ITS RISE ON THE PATH OF PROGRESS APPEARS THE WORK OF CENTURIES, THOUGH IT IS THE RESULT OF BARELY A HUNDRED YEARS.

ON THE HEIGHTS OF THIS GREAT NATION IS OUTLINED AN AUGUST SILHOUETTE. CLOTHED IN GENTLE AUSTERITY, WITH A FAINT SMILE THAT BETOKENS PATERNAL PRIDE, WITH THOUGHTFUL MIEN, THIS NOBLE FIGURE SEES THE JUST AND PATRIOTIC WORK OF HIS HANDS GROW FROM DAY TO DAY. ALONG THE STRAIGHT ROAD THAT HIS WISDOM DETERMINED THE GREAT NATION MARCHES FORWARD, PROUD OF ITS YOUTHFUL MIGHT, BUT WHEN IT STOPS TO MEDITATE, THE SOUL OF THE NATION IS UPLIFTED AND BLESSES THE FATHER OF ITS INSTITUTIONS, THE GREAT WASHINGTON.

CLETO GONZALEZ VIQUEZ,
President of the Republic.

An interesting Bicentennial event was held in San José on October 20, 1932. On that day the Costa Rican branch of the Zionist Organization of America met to honor the memory of George Washington. A secondary purpose of the meeting was to raise funds to contribute to the George Washington forest in Palestine.

LATVIA

LATVIA'S participation in the George Washington Bicentennial might be aptly characterized as one of the most sincere expressions of honor and respect ever accorded by one nation to a hero of another. The sentiment in the hearts of the Latvian people for the memory of George Washington and for their affiliation with the United States was voiced by their leaders; the Mayor of the city of Jelgava declared in a letter to the American Chargé d'Affaires that it was "only a proper and fitting thing that the name of the great builder of America should ring from our lips in every day life, reminding us of the high ideals of patriotism, unselfishness, integrity, truth and industry"; the Latvian Minister of Foreign Affairs averred in an official dispatch to the Secretary of State in Washington, D. C., that "George Washington is highly esteemed in Latvia as a defender of the liberty of nations"; and the *LATVIS*, Organ of National Union, for November 21, 1932, states that "the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington in Latvia is far more than a friendly gesture to the United States. It is in recognition of the unusual qualities of a great statesman."

A group of Latvian patriots chose the 200th anniversary of Washington's birth as the most appropriate date on which to hold the inaugural meeting of the "Latvian Society of Friends of America"—an organization devoted to the fostering of international good will in general and particularly committed to the sponsorship and preservation of fraternity between Latvia and the United States.

This impressive gathering, according to the American Minister, Hon. Robert E. Skinner, took place in Riga in the assembly hall of the University of Latvia. American and Latvian flags converted the meeting place into a patriotic shrine and a large portrait of George Washington identified the event with the Bicentennial.

Among those in attendance were the Latvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the charter founders of the Society of Friends, staff members of the American Legation and representatives from the American colony in Riga. Dr. Alfreds Bilmans, Chief of the Press Section of the Latvian Foreign Office, who was largely instrumental in organizing the Society, presided. Three addresses were given, the first of which was delivered by Dr. A. Butuls, President of the Society and member of the faculty



WASHINGTON SQUARE, BEFORE ITS LAYING OUT, IN JELGAVA, LATVIA.



THE NEW WASHINGTON AVENUE, NEAR THE RIVER SVETE, IN JELGAVA, LATVIA.

of the University of Latvia, who spoke a sincere tribute to George Washington and America in the following language:

Honorable Rector, Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Latvian Society of Friends of America have gathered today in this hall to pay tribute to the great son of America—George Washington, on the occasion of the two hundredth anniversary of his birth. We celebrate this memorable day at the same time as the great American nation does, and which is a friend of ours. To all of us America has always been a country which we admire: from our childhood we are taught to esteem and love her. The natural wealth of America, the flora and fauna which have no equal, the attainments in building up a union of republics, the astounding technical developments, the great achievements in the field of science and education, the great universities, the extensive libraries, the splendid museums, the greatest observatories in the world, the institutions of physics, chemistry, biology, medicine, etc., where the largest number of the best men of science are at work—all this evokes our admiration. And this is why we express today our esteem and respect to the American genius.

The Society of Latvian Friends of America today extends its hands to the great American nation on this important hour. The Latvian nation obtained magnanimous help from America during the darkest days of her struggle for independence. Even before the war America opened wide her gates to all Latvians who were made to leave their country because of political, social or economic circumstances—this was done in the spirit of George Washington.

Please accept, Mr. Minister, the expression of the deep esteem and sincere gratitude of Latvians to the great American nation. At the same time the Latvian Society of Friends of America entertains the hope that you, Your Excellency, will feel yourself in our midst as among friends. We are very glad to see you with us because you come from the land of George Washington with the great ideals and the high prudence of life of George Washington.

Dr. A. Tentelis, also a member of the faculty of the University of Latvia was the second speaker. Dr. Tentelis recounted the legend of George Washington and the cherry tree and pointed out that although the tale was discredited as to historical authenticity, one thing is certain, and that is that George Washington had from his youth to his dying day a sense of integrity beyond reproach. The speaker then reviewed Washington's activities as a soldier and statesman, emphasizing particularly the influence exerted by George Washington upon the making of the Constitution of the United States. The speaker pointed out that this great instrument had served as a guide for the framers of Constitutions now in force in several European nations.

The American Minister responded to these two addresses in a speech that was warmly applauded and given wide publicity. The full text of Mr. Skinner's speech follows:

I am happy to hear that a Society of Friends of America has been founded in Latvia, and especially, that this day, the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, has been chosen to inaugurate its activities. We Americans are always proud and grateful when our friends abroad honor the memory of Washington in this way, believing as we do, and as Daniel Webster once said, that his character belongs to the world and that if America had made no other contribution, that alone would entitle it to the respect of mankind.

In international relations, however, we need something more than respect if they are to be really fruitful, and that "some-

thing" is friendship. If, throughout a world now sorely troubled in various ways, we could replace doubt and suspicion by genuine friendship, what would it not mean in the practical settlement of the problems by which all countries are confronted? And how is that genuine friendship to be created if we stand apart from each other, if we lack actual acquaintance with each other, if we make no effort to draw together as we are drawing together this afternoon? Charles Lamb once remarked to a companion that he hated so-and-so. "But why do you hate so-and-so?" was the reply, "when you do not even know him, and never once have seen him?" "That is just it," replied Lamb, "how could I hate him if I knew him?" So it is our business to cultivate friendship between Latvia and the United States. And probably, while engaged on this congenial task, we Americans certainly can learn to know much more than we do about this interesting and ancient part of the world, to our advantage and to yours, and the peoples of the Baltic States generally can learn something to their advantage as they study the early history of the United States.

It is surprising when one looks into the matter to perceive how, at a distance of a century and one-half since the establishment of the United States, the circumstances of the establishment of these Baltic nations resemble those which prevailed in the time of Washington. I read only the other day in one of your newspapers that no comparison could be drawn between conditions here and those which prevailed in America. The person who wrote the article should join a Society of Friends of America. We have in the United States, it is true, a fairly homogeneous population, and our institutions, laws, and literature have come to us most naturally from British

sources. But this was not always the case. The thirteen original states were in many respects antagonistic to each other; there were intense local rivalries; it required years of patient effort and the genius of Franklin to make it possible to secure a constitutional connection between the states; and it required the better part of 100 years afterwards to complete our conception of an efficient Federal Union. We speak the English language, it is true, but had our historical development been other than it was, we might have adopted the Dutch language, or the French language, or conceivably the Swedish language. There is nothing new in this minorities question which puzzles today the Baltic States. Again, our remoteness from Europe did not preserve us from aggressions of more than one kind. We had the wilderness and the Indians on the one side, we had the complications arising out of the Napoleonic wars on the other side against which to contend, so that all in all, our early history was one unceasing struggle. With the result you are familiar—a result which probably was only possible because we were fortunate in having had Washington as our first leader. It was he who gave us the great example of his own life; it was he who outlined the national policy by which we have been guided ever since, and at no time, probably, more certainly than at this very moment.

I must not detain you longer. It has been a pleasure to be here, and I wish for the Society of Friends of America a long and prosperous existence.

OTHER BICENTENNIAL EVENTS

In addition to the Washington event sponsored by the Society of Friends of America there were



GEORGE WASHINGTON'S PORTRAIT IN THE OLD HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LATVIA.

other significant Bicentennial happenings in Latvia.

The American Minister reports that "in connection with the celebration in Latvia of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, especial note should be taken of the fact that Minister of Education, Hon. Attis Kenins, issued instructions that on February 22, 1932, in all schools in Latvia, pupils were to be informed of the life and activities of George Washington."

NEWSPAPERS ENTHUSIASTIC

Latvian newspapers were enthusiastic in their expressions of the social and moral benefits that were to accrue from the observances of the George Washington celebrations in Latvia.

JAUNAKAS SINAS, Latvian language newspaper for February 22, 1932, carried an article written by the Latvian Minister of Education, Attis Kenins, in which George Washington is characterized as one of the greatest democrats, whose political ideals are reflected in the constitutions of France, Germany, Poland, and other European countries. It is stated that Washington is not merely the pride of America, but of all mankind, and the article concludes with the remark that if idealism has been such an important factor in the development of great nations, it is of especial importance to small, newly-founded states, and this fact should not be lost sight of by Latvia.

LATVIS, Organ of National Union for February 21, 1932, editorially declares that the celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington is far more than a friendly gesture of the United States. It is in recognition of the unusual qualities of a great statesman. Character and love for his country enabled Washington to overcome threatening obstacles and to lay the foundation for the United States of today.

SEVODNIA, Russian Minority Organ for February 21, 1932, describes Washington in an editorial as one possessed of unusual ability as an organizer, as was shown in his military activities, and points out that Washington was not self-seeking as was proved by his disinclination on various occasions to accept high offices that were offered to him. He was not vain, nor did he designedly make bids for popular approval. His conduct, however, was so meritorious that he won and held the esteem of all classes of the people.

RIGASCHE RUNDSCHAU, German minority organ,

for February 22, 1932, contained an article by Dr. Hans v. Rimscha, an editorial writer for the paper. The article opened with the quotation, "The greatest of the good and the best of the greatest," and continued by pointing out that Washington can thus be characterized, not primarily because of specific achievements as a soldier and statesman, but because of his great moral influence. He became the "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen" because of his equanimity in times of good fortune and bad, because of his courage, his sincerity, his faithfulness and his deep love of freedom, but in spite of this, when the whole civilized world today celebrates the birthday of George Washington, it does so chiefly because of his achievements and not because of his character, for Washington, is after all the founder of that America whose immeasurable significance the world is just now, especially since the World War, beginning to be cognizant of. Today we realize that the Declaration of Independence did not merely create a new nation, for today America is not merely a rich and powerful country. America is a spiritual problem whose influence is felt throughout the world, and its spirit today is engaged in a struggle with the spirit of Asia for the soul of the deathly sick Europe. Consequently it is appropriate, particularly for Europe, to celebrate the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Washington and not only to speak and write about America but also to reflect on America.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NAMED

As an expression of their high regard for the Great American, Riga, the capital city of Latvia and the municipality of Jelgava resolved to rename certain avenues and public squares for George Washington. A resolution was adopted by the city council of Riga in June, 1931, by virtue of which the name "Hanza Square" was authorized to be changed to "Washington Square." A public ceremony was held in connection with the official renaming of this square during the Bicentennial year, the details of which were not fully known at the time of the publication of this record.

The following letter from the Mayor of the city of Jelgava to Mr. Felix Cole, American Charge d'Affaires in Latvia, sets forth the sentiment of the people and some of the details in connection with the renaming of an avenue and a square in honor of George Washington in that Latvian city:



AT THE MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF LATVIANS OF LATVIA AND AMERICA, ON FEBRUARY 22ND, 1932. From left to right: Mrs. Margarita S. Gerry, Priv. doc. A. Karlsons, Mr. W. J. Gallman, Second Secretary of American Legation; Mr. Felix Cole, Counselor of American Legation; Mrs. W. J. Gallman, Mrs. Felix Cole, Mr. A. Kenins, Minister of Public Education; Mr. Robert P. Skinner, American Minister; Prof. Dr. M. Bimanis, Rector of the University of Latvia; Prof. Dr. A. Tentelis, Prof. Dr. Fr. Balodis, Dr. A. Butuls, President of the Society of Latvians of Latvia and America; Mr. K. Ozols, Ex-Minister; Mr. Donald Day, Representative of CHICAGO TRIBUNE; and Dr. A. Bilmanis, Chief of Press Section of Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

JELGAVAS PILSETAS VALDE

DECEMBER 31ST, 1931.
No. 7085

MR. FELIX COLE,

Charge d'Affaires, American Legation, Riga.

DEAR SIR:

In the course of the year the news came to us that America is preparing to celebrate on the 22 day of February 1932 the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. The Council of the city of Jelgava, the ancient capital of the independent Latvian Duchy of Kurland and Zemgale, desirous of establishing an everlasting sign of the deference and admiration which the citizens have for this great man and his high ideals, resolved to have a Washington Square and a Washington Street in the city of Jelgava. To this end the names of the "Sluzu laukums" and "Dambja iela" were duly changed.

We take great pleasure in sending you enclosed herewith the photographs of the Washington Square and the Washington Street in Jelgava, together with the sketches of the proposed development of the same.

We cherish the firm conviction that the inscription of the name of George Washington upon the places in Jelgava will

not only reflect the esteem and admiration our citizens have for the first American President and his country, but that it will also be the cementing force that will bind us closer together, this, the city of Jelgava, and that, the Great Republic of the United States of America.

Great men are products of great people, they are the incarnation of the spirit of a people, their great ideals live forever and build up the nations of the world and make them move forward to better things, greater liberty, greater happiness and greater prosperity for humanity.

We, the citizens of Jelgava, the birthplace of the first Latvian newspaper and the hometown of our first president, we still remember the visit of Herbert Hoover, now President of the United States, to our country in the dark days of the war time. We have not forgotten the helping hand America extended to us at the time of the struggle for the independence of Latvia, when the American Red Cross gave us food and clothing—this humane act will be inscribed with golden letters on the pages of our history. It is only a proper and fitting thing, that the name of the great builder of America should ring from our lips also in everyday life, reminding us of the high ideals of patriotism, devotion, unselfishness, integrity, truth and industry. These high ideals of George Washington will ever be the foundation of the noblest trend of human progress.

May we request, dear Sir, that you kindly send the enclosed album to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, together with our sincere and most cordial greetings to your nation and your government.

(Signed) HUGO STOLCS,
Mayor of the City of Jelgava.

The plans for the Washington Square and Avenue in Jelgava, a reproduction of which were forwarded to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in Washington, D. C., call for an extensive scheme of improvements, including the planting of a great number of leaf and coniferous trees, the setting apart of a section of the square as a playground and the conversion of the remainder of the square into a public park. Washington Avenue will be one of the most distinguished thoroughfares in the city. It will be macadamized and will extend through forests of beautiful shade trees, pass several municipal institutions, including the soldiery, the school for the deaf and dumb and municipal hospital, a public sanitarium and will converge with the main street of the city.

The American Chargé d'Affaires states in a dispatch to the Secretary of State in Washington, D. C., that "it is worthy of attention that there were neither any natural features in Latvia called 'Wash-

ington' nor any streets or squares so named in any Latvian cities. It would therefore appear that the Latvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs took amiable advantage of the Bicentennial."

To set the seal of American gratitude and approval on the action of the two Latvian cities, the American Legation at Riga forwarded a message to the Latvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in which it was stated:

The Legation has the further honor to request the Ministry to be so kind as to convey to the Councils of the Cities of Riga and Jelgava, and their Mayors, the Legation's deep appreciation of their exceedingly gracious act in honoring as they have done the name of George Washington, one of the founders of the American Republic, whose name is esteemed wherever the liberties of nations are cherished. It is most appropriate that this name should be honored by these organs of Latvian self-government. During the days of Latvia's difficult struggle for independence, the men, whose courage and energy made possible the foundation of a free and independent Latvia, gave new evidence of the enduring principles of liberty and independence exemplified by George Washington nearly 150 years earlier.

The Legation has informed the State Department of the action of the Municipalities of Riga and Jelgava and makes no doubt that the American Government will deeply appreciate the action of the Riga and Jelgava City Councils, which strengthens the ties already existing between the two free peoples, both of which enjoy the benefits of independence and liberty, ideals of which George Washington was so distinguished an advocate.

ESTONIA

ESTONIA, to express its gratitude to the United States for support rendered during the critical moment when Estonian independence hung in a balance and for the homes that many Estonians have found in America, and to demonstrate a national regard for America's liberator, joined whole-heartedly in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration. Bounded as Estonia is on the east by Soviet Russia, from which country Estonia declared her independence in 1918, following the Bolshevik coup d'état, there was special significance in such affirmations on the part of prominent Estonians as the following, uttered during the Bicentennial year:

George Washington will be able to lend seriousness and stamina both to Estonian practical and intellectual life. His mind is an inspiration everywhere.—*Ants Oras, President of the Anglo-Estonian Academical Society.*

Estonians have always highly appreciated both the liberty of nations and all persons who have fought for that liberty. George Washington is one of those, and he will therefore be

everlastingly dear to the Estonian people. He occupies the place of honor in the realm of its political vision and aspiration. . . . He, together with the entire American nation, is an illustrious example which Estonia has followed and will endeavor to follow in the future.—*Prof. Juri Uluots, Estonian Educator and Statesman.*

The official Estonian celebration in honor of George Washington was held in Tartu, the second largest city of the country, on November 23, 1932, at the University of Tartu, under the auspices of the Anglo-Estonian Academical Society. The meeting was held in the large university auditorium and was attended by one hundred persons. The president of the Anglo-Estonian Academical Society, Ants Oras, presided and in his introductory address spoke as follows:

Mr. Chargé d'Affaires, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Academical Anglo-Estonian Society is delighted to get into immediate contact with the official diplomatic representative of that nation whose greatest citizen we have come to commemorate. Our country owes much to the United

States of America, having been supported by the great Trans-Atlantic Republic from the very first days of our independence. We were helped by the United States of America at the most critical moment of our recent history when it was extremely doubtful whether an independent Estonia was possible without that support, both moral and financial. Moreover, America continued to help us even after our first critical struggles were over. We have to be grateful for the remarkable work done in this country by the American Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. Special emphasis should be laid on the readiness with which America helped us in our scientific endeavours. The generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation has enabled many Estonian scholars to pursue their favourite studies with greater intensity than would otherwise have been possible. The Carnegie Institution is sending us its valuable publications and enriched one of the chief libraries of this country by the donation of an excellent collection of books dealing with the civilization of America. These are only a few chance instances of America's willingness to back us in our cultural efforts.

However, even before our emergence into history as an independent nation numerous Estonians who found the oppressive atmosphere of Russian Czarism insupportable, profited by the humane attitude of the great democratic power of the West. Emigrants who were threatened by the Russian *ancien regime* often found a lasting home on the other side of the Atlantic. Others returned to their home country to give it the benefit of their American experiences. All of us regarded America as the mainstay of democracy and equality.

American scholars have called attention to the extraordinary, idealistic optimism of American literature. One has only to mention the names of such men as Benjamin Franklin, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau to feel at once the truth of these remarks. Could there ever be any doubt as to the share a genius like Walt Whitman had in the work of instilling new humane-ness, frankness and vitality into the etiolated European mind? Even today we are aware of a new idealistic, serious spirit coming to us from the American Universities. The new humanism that is rapidly spreading in the States, encouraged by such men as Irving Babbitt and Paul Elmer More, shows that the essentials of European culture have found magnificent champions there—champions that Europe might be proud of but unfortunately lacks. We here in Estonia are beginning to draw upon these sources of invigorating idealism.

Culture and civilization are largely matters of character and ethical development. Moral firmness and strength of mind are those bedrocks on which the success even of the fine arts ultimately depends. There can be no culture without great, profound souls. One of the greatest and profoundest souls, one of the most brilliant examples of honesty of mind ever to be met with in history is being commemorated at the present meeting. George Washington's integrity and strength of character and his profound sanity of outlook are among the most durable bases of American civilization, and consequently of an imposing part of the civilization of the world. He is a character to be looked up to for centuries. He was great in victory and great in defeat. His thought was clear, his actions were resolute and bold. And what is even more, his integrity was incorruptible.

He is one of the purest sources of inspiration for his nation and for the world. American thought has every right to be optimistic and idealistic, having such an ancestor—for a statesman and soldier may be an ancestor even to philosophy if he possesses a moral backbone like that of Washington. Let us honour ourselves rather than him in calling to our minds his life and activities. George Washington will be able to lend seriousness and stamina both to our practical and to our intellectual life. His mind is an inspiration everywhere.

THANKS ESTONIAN GOVERNMENT

Mr. Harry E. Carlson, the American Chargé d'Affaires, was the second speaker on the program. In a widely quoted speech he told how the Bicentennial was being celebrated at home and abroad and thanked the Government of Estonia on behalf of the Government of the United States for Estonian participation. Mr. Carlson's remarks follow:

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Academical Anglo-Estonian Society, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Please permit me to thank you for the kind invitations which your Society has been so good as to extend to the American Minister to Estonia, Mr. Robert P. Skinner, and to me to be present at this meeting of your Society which is to be devoted to commemorating the George Washington Bicentennial. Minister Skinner has requested me to express to you his deep regret that a previous engagement has prevented him from being with you here today; he has, however, asked me to communicate to you the hope that he will, at some future date have the pleasure of meeting the members of your Society. At the same time he has designated me to make, in his stead, a few remarks to you on this occasion.

I should like, furthermore, to express my thanks to the Rector of the Tartu University for the honor which he has shown my country by associating himself with this George Washington Celebration. I also wish to express my appreciation to the professors of this time-honored institution of learning, who have come here this evening, for the courtesy which they have thereby shown my fellow countrymen.

Two hundred years ago on a colonial estate in Virginia there was born a man who was destined later on to become not only the founder of a great Republic but also the proclaimer of ideas concerning freedom of the individual which have since made a lasting impression upon practically every country of the civilized world. This man was George Washington, the first President of the United States.

By an Act of Congress of the United States the period from February 22nd, the day on which this illustrious patriot was born, to November 24th, that is, tomorrow, the American day of national thanksgiving, has been set apart for the celebration of the achievements of George Washington and for the comprehensive study of his career. To this end the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission was formed, with which the States, cities, organizations and public-spirited citizens in the United States have cooperated in commemorating with appropriate ceremonies the greatest of all Americans.

It has been a matter of much gratification to the United States that foreign countries have also joined it in paying tribute and in showing honor to the father of American independence. On February 22, 1932, a flood of telegrams was received by President Hoover and by the Department of State of the United States from every corner of this wide world of ours, even the most remote. All these messages vied with one another in their expressions of admiration and of reverence for the great master and the outstanding champion of the cause of personal freedom.

In the interval which has elapsed since February 22nd, the American Nation has, following the wishes of its Congress, devoted itself to a sincere and respectful study of the life of its first citizen.

Some of our people have studied him as a youth before he entered the arena of public events. Others have followed his brilliant career as a young officer fighting against the Indians in the service of the King whose power over the American

Colonies he was, years later, destined to overthrow. In this study attention has also been paid by our people to George Washington as a law-abiding citizen who, in the years of his early manhood, before he had been called upon to give his services to his country, devoted himself with great assiduity to the common ordinary tasks of everyday life, even as you and I. His early successes as a frontiersman, a surveyor, and as the administrator of his colonial estate, were due to the sterling qualities of straightforwardness, integrity, fair dealing, patience and honesty, by which he was characterized throughout his life.

Still others, and, perhaps, by far the greater number of our people, have given during this Bicentennial Year consideration to the achievements of George Washington as the public leader through whose efforts the formation of a free and independent United States of America was made possible. These persons have studied the events which led to his selection as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental forces. They have re-lived with him the scenes of the long and bitter War of Independence which followed. Our people have visited the places at which not only his successes in this war took place but also those at which his defeats and his hardships occurred. They have portrayed these events in pageant, in story and in picture. The American nation has this year lived again with Washington the hard months spent by him at Valley Forge when all seemed lost and when the future looked dark and foreboding. The nation has also recalled the stirring and enheartening examples of fortitude, courage and determination to succeed, which Washington gave to his troops and to the American people during this period of adversity, and it has also followed him step by step in the long struggles which eventually resulted in the brilliant victory which he gained at Yorktown. It was this victory that laid the foundation for the subsequent treaty of peace, and still later, for the creation of a free and independent United States of America.

But we have not stopped here. Careful consideration has been given during this George Washington Anniversary Year to Washington's subsequent activities as a patriot, a statesman and as the country's first President. It was in the trying years which elapsed between the Yorktown victory in 1781 and the adoption in 1789 of the present Constitution of the United States, that Washington, by his example and by his sage counsels, played an important part in leading his people safely out of the political chaos which then existed.

The American public, moreover, has this year been proud to turn back in its history to the record of the events in the two administrations of its first President. It has re-read all of his great public addresses, from his noble speech of acceptance at his inauguration in 1789 to his moving Farewell Address of September 19, 1796. In the utterances of its first great leader the present generation of Americans has found much from which to draw profit and to encourage it in the problems and difficulties by which it is now faced in common with the rest of the world.

The American nation has also this year bowed its head in reverence in commemoration of the death of the country's foremost leader, which took place on December 14, 1799, at Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington. Mount Vernon has since become a national shrine and has been visited during the decades by great multitudes of persons desirous of showing respect to the man whose name has stood and now stands for the personification of the spirit of liberty and of the freedom of the American Republic.

I repeat that the United States has taken grateful cognizance of the way in which the other countries of the world have joined with it in commemorating the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. It has appreciated the sentiments of congratulation and felicitation which were contained in the numerous messages sent to its President on the birthday of the man who is now affection-

ately termed "the Father of his Country." The American nation has been present in spirit at each of the innumerable gatherings which have been arranged spontaneously in foreign countries to do honor to the memory of George Washington. American citizens travelling in foreign lands will point with pride to the public squares, boulevards, avenues and streets which have, during this Bicentennial Year, been named in honor of their illustrious leader. Their children will stand reverently with uncovered heads in the shade of the noble trees which have this year been planted in foreign lands, in spots already rich in local tradition and in historic interest, to commemorate the George Washington Bicentennial.

It is in this spirit of appreciation and of deep gratitude that I have come to you today to be present at the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, which has so graciously been arranged by the Academical Anglo-Estonian Society. Please permit me, in behalf of my Government and of my fellow countrymen, to thank you for the tribute which you have thus shown to George Washington. The oak tree which, I understand, is to be planted on the campus of your famous University, will remain as a sign to future generations of the short pause which we have made here today in our respective appointed tasks to show respect to the memory of George Washington, the outstanding champion of freedom.

You may be certain that when the history of the George Washington Bicentennial is written, as it will be by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, the name of the Republic of Estonia will also be included in the list of those countries which have joined with us this year in showing homage to George Washington, a man whose example and whose life is worthy of emulation by all of us.

FOUGHT FOR SAME PRINCIPLES

The principal address on the program was delivered by Prof. Ants Piip of the University of Tartu. For forty minutes this speaker held the interest of the audience with a description of outstanding events in the life of George Washington. He likened the American struggle for independence to that of Estonia and declared that essentially the same principles had been fought for. He said that Estonians had only to think of the vicissitudes of Washington and his compatriots when their own lot seemed hard during their recent fight for freedom, and their cause took on fresh meaning.

The complete program was broadcast through the Tallinn Radio Station, and messages received from listeners throughout the country showed that it was heard by a vast audience.

The Estonian press played its part in the observance of the George Washington Year. Newspapers and periodicals carried miscellaneous articles and editorials concerning George Washington at intervals throughout the celebration. The Estonian Writers' Union of Tartu, translated G. Sheridan Jones' short biography of George Washington into the Estonian language. The booklet was read with great interest in every part of the land.

One of the most inspirational estimates of the

character and far-felt influence of George Washington was contributed by Prof. Juri Uluots, Estonian educator and statesman, to the bicentennial number of the *AMERICANIZATION BULLETIN* and is reprinted here:

GEORGE WASHINGTON AND THE ESTHONIAN NATION

George Washington was a man of exceptionally well balanced character. He possessed a genius for fathoming the reality beneath the outward show of things, and with relentless will power he systematically realized ideals which were far in advance of his day.

He appears to be the person who incorporated and concentrated in himself the liberal ideals of the American people and as the leader of that nation, gave those ideals material form. His personality, in the foundation or base of the enduring liberty and mightiness of America, may be compared to the granite base of a well built house.

The history of mankind shows that there have always been subordinate nations and ruling nations, and history is to a certain extent a record of the struggle for liberty of subordinate nations against their rulers. Those individuals who have embodied in themselves the aspirations towards liberty of their nations and who have materialized these ideals, shine out like stars in the history of those struggles. George Washington appears in the foremost rank among such persons and stands forth in an especially brilliant light in the pageant of mankind.

Estonians have always highly appreciated both the liberty of nations and all persons who have fought for that liberty. George Washington is one of those, and he will therefore be everlastingly dear to the Estonian people. He occupies the place of honor in the realm of its political vision and aspiration.

The Estonian nation, in addition to the foregoing reasons, has particular motives for esteeming so highly the name of George Washington. An individual who has been obliged to hide himself underground understands how to appreciate to

the fullest what it means to live in liberty with free access to pure air and sunshine. A nation which has lived under foreign rule and fought for its liberty, knows at first hand how to appreciate worthily the liberty of nations and the man who led his people in the struggle for independence. Estonia is such a nation.

In the past the Estonian people had temporarily lost their political liberty in the struggle against other nations, but since that time they have never lost their hope that at a right time in the future they would regain their lost freedom. They bore in their minds the images of men who had led nations in their battle for freedom. Among these George Washington occupied the foremost place.

Estonia was obliged to fight against nations much stronger and larger than itself, but it did not lose its hope of victory. It knew that a combination of all its strength, with a right conception of conditions and a relentless will to materialize its high ideals would, regardless of all difficulties, lead to victory. The American nation, with its leader George Washington, was a classic example and an auspicious guide in the attainment of this goal.

As a result of its struggle to carry out these ideals the Estonian nation won back its liberty and established the Estonian Republic on the land of its forefathers, which lies along the East coast of the Baltic Sea. The Estonian nation knows that the maintenance and the furtherance of its liberty is a difficult, but an absorbing and vitally important task, and it has the will to perform it. In this undertaking the American nation will be an excellent example. On the foundation established by George Washington the American nation has succeeded in building what is known in the history of nations as a symbol of strength and power.

The person of George Washington is therefore dear to the Estonian nation, not only as a monumental figure in the family of fighters for the liberty of nations, but he, together with the entire American nation, is also an illustrious example which Estonia has followed and will endeavor to follow in the future.

May God help the Estonian nation to continue the task it has undertaken!

ETHIOPIA


EXCEPT for King Solomon, who is regarded as the ancestor of the present Royal Ethiopian ruling family, no foreign national hero has ever been commemorated in the Empire of Ethiopia, according to information received from the American Consul in Ethiopia, Hon. Addison E. Southard; and for that reason and because facilities were lacking in that remote country for a notable Washington celebration, the Bicentennial was not observed by the people or government of the country.

But the George Washington message was sounded in the land by a little colony of American missionaries and consulate staff members who gathered at the consulate in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethi-

opia, on Washington's birthday and planted a cedar tree in honor of the Great American "in the rented and not very prepossessing grounds of the office in the comparatively primitive African town that has no public parks."

The spectacle of the planting was an inspiring one. There on African soil, thousands of miles from their native land, heads bowed in respect to George Washington and hearts filled with the kind of patriotism that only wells up in the souls of those who are far away from their fatherland, this small group of loyal citizens of the United States of America contributed their share to the success of the world-wide Bicentennial celebration.

IRAQ


HE name of George Washington was sounded with honor on the 200th anniversary of his birth in the ancient city of Bagdad in the Kingdom of Mesopotamia, more familiarly known by its Arabic name Iraq, and the echoes of the celebration reached the city's 150,000 Mohammedan, Jewish and Christian inhabitants.

The celebration took place at the American Legation and was termed a George Washington tea and reception. According to the American Chargé d'Affaires, Hon. Alexander K. Sloan, "the entire American colony in Bagdad and vicinity were invited."

The guests drank toasts proposed to the hero of the day and the entertainment features were reminiscent of the colonial period. George Washington literature furnished by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission was made available for those who sought further information concerning the Father of their country.

It was the consensus of opinion that the event had contributed a great deal to the patriotic love of country in the hearts of the Americans present and also had created a favorable reaction among the people of Bagdad.

ARABIA

MERICANS, British, natives of Arabia, and visitors from several other countries, joined in giving honor to the name of George Washington in Aden, Arabia, the British coaling station on the Red Sea, during the Bicentennial year.


The American Consul, Hon. W. N. Walmsley, Jr., in reporting a Bicentennial reception held at the American Consulate at Aden on the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, wrote:

"It was highly gratifying to witness the sympathetic interest with which Englishmen here regard General Washington. According to the expressions of opinion of many persons with whom the writer conversed, General Washington's appeal to the English is largely based on his English 'breeding' and ideals of fair play."

Invitations were sent to more than 60 guests by the American Consul for this George Washington reception. The guests included representatives from the British diplomatic corps, army and navy, and several native Arabs. American flags, George Washington portraits, and American patriotic music linked the celebration with the Bicentennial.

Incidental to the Bicentennial, an investigation was conducted by agricultural experts in Aden to ascertain whether or not it would be advisable to plant seeds from walnut trees sent to Arabia for that purpose from George Washington's estate, Mount Vernon. It was found that the soil at Aden was not fit for walnut trees; so the officials in charge recommended that different means of honoring George Washington be adopted.

LIBERIA

 IN 1822, twenty-three years after the death of George Washington, a group of Negro freedmen from the United States, with the assistance of American colonization societies, founded the Republic of Liberia, patterning its constitution and government after those of the United States. In this African country, the population of which is almost entirely of the Negro race, was held one of the most unusual events of the Bicentenary year. The celebration took place in Monrovia, the capital of the republic, on February 22, 1932, under the direction of a Bicentennial Committee headed by Dr. Ottawa J. Saunders and including as assistants Hon. G. W. Gibson, Secretary of Education; Hon. Gabriel Dennis, Secretary of the Treasury; Charles E. Mitchell; Louise Scott, Sue Brownell, Clara Cassell, Ira Haltiwanger; Mrs. Ira Haltiwanger, and Irene Gant.

Under the auspices of this committee the city and vicinity were circularized with printed notices in which it was declared in part that "Liberia, having a peculiar regard for the United States, has seen fit to take part in this elaborate celebration honoring the Father of that great country . . . These programs are being fostered with the approval of the Government of Liberia."

The scene of the celebration was the Government Square in the heart of the city. The ceremonies were opened with a patriotic overture by the Liberian Frontier Force Band, following which American anthems were rendered by a group of native choirs and musical societies recruited from different parts of the land. The Bassa tribe community sang American anthems in the Bassa tongue, the invocation was pronounced by D. T. E. Ward and the program continued with the rendition of patriotic songs by the assembled choirs, remarks concerning the observance of the Bicentennial in Liberia by Hon. G. W. Gibson and a native war dance executed by Mr. Frank Williams Etal, assisted by the Bassa Community players, who also presented a dramatic episode in which General Washington was portrayed as offering civilization to the natives of Africa.

The introductory address was made by Dr. Saunders who said in part that "if there had not been a George Washington, there might not have

been a Liberia" and that "the heroes of Liberian independence acted under different circumstances and conditions, but the fundamental characteristics of those freedmen were forged alike in the thought and personality of Washington." Bishop R. E. Campbell delivered the principal address of the occasion, choosing as his subject "Washington, Builder of a Nation." The Bishop told how Washington was the father of a real democracy and how Liberia had given him great respect by shaping her Constitution and directing her Governmental principles and precepts after the fashion of Washington's ideas and ideals.


Hon. Gabriel Dennis, Secretary of the Liberian Treasury, delivered a Washington eulogy in which he outlined in detail the genealogy, life and circumstances surrounding the death of Washington and paid a high tribute to him as the founder of the United States and the inspiration of Liberia.

Following the singing of the Liberian National Anthem by the choir and the public, the benediction was pronounced by Dr. D. R. Horton.

After the program a parade was staged, which was described in a dispatch of the American Consul to Monrovia, Hon. William H. Hunt, to the Secretary of State in Washington, D. C., as "one of the largest parades ever witnessed in the city of Monrovia." All of the school children marched with flags and banners. The Boy Scouts and Girl Guides responded under the command of the Chief Scout of Liberia. And, according to Consul Hunt, "the parade was accompanied with much local color, for the natives had their 'country devil,' their dancers and warriors in full tribal attire. The procession was led by the Liberian Frontier Force Band, and upon its arrival at the pavillion in Government Square, space was hardly available. Natives with their chiefs, high government officials, all mingled together." "But," the consul concludes, "the exercises were very impressive and dignified."

In his account of the events of the day, Dr. Ottawa J. Saunders says: "I am glad to report that the first program of the Bicentenary activities here were very successful. I can proudly say that the parade and general enthusiasm among the Liberian people were among the largest and most impressive ever beheld in the black republic."

FREE CITY OF DANZIG

HE citizens of the Free City of Danzig, outlet on the Baltic Sea for Polish commerce, did not hold a special Bicentennial celebration, but the significance of the occasion was brought appropriately to their attention by the American consulate in the city.


On Washington's birthday, 1932, the President of the Senate of the Free City of Danzig, Dr. E. Ziehm and Mrs. Ziehm, the Chief and Assistant Chief of the Division of Foreign Affairs of the Senate, the president of the Bank of Danzig, and members of the American colony in the city were

guests at a George Washington reception given by the American Consul, Hon. Charles H. Heisler.

The event was marked by fitting toasts to the hero of the day and to the respective governments of the guests, and the conversation was directed largely to the theme of the Bicentennial celebration. A Washington motif was carried out in the decorations, the music and the luncheon of the reception.

The governmental officials who attended expressed their felicitations to the American Consul, C. Warwick Perkins, Jr., with respect to the meaning of the day, and accounts of the affair appeared in the leading newspapers of the city.

MOROCCO

LMOST directly east, a distance of more than 4,500 miles, across the ocean from George Washington's Virginia birthplace, is the country of Morocco. If Washington could have thrown the famous legendary coin straight across the Atlantic, instead of merely across the Potomac, it would probably have come to earth in Tangier, Morocco. In this ancient city, once a stronghold of the Moors, but now an internationalized territory, on Washington's birthday, 1932, a small group of Americans, led by Hon. Maxwell Blake, Diplomatic Agent, gathered in the patio of the American Legation and, with a solemnity that befitted the occasion, planted a number of Walnut seeds, garnered from the trees planted by Washington at Mount Vernon. The affair was impressive and added to the grand sum total of Bicentennial celebrations the world over.

In searching through the files of the American Consulate General in Tangier, one of the assistants discovered a letter written by Hon. James Simpson, American Consul at Tangier in 1800, in which the writer laments the death of President Washington. The letter is addressed from "Mount Washington, near Tangier," and it is explained by the office of the Consulate General that "this mount

was named for Washington while he was still alive. . . . The 'Mount Washington near Tangier' referred to in the dispatch is now known as 'The Mountain,' but a property in this section, formerly owned by Colonel Felix Mathews, American Consul at Tangier from 1870 to 1893 is still known locally as 'Mount Washington.' "

The letter written by Consul Simpson, setting forth a vivid word picture of the conditions of the day, with its reference to the death of President Washington reads:

MOUNT WASHINGTON, NEAR TANGIER.
8 MARCH 1800.

SIR:

Foregoing is copy of what I had the honor of writing you 23 November by way of Cadiz, since when we have not had an occurrence in this Country, meriting to trouble you with a letter upon.

Since the begining of the year we have lived in daily dread of seeing the Plague break out with violence in Tangier, as there has been from time to time some few people taken off suddenly by violent Fevers, . . . A similar disorder has also of late visited Tetuan and Arzilla tho in no violent degree, but in different villages in this Northern-most part of the Country, the mortality has been, and continues to be, considerable. Under these circumstances I have found it necessary to remain here during the winter with my Family, and had only communication with Town, as the duties of my office on other matters rendered necessary, for the small House I have there can afford no shelter in time of Sickness. Since my return from Spain there has not any American vessel anchored in this


Port. The Emperor in December last signified to the Consuls, his intention of not permitting any Vessel to Trade under his Flag, but we find that regulation has not yet taken place at any other but this Port; we have just written His Majesty and requested his final Determination on the Point, as the first of May was the time proposed he should continue his protection up to, for accommodation of those Merchants who might have freighted Vessels under his Colours.

I lately heard with heart felt concern of the Death of General Washington, his Public and private Virtues must immortalize his Name. I hope I may be honoured with a letter from you, in the mean time beg to subscribe myself with the highest Respect.

JAMES SIMPSON.

The Secretary of State
of the United States of America.

PALESTINE

N THE fertile Plain of Esdraelon, stretching from Mount Carmel-by-the-Sea to Mt. Gilboa, where the oracles of Israel prophesied, where kings and judges ruled, where Judaism waxed old and where Christianity was born, Jewish pioneers as if in fulfilment of ancient prophecy are gathering again to lay the foundation for a "New Jerusalem." On this sacred soil will rise a George Washington forest of eucalyptus and pine trees—a straight-growing tribute of American Jews and non-Jews to the Great American.

Such was the momentous announcement made in Jerusalem, Palestine, on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of George Washington's birth.

The day was fittingly observed in the Holy City by what was termed in THE PALESTINE BULLETIN of February 23, 1932, "one of the largest consular functions ever seen in Jerusalem." According to Hon. Paul Knabenshue, American Consul General in Jerusalem, the function "was attended by approximately three hundred people, including the leading government officials of Palestine, the judiciary, representatives of all public bodies and the heads of churches of all denominations." The reception began at five o'clock in the afternoon and to quote again THE PALESTINE BULLETIN "from beginning to end the cordiality remained unflagging." On the tongue and in the heart of every guest was the illustrious name of Washington, and the felicitations expressed by the non-Americans to General Consul Knabenshue to be conveyed to his Government were among the most sincere accorded anywhere during the Bicentennial celebration.

A SIGNIFICANT MEMORIAL

The-George-Washington-forest-in-Palestine plan had its origin in the United States. Responding to the spirit of the congressional resolution setting

apart 1932 as a George Washington year and heeding the summons of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, the Jewish National Fund of America conceived this noble means of honoring George Washington. There is evidence that the proposal met with immediate and universal approval and enthusiasm. Zionists and non-Zionists, Jew and non-Jew concurred in the extraordinary timeliness of the proposal. As stated in a pamphlet issued by the Jewish National Fund of America, "they immediately recognized the beauty underlying the thought and visualized the transcendent significance of a memorial that would forever link the name of America's first and foremost national hero with the ancient land of Israel and with the soil, sacred to all, now giving forth new growth and new life."

The plan at its outset called for the planting of approximately five hundred thousand eucalyptus and pine trees—"not a monument of marble nor a statue of stone; not a figure of copper or bronze nor a eulogium on perishable parchment, but an evergreen memorial of a growing forest" in the Holy Land, alive with the sacred memories and the eternal life of the historic sites, where, in the phrase of the Old Testament all vegetation "blossoms as a rose."

The plan gathered momentum at a conference of notable leaders and educators convoked by the National Jewish Fund of America, presided over by Nelson Ruttenberg, President of the Fund. This meeting took place at the Pennsylvania Hotel in New York City on Washington's birthday in 1932, and was attended by several thousand persons. Judge Julian W. Mack, Chairman of the Zionist Organization of America; Mr. Grover Whalen, Chairman of the City of New York George Washington Bicentennial Committee; Rabbi Israel Gold-



Issued by JEWISH NATIONAL FUND, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

FACSIMILE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON PALESTINE FOREST CERTIFICATE. PERSONS WHO CONTRIBUTE TOWARD THE PLANTING OF TREES IN HONOR OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE HOLY LAND ARE GIVEN CERTIFICATES SUCH AS THIS BY THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND OF AMERICA.

stein of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun and Rabbi Wolf Gold addressed the meeting.

EXPRESSIONS OF PROMINENT AMERICANS

According to printed reports in THE JEWISH LEDGER of Rochester, N. Y., "the audience was moved to a high pitch of enthusiasm for the Washington Forest plan by the enthusiastic expressions of opinion contained in messages from President Herbert Hoover, leading American statesmen, clergymen and outstanding citizens." The pertinent parts of some of these messages were as follows:

I thank you cordially for bringing to my attention the purpose of American Jews, under the auspices of the Jewish National Fund, to plant a forest of pines and eucalyptus trees in Palestine as a living memorial to George Washington. I am deeply interested in all proposals to honor the memory of our first President during this bicentennial year.

HERBERT HOOVER.

The plan you have in vogue to make this memorial a living thing through planting, whereby a growing forest will forever be a reminder of the life-giving principles of liberty and self-government inaugurated by the founder of the Republic, is most commendable. I commend you in the highest terms, not only for the leadership in giving recognition to the service of our first President, but especially for the living memorial to be established in the cradle of modern civilization.

SIMEON D. FESS,

Vice Chairman of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

I think your plan for a Washington memorial in Palestine a splendid and worthy undertaking.

ROBERT F. WAGNER.

Native pines and Australian eucalypti planted by American Jews in the Holy Land as a memorial to George Washington—a picture of the world-wide association of his name with the God-given trees that he loved placed in a restored Zion by its children, prosperous and honored in the nation he founded. No memorial is more appropriate.

SOL BLOOM,

Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

How well I remember my trip up that coast through the region north of Tel-Aviv, when I saw those rolling headlands and far valleys stretching inward, all denuded of the ancient growth of tree and shrub. A Washington Forest here would be a thing of beauty and joy forever. But the particular site is not important! The great thing is the idea for the happy fulfilment of which Jew and Gentile, all lovers of the dream of Zion, should join hands and hearts. Your proposal is altogether the most inspiring thing which I have encountered in connection with the Bicentennial celebration of the birth of George Washington. I hope that it may be carried through to great and speedy success.

REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES,
Community Church, New York.

This plan to plant a Washington Forest as a perpetual memorial to our great President is an excellent one, and I sincerely hope it may be carried through.

REV. S. PARKES CADMAN,
Federal Council of Churches, New York.

Messages were also received from abroad lauding the project:

Heartily welcome decision of American Jews to pay tribute to the memory of Washington by planting in Palestine a forest bearing his name. Forestation of its hills is one of the most vital needs of Palestine, as I can bear witness from my tours in the country. Plantation of another forest will prove of real benefit to the people of this generation and future.

GENERAL ARTHUR WAUCHOPE,
British High Commissioner for Palestine.

Welcome decision to plant forest in honor of George Washington, liberator of America. Location of forest in Emek Hills, vicinity of wood honoring Masaryk, liberator of Czecho-Slovakia, and forest honoring Balfour, who proclaimed liberation of Israel.

MENACHEM USSISHKIN,
World President of the Jewish National Fund, Jerusalem.

A Washington Forest in Erez Israel, the finest symbol of people's love of freedom and best tribute American Jewry can pay his memory.

THE WORLD ZIONIST EXECUTIVE,
London.

Impossible to imagine more striking noble monument by American Jewry than Washington Forest in Jewish National Home.

EMANUEL NEUMANN,
American Member of the World Zionist Executive.

In his address before the assembled notables, Rabbi Goldstein averred that

the Washington Forest in Palestine would also serve as a token of America's sanction of approval upon the development of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. No nation has been a greater friend of that ideal than America. Countless monuments in marble have been erected in memory of Washington. Stone, however, is inanimate. In time, it often wears out and even becomes corroded by the elements. A forest, however, is a living memorial which, as the years go on, grows ever more abundant and more beautiful. Many Jews in other countries will thus honor the name of Washington. Surely there is no more fitting tribute that American Jews can render to honor the memory of the Father of his Country.

A LASTING TRIBUTE TO GEORGE WASHINGTON

Following the speech-making, this resolution was adopted at the meeting:

WHEREAS the President of the United States of America has issued the following proclamation:

"The happy opportunity has come to our generation to demonstrate our gratitude and our obligation to George Washington by fitting celebration of the 200th anniversary of his birth.

"To contemplate his unselfish devotion to duty, his courage, his patience, his genius, his statesmanship, and his accomplishments for his country and the world, refreshes the spirit, the wisdom, and the patriotism of our people.

"Therefore, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, acting in accord with the purposes of the Congress, do invite all our people to organize themselves through every community and every association to do honor to the memory of Washington during the period from February 22 to Thanksgiving Day."

WHEREAS the lofty principles of equality, liberty, and freedom proclaimed by the founders of the United States under the leadership of George Washington have inaugurated the new era of civic freedom and religious liberty, thus giving an unprecedented example and inspiring ideal to the world;

WHEREAS throughout the history of the United States runs a thread of American sympathy, interest, and deep understanding for a restored Zion;

WHEREAS the planting of a Washington Forest in Palestine, the land sacred and dear to all mankind, will constitute a living and evergreen memorial to the memory of the first President of the United States, and will be of great and everlasting benefit to the land.

WHEREAS the Jewish National Fund, which is the agency of the Jewish people for the reclamation and afforestation of Palestine, has proposed a plan for the planting of a forest of pine and eucalyptus trees to bear the name of George Washington on an historic site in Palestine which is held in perpetual trust as the property of the Jewish people;

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That this conference expresses its heartiest and most enthusiastic approval of this plan;

Be It Further Resolved, That this conference invites Americans of all faiths, and in particular American Jews and Zionists, to pay their tribute to George Washington on the occasion of the Bicentennial Anniversary of his birth by planting trees in the Washington Forest in Palestine.

Typical of the commentaries on the project is the following editorial from the JEWISH MORNING JOURNAL, New York, of February 24, 1932:

The decision to plant in Palestine a forest bearing the name of George Washington will, we hope, be carried out sooner and with more enthusiasm than most of the enterprises which we undertake. The association of the name of the founder of this Republic with the upbuilding work in the ancient and sacred land possesses the power of the broadest appeal imaginable. Jews of all classes and of all shades of opinion should be ready to support such a plan and Christian participation may give the enterprise, and, later on, to the forest itself, an international character.

The commemoration of Washington's birthday was not ended this year with the holiday last Monday. This was but the beginning of a series of ceremonies, gatherings, and undertakings and of various forms of memorials which will be held for a longer time, almost up to the end of the year. This is sufficient time to carry out the plan for planting several hundred thousand trees, even half a million trees, in one single effort which should not be delayed or protracted too long.

The example of an enterprise carried to success in a short time would give courage to think of other things with more and greater hope.

Not counting those Jews for whom it is now difficult to give even the smallest contribution, there should be in this country but very few Jews who decline to participate in such an enterprise which links the United States of America and Palestine in such a practical and at the same time idealistic manner. The broadened field will also not fail in winning new sympathizers for the other activities in Palestine and in securing more support for the strengthening of the work which is now being carried on and which is planned for the future in Palestine. The year 1932, as a "time to plant," is a fitting period for the Jews of both countries. It should serve to strengthen the hopes Palestine is placing on America.

ONE MILLION TREES PLANTED

Machinery for furthering the plan was set in motion immediately following the meeting under the auspices of the Jewish National Fund of America. As an inducement for the planting of trees in the Washington Forest, this organization issued certificates to those who were responsible, through contributions, for the planting of one, five, or one hundred trees. Names of the donors were also en-

The George Washington Forest is a continuation of a great afforestation project to bring Palestine into its heralded glory. More than one million trees have already been planted by the Jewish Fund on its possessions in Palestine. During the past two years a forest has been planted on the Plain of Esdraelon honoring the memory of Arthur James Lord Balfour, famous British statesman, whose name is associated with the declaration of November 2, 1917, in which the British Government pledged "its best endeavors" for felicitating the establishment of the Jewish National Home. A wood bearing the name of Thomas Massaryk, liberator and President of Czechoslovakia, is also planted in the vicinity. And the Jews and non-Jews of France are now planning a forest in the name of Aristide Briand, Europe's "Apostle of Peace."

STATUS OF PROJECT

At the time this report was prepared, according to information supplied to the United States George

Franklin D. Roosevelt
Some day I want to see that
tree in person - I have never yet
been to Palestine & hope to go.

FACSIMILE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE ABOUT THE
 TREE PLANTED IN HIS HONOR IN THE GEORGE WASHINGTON
 PALESTINE FOREST

rolled by the American Tree Association, which records contain names of many prominent people who planted trees in honor of George Washington during the Bicentennial Year throughout the world.

Under the scheme devised by the organization, trees may be planted in the Washington Forest in Palestine in the name of any great man, but the forest as a whole is to be dedicated to Washington. Information has been conveyed to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission that one hundred trees are to be planted in this forest in honor of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Upon hearing of the contemplated tree plantings in his honor, the President wrote to the Jewish National Fund of America: "Some day I want to see that tree in person—I have never yet been to Palestine and hope to go."

Washington Bicentennial Commission in a letter from the Jewish National Fund of America, the status of the George Washington Forest in Palestine was as follows:

Site Designated.—The George Washington Forest is to be planted in Palestine on land belonging to Keren Kayemeth Lelsrael, which is the parent organization of the Jewish National Fund of America, and is the agency of the Jewish people for the acquisition and perpetual ownership of the land acquired. You will recall that before the project was announced in this country, we had obtained the consent of the Jerusalem organization to set aside a special area for afforestation work in the name of George Washington. We have recently been informed that our Jerusalem headquarters have set aside for the planting of the Washington trees an area of approximately 8,000 dunams (200 acres) on the historic site between Haifa, Palestine's future port-city, and Nazareth, in the vicinity where the Jewish National Fund has recently completed the planting of a forest in memory of Arthur James Lord Balfour, the late British Statesman, whose name is indelibly linked with the famous Balfour Declaration. The area is the property of the Jewish National Fund and begins South of the excellent Haifa-Nazareth road, a pathway extensively travelled by the

numerous tourists to the Holy Land, as well as by the residents of the country.

The Forestry Department of the Jewish National Fund of Jerusalem has informed the Forestry Department of the Palestine Government that the types of trees most suitable for this area have been found to be: *Pinus Halepensis*, *Ailanthus*, *Azedarah*, and *Accacia*.

Number of Trees To Be Planted.—It is difficult at this juncture to predict the number of trees which will comprise the Washington Forest in Palestine. Unfortunately our appeal for contributions for the realization of this patriotic project had to be made during a time of the most severe economic depression, and in many instances the steps necessary for the raising of the appropriate contributions had to be postponed.

Still I am glad to be able to report to you that up to date we are in receipt of the amount of \$6,226.44, representing contributions towards the Washington Forest Fund, which will make possible the planting of (at a price of \$1.50 per tree) 4,125 trees. In addition, we are in receipt of unspecified contributions for the planting of trees in the amount of \$2,500, making possible the planting of 1,670 trees, which will also be planted in the Washington Forest. The initial amount for the Washington trees has already been transmitted by us to our Jerusalem headquarters with the direction to carry out the planting of the Washington trees during the next planting season in Palestine. In addition, there are a number of communities where functions for the Washington Trees Fund will be held in the near future, and the proceeds thereof will be applied for this purpose.

Palestine, as you know, is badly in need of reforestation work. The planting of trees is therefore an important and

integral part of our rehabilitation work in the country. It is our plan to present the appeal for the planting of additional trees in the Washington Forest annually during the month preceding Washington's Birthday and on other suitable occasions until the great Washington Forest in Palestine is completed. This procedure had been followed by us for a number of years in the planting of the forests in the names of Theodor Herzl, the founder and first leader of the Zionist Movement; Lord Balfour; President Massaryk of Czechoslovakia; and King Peter of Serbia. Up to date the Jewish National Fund has caused 1,300,000 trees to be planted on its land holdings.

PLAN STIRS INSPIRATION

As stated in a pamphlet issued by the sponsors of the forest plan: "There is poetic beauty and historic justice in the proposal for the planting of a George Washington Forest in Palestine. The ideals and principles for which George Washington fought and through which he succeeded in freeing a continent and in establishing a nation, had their roots in the soil of that land which had been the cradle of faith and the birthplace of justice. 'Hebrew mortar cemented the foundations of the American Democracy,' the historian says."

Perhaps David, "sweet singer of Judea," had in



CHILDREN CARRYING SAPLINGS TO BE PLANTED IN THE GEORGE WASHINGTON PALESTINE FOREST.

mind men like Washington when he recorded in Psalms 1:3, "and he shall be like a tree planted by streams of water." A modern-day poet, Philip M. Raskin, has also been touched by the inspiration of this great project and from his pen has come the following poem:

THE WASHINGTON FOREST

Father of this great Republic,
Whose name the gifts of heart adorn;
Take the gift of an ancient people
That never died, yet is reborn.

Fearless of Fate, and faithful of Freedom
You welded a race and gave it breath;
Take the gift of an ancient people
Whose road to life was paved with death.


You sang to Freedom in its cradle,
Made Liberty a Nation's pride;
Israel's prophets—your inspiration,
His Book of Life—your friend and guide.

We plant a Forest in your honor,
To deck the hallowed hills and plains
Where Freedom's clarion call was sounded,
To break the yoke of man-made chains.

We plant a forest in our birthland
To greet two centuries of your birth;
A tribute from a time-proof nation
To the youngest one on earth.

Father of this great Republic,
Whose name the gifts of heart adorn
Take the gift of a tree-like people
That never died, yet is reborn.

SYRIA

T HAS been the annual custom of the American Community in and around Beirut, Syria, to make a pilgrimage to the American Consulate on Washington's birthday and there be received by the Consul General and his corps.


The 1932 reception was, in view of the Bicentennial, according to Hon. Christian T. Steger, American Consul, "a particularly large affair. Invitations were extended to the officials of the Lebanese Government and the French High Commission, as

well as to official representatives of many other countries. There were about 250 present and more than 20 nationalities were represented. The receiving hours were from 5 p. m. until 10 p. m. At 8 o'clock a buffet supper was served. An orchestra provided concert and dance music during the entire evening and a number of bridge tables were in constant use. After the observance of the early formalities, the evening developed into a delightful social affair and most of the guests remained until after midnight."

FLAGS OF AMERICAN LIBERTY

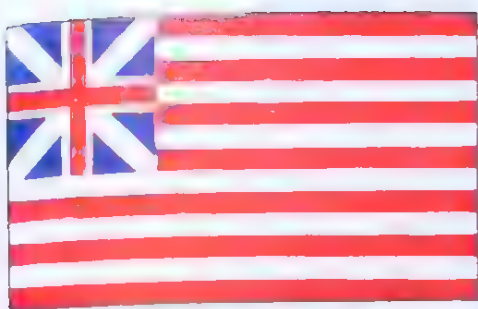
ON THE FOLLOWING TWO PAGES IS SHOWN A COLORED CHART OF THE "FLAGS OF AMERICAN LIBERTY." THIS CHART ILLUSTRATES LOCAL FLAGS, PINE TREE FLAGS, RATTLESNAKE FLAGS, AND REGIMENTAL AND OTHER BATTLE FLAGS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; ALSO VARIOUS STAGES (MORE OR LESS TRADITIONAL) IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ENSIGN.

ORIGIN OF THE STARS AND STRIPES

HE colonies which became the United States had as British dependencies the flag of that nation as their official emblem. Until the Scottish Union that emblem was red with a red cross of St. George on a white field as the canton. After 1707 the white cross of St. Andrew on a blue field for Scotland was imposed. At the beginning of the French and Indian War colonial newspapers showed the device of a severed snake, each section bearing the initials of a colony and labeled "Join or Die." Also in still earlier times Massachusetts had, without authority, issued coins that bore a pine (or fir) tree on them. These two symbols were undoubtedly influential on the form which the flags of the revolting colonies took when the trouble with the Mother Country began. The rattlesnake flags of several varieties came into use in the more southern colonies and the tree flag in New England, and finally the idea of union brought these devices together. There were various other local colors, some of which are shown on the chart.

The American Revolution was a naval war as well as a land conflict; the necessity of fighting and prize-taking vessels was soon evident, and as the contest had, under the control of the Continental Congress, become a unified one, a demand for a common flag on the seas appeared. The origin of the flag which resulted from this demand is un-

known, however. We know that on January 1, 1776, the Union or Continental Flag was hoisted by the army under George Washington which was besieging the British at Boston, but this was evidently to mark the organization of the new Continental Army. There is nothing to show that this or the later Stars and Stripes was ever used as an official flag by the land forces during the American Revolution; though both were flown at sea. This first Union Flag was the old British one with six white stripes imposed on the red field, signifying both the Thirteen United Colonies and the loyalty to the British Crown which they still professed. After the Declaration of Independence the flag was altered to testify this fact; Congress on June 14, 1777, resolving that the canton or union should be thirteen white stars on a blue field, while the stripes remained as before. This was the first Stars and Stripes. The arrangement of the stars was not fixed and probably various forms of the canton appeared. By 1792 the number of states had been increased to 15 and by an act of Congress in 1794 the flag was altered to fifteen stripes and fifteen stars. With the rapid increase of states after that, this revised emblem lost its significance, and in 1818 it was enacted that while the stripes should be restored to thirteen to symbolize the original states, the union should show a star for each state—now forty-eight.



UNION OF CONTINENTAL FLAG
 Hoisted by the Continental Congress at the siege of Boston. Origin and authorship unknown. But designed primarily for naval use.

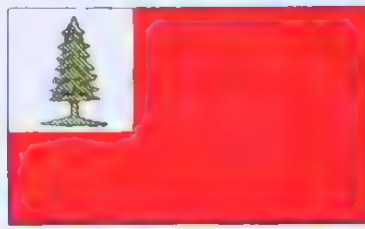
FLAGS OF AMERICAN LIBERTY

PINE TREE FLAGS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION



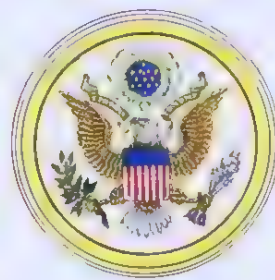
BUNKER HILL FLAG

Pine (fir) tree flag, also with a red field. A second form, with cross of St. George eliminated.



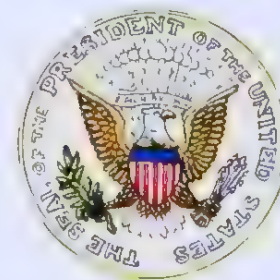
PINE TREE FLAG

A second form, with cross of St. George eliminated.



GREAT SEAL, UNITED STATES

Adopted by Continental Congress June 20, 1782. Displayed at embassies, legations and consulates. Affixed to commissions of cabinet officers, ceremonious communications to heads of foreign governments, proclamations, etc.



SEAL OF THE PRESIDENT

The personal seal of the President. The device is used in the President's flag on a field of blue with a white star at each corner of the flag. It is also shown in bronze in the floor of the entrance corridor to the White House.



SOUTH CAROLINA NAVY ENSIGN
 Another form used on early ships, especially South Carolina state vessels.



WESTMORELAND BATTALION FLAG
 Ensign of a Pennsylvania battalion raised in Westmoreland County by John Proctor in 1775.



FIRST STARS AND STRIPES
 There was no official land flag during the Revolution; the circle of stars is the traditional form.



GEORGE WASHINGTON HORSE
 Flag of Washington's court (part way to Continental Congress, 1775).

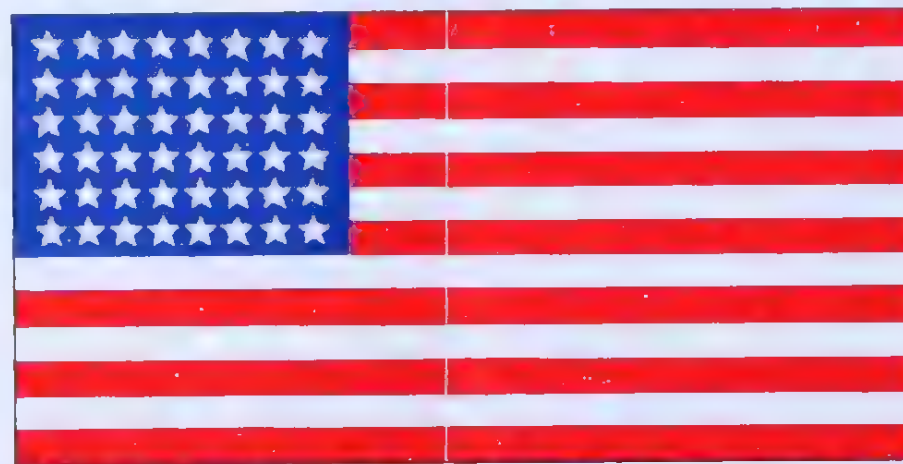


AN APPEAL TO HEAVEN
 Used by Washington's fleet (1775) and Massachusetts.



LIBERTY TREE
 A popular form, originating from the liberty (elm) tree in Boston.

AMERICAN FLAG OF TODAY



(This flag was formally adopted by Act of Congress, April 9, 1818)

THE STORY OF THE STARS AND STRIPES

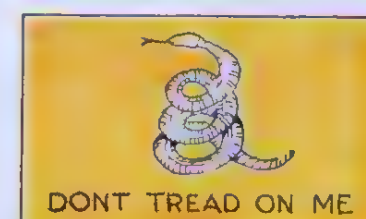
EXCERPTS FROM AN HISTORIC ADDRESS BY HONORABLE SOL BLOOM, BROADCAST JUNE 17, 1931, FROM THE BETSY ROSS HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"Wherever this Flag flies today, those who gaze upon its protecting folds must realize that in its creation there was brought into being not only a new constellation of states, but a new principle of government. Your Flag and My Flag which George Washington won for us, is the first bright banner of unstained honor to float over a people destined for a vast new Liberty. Upon all the glorious pages of our National History, that Flag has never been dishonored, nor has it ever been lowered to the enemies of our land. In the history of our Country Almighty God has been at the helm. In the beauty, the dignity, and the significance of Our Flag as it flies over you and me today, there is the guiding hand of that Protecting Providence which has willed that all should be well with this homeland."

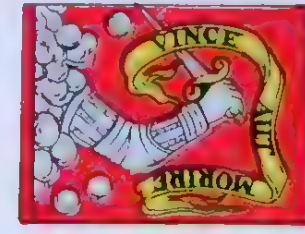
REGIMENTAL AND OTHER BATTLE FLAGS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



AMERICAN NAVY JACK
 One form used in early navy.



GADSDEN FLAG
 So called because Christopher Gadsden presented such a flag to the South Carolina Provincial Congress. Commodore Esch Hopkins' broad pennant, hoisted by Trust John Paul Jones on the "Alfred" early in 1776, was probably like this.



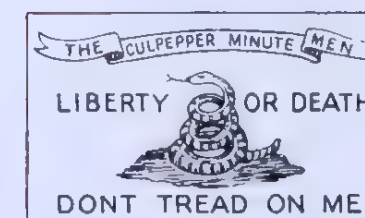
BEDFORD FLAG
 Standard of Minute Men at Concord; meaning "Conquer or Die."



AN APPEAL TO GOD
 This form brought together pine tree design of New England and more southern rattlesnake emblem.



LINKED HAND FLAG
 Thirteen mailed hands grasping thirteen links of an endless chain. Exhibited at the Centennial as a Newburyport, Mass., flag.



CULPEPPER MINUTE MEN FLAG
 Motto taken from famous speech of Patrick Henry, March 23, 1775—"Give me liberty or give me death."



FORT MOULTRIE FLAG
 First American flag of the South, sometimes without the word "Liberty". The emblem Sgt. Jasper nailed to the staff June 28, 1776.



JOHN PAUL JONES' STARRY FLAG
 The flag of the "Bon Homme Richard"; probably originally had a thirteenth star.



BENSINGTON FLAG
 Associated with victory at Battle of Bensington August 16, 1777 under General John Stark.



FIRST NAVY STARS AND STRIPES
 In absence of specific arrangement of stars in the resolution of Congress, June 14, 1777, it is probable that in the naval flag the stars were in the form of the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew.



BUCKS OF AMERICA
 Flag of a post-revolutionary colored company of Boston, initiated J. G. W. H. for Hancock and Washington.



NEW YORK REGIMENT FLAG
 Originally of Col. Gansevoort's Regiment, of Fort Stanwix fame. Flag also at siege of Yorktown, 1781.



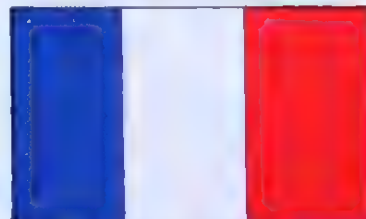
THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER
 Flag that inspired immortal lines of poem of Francis Scott Key; Emblem of our National Anthem, fifteen stars and fifteen stripes, ordered by act of January 13, 1794.



CONNECTICUT FLAG
 Color differed with the regiment. One of the first regimental flags; almost identical with the state flag of today.



TAUNTON FLAG
 Hoisted at Taunton, Mass. 1774. British union with American watchwords—"Liberty and Union."



FLAG OF FRANCE
 Adopted 1794. It was the white standard of the Bourbons that was carried by Rochambeau and De Grasse.



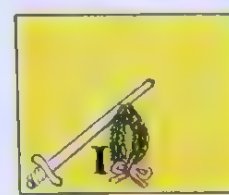
PULASKI STANDARD
 Made by Moravian Sisters, Bethlehem, Pa., for Count Pulaski's corps.



FLAG OF THE THIRD MARYLAND
 Carried at Cowpens, January 5, 1781.



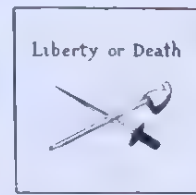
RHODE ISLAND FLAG
 Carried at Trenton, Brandywine, and Yorktown as regimental standard of Rhode Island troops. Originally without canton; date of addition uncertain.



WEBB'S REGIMENT
 Probably a guidon of several Connecticut regiments.



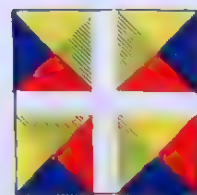
SECOND NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT FLAG
 These two flags carried by one regiment were captured at Fort Anne by the British; probably the only captured flags of the American Revolution now in existence.



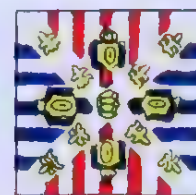
WHITE PLAINS
 Apocryphal battle flag from contemporary English engraving.



GATINOIS REGIMENT
 After Yorktown known as "Royal Auvergne."



SAINTOGNE REGIMENT
 A standard of Rochambeau's army sent by France to uphold American liberty.



ROYAL DEUX PONTS
 Flag of courage and loyalty carried at Siege of Yorktown.



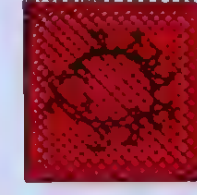
FIRST PENN.
 Thompson's riflemen, later First Penn. Regiment.



TALLMADGE'S DRAGOONS
 Carried at Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth.



HANOVER FLAG
 Adopted by the Hanover Township (now in Dauphin County, Pa.) Riflemen; probably in 1775.



EUTAW STANDARD
 Flag of Col. William Washington's Cavalry at Cowpens and Eutaw Springs.



MERCHANT AND PRIVATEER ENSIGN
 Probably one of the origins of the Union Flag. Striped flags were common on the seas before the American Revolution.

SELECTIONS FROM
HONOR TO GEORGE WASHINGTON
AND
READING ABOUT GEORGE WASHINGTON

Edited by
DR. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART



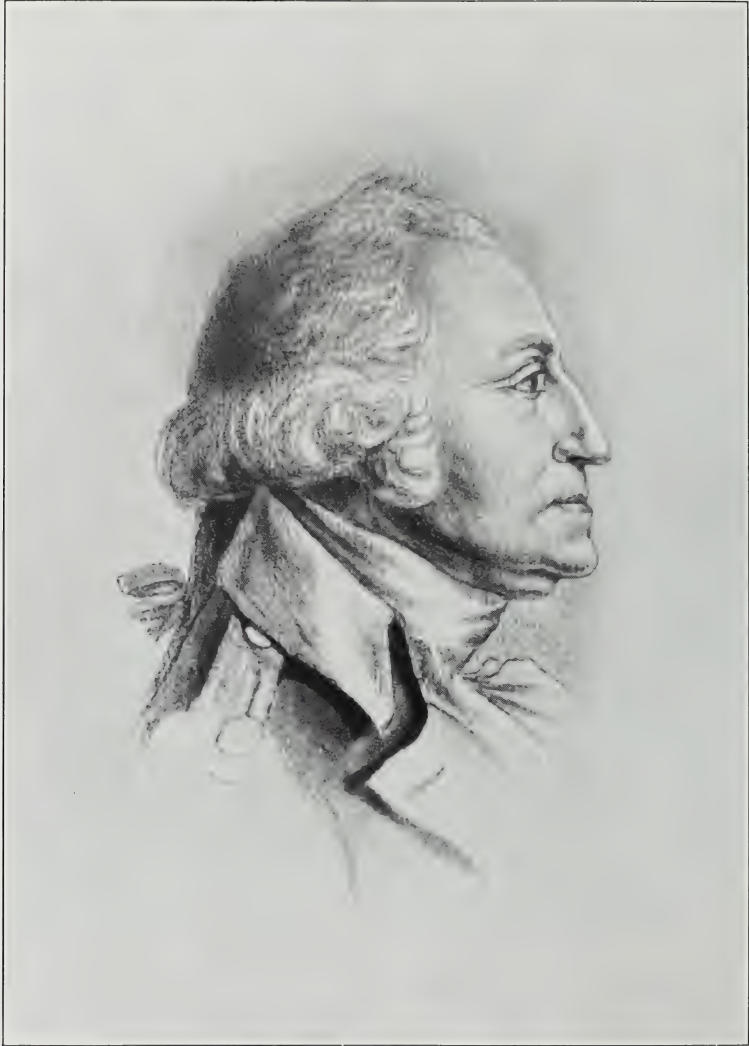
GEORGE WASHINGTON

From a photograph of the famous Houdon bust at Mount Vernon
Official portrait of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission

Important Note

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission is fortunate in being able to include in this volume not only the detailed reports of foreign participation, but also a careful selection of certain other material from the Literature Series of its publications, which should be especially valuable to libraries and students in foreign countries. It is with regret that the Commission is not able to include more of its historical material, but lack of space makes this impossible. "Honor to George Washington" pamphlets, "The Highlights of the Writings of George Washington," and several additional features are of special importance to the more casual readers of other lands.

We believe that in making this careful selection of material we are enabled to present essential facts necessary to a general understanding of George Washington's life, character and achievements. If the student desires to make a more detailed study of the subject, he will find abundant bibliography for his guidance.



GEORGE WASHINGTON
From a portrait by Saint Mémín

Frontier Background of Washington's Career

By David M. Matteson

Part I Period of Washington's Youth



GEORGE WASHINGTON
By Charles Willson Peale

The "Virginia Colonel" portrait, painted at Mount Vernon in 1772, when Washington was 40 years of age. The original hangs in the Lee Memorial Chapel of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va.

A FRONTIERSMAN BY NATURE

THAT George Washington became the foremost figure in the colony of Virginia and afterwards in the United States of America was not due to chance or to the favor of powerful men or to wealthy marriage. The rise of Washington to responsibility, to fame, and to leadership was the outcome of conditions in the colony of his birth and growth which gave opportunity to a young man of character and ability. If Washington had been born in Massachusetts he would have made a for-

tune in shipbuilding and foreign commerce and trade which gave the largest opportunities in that colony. Had he been a Pennsylvanian he would have been one of the spirited group which included Franklin and Reed and Morris in developing a commercial community. As a descendant of three generations of planters on Virginia soil he accepted the conditions of his time and place. Only it was in him from youth upward to make the best of those conditions, to improve them and to aid in creating more permanent and prosperous conditions for the colonies.

In many respects young Washington was a backwoodsman of the same type as the eager spirits from the coast colonies who were pushing out into central New York and the mountain regions of Pennsylvania, Maryland and the Carolinas. Most of those regions he visited in the course of his life. He invested a good part of his fortune in western lands, then far beyond settlement. He was a frontiersman but at the same time he foresaw the growth of mining and manufacturing and transportation which were to make those frontier regions, then peopled only by scattered Indian tribes, equal in wealth and prosperity to the seacoast states. From the beginning of his active life to his last days, the mind of Washington was bent on bringing his state of Virginia and all the western region into populous, prosperous, and enduring communities. A frontiersman by descent and education, he was always pushing to raise the community in which he lived into a stable social and economic situation. To understand Washington therefore, it is necessary to know accurately how frontiersmen from 1732 to the end of the Revolution lived and worked and associated with their fellow men.

FRONTIER LAND SYSTEM

Twenty years before Washington's birth, there came to Virginia the first governor of the colony who interested himself in the development of the frontier. Governor Alexander Spotswood was an energetic, far-sighted man who set himself to the task of bringing in a class of active immigrants and developing the resources of the back country. Much of the colony even in the tide-water region was still undeveloped. The rivers were the natural highways and a large part of the population lived on or close to those rivers, particularly the wealthy land owners and slave owners who were the political, social, and economic leaders of the colony. The main crop was tobacco which speedily exhausted the land and made it necessary to clear new areas. It was difficult for men without money in hand to buy land and the middle class farmers were always at a disadvantage. The region between the tide-water heads of the rivers and the mountains contained few settlers. Even the Valley of Virginia between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghenies, the garden spot of Virginia, was still unsettled.

SPOTSWOOD'S EXPEDITION (1716)

Though the Valley previously had been entered from the north, Governor Spotswood's company of gallant gentlemen in 1716 was the first organized one to surmount the Blue Ridge, at Swift Run Gap, and to reach the South Shenandoah River. One of the members of the party, John Fontaine, kept a journal of the expedition which called itself "Knights of the Golden Horse-shoe":

"5th [of September]—A fair day. At nine we were mounted; we were obliged to have axe-men to clear the way in some places. We followed the windings of the James River, observing that it came from the very top of the mountains. We killed two rattlesnakes during our ascent. In some places it was very steep, in others, it was so that we could ride up. About one of the clock we got to the top of the mountain; about four miles and a half, and we came to the very head spring of James River, where it runs no bigger than a man's arm, from under a large stone. We drank King George's health, and all the Royal Family's, at the very top of the Appalachian mountains. About a musket-shot from the spring there is another, which rises and runs down on the other side; it goes westward, and we thought we could go down that way, but we met with such prodigious precipices, that we were obliged to return to the top again. We found some trees which had been formerly marked, I suppose, by the Northern Indians, and following these trees, we found a good, safe descent. Several of the company were for returning; but the Governor persuaded them to continue on. About five, we were down on the other side, and continued our way for about seven miles further, until we came to a large river, by the side of which we encamped. . . . 6th.—We crossed the river, which we called Euphrates. . . . We drank some healths on the other side, and returned; . . . We had a good dinner, and after it we got the men together, and loaded all their arms, and we drank the King's health in Champagne, and fired a volley—the Princess's health, in Burgundy, and fired a volley, and all the rest of the Royal Family in claret, and a volley. We drank the Governor's health and fired another volley. We had several sorts of liquors, viz., Virginia red wine and white wine, Irish usquebaugh, brandy, shrub, two sorts of rum, champagne, canary, cherry, punch, water, cider, &c. . . . 7th.—At seven in the morning we mounted our horses, and parted with the rangers, who were to go farther on, and we returned homewards; . . ."

FRONTIER ROUTES

The Washington estates when George Washington was a boy were all on or near the tide rivers, but at the time of Washington's birth the population was pushing out to the frontiers of the Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania; and Governor Spotswood had still another idea in his mind with which Washington was later to be

concerned. Spotswood said that "The Chief Aim of my Expedition over the great Mountains in 1716, was to satisfy my Self whether it was practicable to come at the Lakes," in order to trade with the Indians and check the French advance in the Mississippi Valley. However, the more immediate result was the settlement of the Shenandoah Valley. Non-English settlers came to Pennsylvania from the beginning; they were encouraged by the proprietary, and were soon found in the region west of the Susquehanna. Thence through York, Cumberland, and Adams counties to the Maryland line following an Indian trail, later developed into the Monocacy Road, the pioneers came into Maryland about 1729. The route crossed the Ridge by Crampton's Gap, in the region later made famous by the Antietam campaign, and then across the Potomac by a ford above present Harper's Ferry. Though there may have been earlier attempts, the first permanent settlement of the Valley began in 1727.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH

That portion of the Valley drained by the Shenandoah, the part with which Washington was first acquainted and where his own lands were, was settled mostly by Germans. Benjamin Rush in 1789 noted the special characteristic of these "Pennsylvania Dutch," and it is interesting to trace in them possible influences upon Washington's own traits as a scientific farmer, as described in another pamphlet in this series.

"In settling a tract of land, they always provide large and suitable accommodations for their horses and cattle, before they lay out much money in building a house for themselves. The barn and stables are generally under one roof, and contrived in such manner as to enable them to feed their horses and cattle, and to remove their dung, with as little trouble as possible. The first dwelling house upon this farm is small, and built of logs. It generally lasts the life time of the first settler of a tract of land; and hence they have a saying that 'a son should always begin his improvements where his father left off'—that is, by building a large and convenient stone house.

"They always prefer good land or that land on which there is a large quantity of meadow ground. From an attention to the cultivation of grass, they often double the value of an old farm in a few years, and grow rich on farms, on which their predecessors of whom they purchased them, have nearly starved. They prefer purchasing farms with some improvements to settling a new tract of land.

"From the history that has been given to the German agriculture, it will hardly be necessary to add that a German farm may be distinguished from the farms of the other citizens of the state, by the superior size of their barns; the plain, but compact form of their houses; the height of their inclosures; the extent of their orchards; the fertility of

their fields; the luxuriance of their meadows, and a general appearance of plenty and neatness in everything that belongs to them."

FOREST LANDS

The insistence on good land usually meant rich forest growth, likely to be a limestone area, but also meadowland. Washington in various places in his Diaries estimates the probable value of land much on this basis. For instance: "March 13 [1748] Rode to his Lordships Quarter about 4 Miles higher up y. River we went through most beautiful Groves of Sugar Trees and spent ye. best part of y. Day in admiring ye. Trees and richness of ye Land." October 13, 1770: "The Lands we travelld over today till we had crossd the Laurel Hill (except in small spots) was very mountainous and indifferent, but when we came down the Hill to the Plantation of Mr. Thos. Gist, the Ld. appeard charming; that which lay level being as rich and black as any thing could possibly be; the more Hilly kind, tho of a different complexion must be good, as well from the Crops it produces, as from the beautiful white Oaks that grows thereon, the white Oak in generl. indicates poor Land, yet this does not appear to be of that cold kind." October 15: "The Lands which I passed over to day were generally Hilly, and the growth chiefly white Oak, but very good notwithstanding; and what is extraordinary, and contrary to the property of all other Lands I ever saw before, the Hills are the richest Land; and the Soil upon the Sides and Summits of them, being as black as Coal and the Growth, Walnut, Cherry, Spice Bushes, etca." October 30: "A Mile or two below this we Landed, and after getting a little distance from the River we came (without any rising) to a pretty lively kind of Land grown up with Hicky. and oaks of different kinds, intermixed with Walnut, etca. here and there." November 5: "This is a good Neck of Land the Soil being generally good; and in places very rich. Their is a large proportion of Meadow Ground, and the Land as high, dry and Level as one coud wish. The growth in most places is beach intermixed with walnut, etca., but more especially with Poplar (of which there are numbers very large). The Land towards the upper end is black oak, and very good; upon the whole a valuable Tract might be had here, . . ." September 8, 1784: "I . . . recrossed . . . to a tract of mine on the Virginia side which I find exceedingly Rich, and must be very valuable—the lower end of the Land is rich white oak in place springey; and in the winter wet.—the upper part is exceedingly rich and covered with Walnut of considerable size many of them."

THE SCOTCH-IRISH

Mixed with these Germans were some Scotch-Irish, but for the most part the latter continued on to the upper part of the Shenandoah and over the watershed to the southern slope of the Valley. For this there is a probable reason in the character of the

people. Logan, Penn's agent, in 1724 wrote of the Scotch-Irish as "bold and indigent strangers, saying as their excuse, when challenged for titles, that we had solicited for colonists and they had come accordingly." Again, in 1727: "They say the Proprietor invited people to come and settle his country; they came for that end, and must live. Both they and the Palatines pretend that they will buy, but not one in twenty has anything to pay with. The Irish settle generally toward the Maryland line, where no lands can honestly be sold till the dispute with Lord Baltimore is decided." In 1730 Logan wrote that the Irish alleged that "it was against the laws of God and nature, that so much land should be idle while so many Christians wanted it to labor on and raise their bread." The Germans, while many of them were originally squatters in the Valley, would pay for the land if the alternative was to move on. They were, in other words, permanent settlers by instinct. With the Scotch-Irish the reverse was true: they were in the van of the pioneers not only because of their adventurous spirit, but because of their unwillingness to acknowledge the rights of the holders of great grants.

Washington himself had an experience with such adventurers. They had squatted on land he claimed in southwestern Pennsylvania, and after he had ineffectually endeavored personally to compromise with them in 1784 he went to law and ousted them. September 14, 1784: "This day also the People who lives on my land on Millers Run came here to set forth their pretensions to it; and to enquire into my Right—after much conversation and attempts in them to discover all the flaws they could in my Deed &c.—and to establish a fair and upright intention in themselves—and after much counselling which proceeded from a division of opinion among themselves—they resolved (as all who lived on the land were not here) to give me their definite determination when I should come to the land, which I told them would probably happen on Friday or Saturday next." September 19: "Being Sunday, and the People living on my Land, *apparently* very religious, it was thought best to postpone going among them until tomorrow." September 20: "Dined at David Reeds, after which Mr. James Scot and Squire Reed began to enquire whether I would part with the Land, and upon what terms; adding, that tho' they did not conceive they could be dispossessed, yet to avoid contention, they would buy, if my terms were Moderate. I told them I had no inclination to sell; however, after hearing a great deal of their hardships, their Religious principles (which had brought them together as a Society of Cedders) and unwillingness to separate or remove; I told them I would make them a last offer . . . they then determined to stand suit for the Land; . . ." September 22: "I set out for Beason Town, in order to meet with, and engage Mr. Thomas Smith to bring

ejectments, and to prosecute my Suit for the Land in Washington County, on which those, whose names are herein inserted, are settled."

MIXED FRONTIER ELEMENTS

These Scotch-Irish were not the only border settlers; there was a mingling of Germans, English, Scots, some Huguenots, and even a few Catholic-Irish, Hollanders, and Swedes. Of this mixture Roosevelt has written: "A single operation, passed under the hard conditions of life in the wilderness, was enough to weld together into one people the representatives of these numerous and widely different races; and the children of the next generation became indistinguishable from one another. . . . Their grim, harsh, narrow lives were yet strangely fascinating and full of adventurous toil and danger; none but natures as strong, as freedom-loving, and as full of bold defiance as theirs could have endured existence on the terms which these men found pleasurable. Their iron surroundings made a mould which turned out all alike in the same shape. They resembled one another, and they differed from the rest of the world—even the world of America, and infinitely more, the world of Europe—in dress, in customs, and in mode of life."

HARDSHIPS OF WASHINGTON'S EXPEDITIONS

Washington's frontier relations, in both peace and war, had a large influence upon his development and policies. His experiences with the Indians in the warfare with the French, and his interest in western development, are treated in other articles of these pamphlets; here the purpose is to give some idea of the character and life of these frontiersmen with whom he was brought in contact, first in the Valley and later in present West Virginia and western Pennsylvania. Washington in his account of the journey to the French commandant on the upper Ohio in 1753 illustrates the hardships encountered by those who traversed the wilderness. December 23, 1753: "Our Horses were now [after leaving Venango on the return] so weak and feeble, and the Baggage so heavy (as we were obliged to provide all the Necessaries which the Journey would require) that we doubted much their performing it; therefore myself and others (except the Drivers, who were obliged to ride) gave up our Horses for Packs, to assist along with the Baggage. I put myself in an *Indian* walking Dress, and continued with them three Days, till I found there was no Probability of their getting home in any reasonable Time. The Horses grew less able to travel every Day; and the Cold increased very fast; and the Roads were becoming much worse by a deep Snow, continually freezing: Therefore as I was uneasy to get back, to make Report of my Proceedings to his Honour, the Governor, I determined to prosecute my Journey the nearest Way through the Woods, on Foot.

"Accordingly I left Mr. *Vanbraam* in Charge of our Baggage: with Money and Directions to Provide Necessaries from Place to Place for themselves and Horses, and to make the most convenient Dispatch in Travelling.

"I took my necessary Papers; pulled off my Cloaths; and tied myself up in a Match Coat. Then with Gun in Hand and Pack on my Back, in which were my Papers and Provisions, I set-out with Mr. *Gist*, fitted in the same Manner, on *Wednesday* the 26th.

"The Day following, just after we had passed a Place called the *Murdering-Town* (where we intended to quit the Path, and steer across the Country for *Shannapins* Town) we fell in with a Party of *French* Indians, who had lain in Wait for us. One of them fired at Mr. *Gist*, or me, not 15 steps off, but fortunately missed. We took this fellow into Custody, and kept him till about 9 o'clock at Night; Then let him go, and walked all the remaining Part of the Night without making any Stop; that we might get the start, so far, as to be out of the Reach of their Pursuit the next Day, since we were well assured they would follow our Tract as soon as it was light. The next Day we continued travelling till quite dark, and got to the River [*Allegheny*] about two Miles above *Shannapins*. We expected to have found the River frozen, but it was not, only about 50 Yards from each Shore; The Ice I suppose had broken up above, for it was driving in vast Quantities.

"There was no way for getting over but on a Raft; Which we set about with but one poor Hatchet, and finished just after Sun-setting. This was a whole Day's Work. Then set off; But before we were Half Way over, we were jammed in the Ice, in such a Manner that we expected every Moment our Raft to sink, and ourselves to perish. I put-out my setting Pole to try to stop the Raft, that the Ice might pass by; when the Rapidity of the Stream threw it with so much violence against the Pole, that it jerked me out into ten Feet Water; but I fortunately saved myself by catching hold of one of the Raft Logs. Notwithstanding all our efforts we could not get the Raft to either Shore; but were obliged, as we were near an Island to quit our Raft and make to it.

"The Cold was so extremely severe, that Mr. *Gist* had all his Fingers, and some of his Toes frozen; but the water was shut up so hard, that we found no Difficulty in getting-off the Island, on the Ice, in the Morning, and went to Mr. *Frazier's*."

THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA IN 1748

One of the largest landgrants in Virginia was the Northern Neck grant owned by Lord Fairfax, one of the few titled Englishmen to make his home in Virginia. Lord Fairfax was Washington's patron, and selected the youth in 1748 for his first experiences on the frontier. This was more than twenty years after the first movement into the Valley. The settlement, especially of

the northern part, was fairly rapid, since there was at that time no Indian trouble. The settlers and the remaining Indians continued as quiet neighbors until 1753; the fact that the pioneers were from Pennsylvania is said to have been a reason for this—a reflex of Penn's comparatively enlightened policy. Against settlers from eastern Virginia, however, the "Long Knife" men, the Indians showed animosity. In 1753 the Indians, after a visit by western tribe emissaries, left the Valley, which, if the settlers could have read the signs, would have been recognized as meaning trouble. By 1734 the inhabitants were demanding a seat of justice nearer than Fredericksburg which was the shire town of Spotsylvania County, within the vast bounds of which the Valley was included. In that year Orange County was formed, but still including land on both sides of the Blue Ridge, and five justices were named for the Valley region. Finally, in 1738, the region west of the Blue Ridge was organized by itself in two counties, Frederick on the north and Augusta on the south.

The upper portion of the Valley was opened later than the lower end and, as stated above, by Scotch-Irish rather than Germans. John Lewis, father of Thomas, one of the surveyors of the Fairfax line, was the first of the race. He settled near present Staunton, probably in 1737. Though Washington's relations were less intimate with this section, yet as he was commander of the frontier it was during the war under his control and frequent inspection. But the Valley throughout was still the pioneer land when Washington first visited it. Settlements "were widely separated and large areas of country entirely destitute of inhabitants." Game abounded; and though there were not many Indians living there, it was still a war trail for the perpetually contending northern and southern tribes.

WASHINGTON WITH A TRANSIT (1748)

Washington records some of the experiences and impressions of frontier conditions that he met in his first survey expedition in 1748, when for the first time, so to say, he saw life in the raw. "*Tuesday [March] 15th* We . . . return'd to Penningtons we got our Supper and was lighted into a Room and I not being so good a Woodsman as ye rest of my Company striped myself very orderly and went in to ye Bed as they called it when to my Surprize I found it to be nothing but a Little Straw-Matted together without Sheets or anything else but only one thread Bear blanket with double its Weight of Vermin such as Lice Fleas &c I was glad to get up (as soon as y. Light was carried from us) I put on my Cloths and Lay as my Companions. Had we not been very tired I am sure we should not have slep'd much that night I made a Promise not to Sleep so from that time forward chusing rather to sleep in y. open Air before a fire as will appear hereafter. . . .

"*Wednesday 16th* We . . . Travell'd up to Frederick Town [Winchester] where our Baggage came to us we cleaned ourselves (to get Rid of y. Game we had catch'd y. Night before) and took a Review of y. Town and thence return'd to our Lodgings where we had a good Dinner prepar'd for us Wine and Rum Punch in Plenty and a good Feather Bed with clean Sheets which was a very agreeable regale . . .

"*Saturday 26* Travelld up ye [Patterson's] Creek to Solomon Hedges Esqr one of his Majestys Justices of ye. Peace for ye County of Frederick where we camped when we came to Super there was neither a Cloth upon ye. Table nor a knife to eat with but as good luck would have it we had knives of [our] own. . . .

"*Monday [April] 4th* . . . we did two Lots and was attended by a great Company of People Men and Women and Children that attended us through ye. Woods as we went showing there Antick tricks I really think they seemed to be as Ignorant a Set of People as the Indians they would never speak English but when spoken to they speak all Dutch . . ."

He wrote, probably a year or so later, when again in the Valley surveying: "since you receid my Letter in October Last I have not sleep'd above three Nights or four in a bed but after walking a good deal all the Day lay down before the fire upon a Little Hay Straw Fodder or bairskin whichever is to be had with Man Wife and Children like a Parcel of Dogs or Catts and happy's he that gets the Birth nearest the fire there's nothing would make it pass of tolerably but a good Reward a Dubbleloon is my constant gain every Day that the Weather will permit my going out and some time Six Pistoles . . . I have never had my cloths of but lay and sleep in them like a Negro except the few Nights I have lay'n in Frederick Town"

THE MORAVIANS ON THE FRONTIER (1747)

During these early years of the Valley settlement, Moravian missionaries made visits to the outlying members of their flocks, and have left in their diaries a valuable record of what they saw and felt in western Maryland, Shenandoah Valley, and on the south branch of the Potomac, to which the settlements had extended, and where Washington surveyed in 1748. Schnell records in 1747: "July 6th—In the evening we came to the Patomik River, being very tired. We stayed with an Englishman over night. Our poor lodging place reminded us that Jesus had also lain in a stable. . . .

"July 8th. Since we learned that we would not find a house today for thirty miles, but only mountains and bad roads, we took a man with us who conducted us over the mountains. It was a way the like of which I have not seen in America. In the evening we came to an Englishman with whom we stayed over night. . . .

"I visited a place called 'Betessens Creek' [Patterson's Creek], where many German's live, interspersed among Low Dutch [Hollanders] and English New Lights. The High Germans are a poor people, internally as well as externally. . . .

"July 12th, . . . Many complained about their forsaken condition, that they had not been to the Lord's Supper for four years for want of a minister. The people asked us to come again if possible. We had much pity for them. . . .

"July 22nd. . . . In the evening we came to a German. When he heard that we were from Bethlehem and I a preacher, he asked us for our own sakes to return to Pennsylvania at once, as a notice had been posted on the courthouse that all preachers should be arrested who traveled without a passport from England."

A MISSIONARY OF THE FRONTIER (1748)

In 1748 Gottschalk made the journey, Washington being then in the vicinity.

"On March 14-25 [O. S. and N. S.], . . . In the evening I came to the last house, that of an Indian trader [Polk, on the Maryland side of the Potomac], beyond which there was no house for forty miles. It was a very disorderly house. The man was not at home. I asked the Lamb to protect me and it was done.

"On March 15-26, I arose early, being very glad and thankful to the Lord for having delivered me from this house. The Saviour gave me grace to speak to several people, who had conducted themselves very badly the night before.

"I continued joyfully on my way. Today I crossed the high North Mountain, the appearance of which everywhere was terrible. If one is down in the valley he cannot look up to the high, steep mountains without shuddering. And if one is up on the top of the mountains, the deep valleys, in which no bottom but only the tops of the trees are seen and the rushing of the water is heard, are also awe inspiring. The last and highest mountain is called 'High Germany,' and immediately after it is a deep valley, called 'Devil's Alley,' because it looks so terrible. But the Lamb helped me through safely with my horse. . . .

"On March 16-27, I asked the Lord very urgently that, as I was to enter Virginia today for the first time, he should show me the right persons and places. I had hardly entered the house again when Abraham Degart offered to take me to 'Bateson's Creek,' where we arrived late, but safely, in the evening.

"On March 17-28, I went up to the South Branch [of the Potomac]. I had to climb a terrible mountain, and at the same time it rained very hard. I came to an Englishman, Daniel Onar, who showed me much love, and soon afterwards to a German, named Kasselman, in whose house I felt a peculiar grace.

The people sat around me and gave me an opportunity to speak to them. They would have liked to give me a horse to Matthaes Jochem, if it had been possible to take it across the South Branch. The weather being so bad Mr. Kasselman accompanied me three miles, he took me across the South Branch and assisted me in getting a horse from an Englishman, named Collins. Kasselman said to him: 'Mr. Collins, here is a friend, who would like to hire one of your horses. Let him have one, and if he runs away with it, I will pay you for it.' Whereupon the Englishman was not only immediately willing to give me one of his horses, but also asked me to preach in his house to the English people living there. I replied that I would be willing to speak as well as I could, if there were people willing to hear of the Saviour, and I appointed a sermon for the 18-29th, at four o'clock. Then I rode away. During the night it became so dark that I could no longer see the way. I went astray several times, and finally, late at night, eight miles this side of Matthaes Jochem's, I came to a German, named Heiter, with whom I stayed over night.

RIVAL DENOMINATIONS (1748)

"On April 3-March 23, I came to the real German settlement, and among others to a man named George Daehlinger, at whose house Bro. Schnell lodged and preached. The congregation [of the Brethren] is known and loved there as little as the Saviour himself. I found that the people in that district are not pleased with the preaching of the Brethren, but become angry and bitter about it. When they learned afterwards that Bro. Schnell was a Herrnhutter, they wanted to pick a quarrel with Daehlinger, because he did not only not arrest him, but allowed him to preach and even helped him along with his horses. I felt the bitter, hostile and sarcastic spirit of the people in that district very much, and as the conditions were the same at Cedar Creek and in some respects even worse, I did not have the heart to preach to these people, but left again on the next day. The door at these two places is really closed."

MORAVIAN JOURNEY TO NORTH CAROLINA (1753)

In 1753 a more extensive journey was undertaken by a party of fifteen from Bethlehem to the proposed Moravian settlement at Wachovia (Winston-Salem), North Carolina.

"On October 13, . . . When the storm was over, we started at twelve o'clock midnight and traveled several miles farther to the next creek. We passed a little town, called 'Carl Isles' [Carlisle, Pa.], consisting of about 60 houses and inhabited mostly by Irishmen.

"On Sunday, October 14, about 4 o'clock in the morning, we pitched our tent four miles this side of [beyond] 'Carl Isles,' in order not to be an eyesore to the Irish Presbyterians. We lay down for several hours and

slept well and peacefully. After breakfast the brethren were shaved. The rest of the time we spent happily in our tent. At noon we ate pork and dumplings. . . . Towards evening we went three miles farther to the widow Tennent's tavern. This night we stayed on the other side of the creek. Several people came to us, who lodged in the tavern, to see what kind of people we were. We inquired of them about the way. They were very obliging towards us. . . .

"On October 19, . . . The brethren secured bread and hay and brought it to the 'great road' where the other brethren waited with the wagon. . . . We bought several bushels of oats, but had to wait several hours till it had been threshed. Several Germans came to us, of whom we inquired about the way. They gave us bad news, that beyond 'Augusti' Court House the way is so bad that we would hardly be able to proceed. . . .

"On October 24, . . . Three miles farther we came to 'Augusti Court House' [Staunton], a little town of some twenty houses, surrounded by mountains on all sides. This whole district is settled by Irish and English people. Immediately behind 'Augusti Court House' the bad road begins. . . . The road ran up and down continually, and we had either to push the wagon or keep it back with ropes which we had fastened to the rear. There was no lack of water, for every two miles we met creeks. We pitched our tent eight miles this side of 'Augusti Courthouse,' close to a spring and an old dilapidated house. Bro. Loesch went to several plantations to buy feed for our horses. But the people had none themselves. However, they were very friendly and regretted that they could not help us.

"On October 25, . . . In the evening we pitched our tent upon a height. We had to fetch water from a considerable distance. Bro. Gottlob had preceded us half a mile to a free negro, who is the only blacksmith in this district. He had his horse shod. The negro and his wife, who was born in Scotland, were very friendly towards Bro. Gottlob and related to him that not long ago they had removed hither from Lancaster County. . . .

"On October 26, . . . Although it is very hilly here, yet it is a fruitful county. It has a few stones, but consists of the fattest, black soil. It is settled mostly by English and Irish people. Bro. Gottlob and Nathanael preceded us several miles and stayed, a mile and a half across the North Branch of the James River [near present Lexington], with Mr. Brickstone, a well-to-do man, who removed to this place a few years ago. . . ."

SETTLEMENTS BEYOND THE VALLEY

This was the condition of the Valley of Virginia before the outbreak of the French and Indian War. Though still pioneer, it was not by that time the extreme western line. Mention has been made of the settlements on both branches of the upper Potomac. Dr.

Thomas Walker, exploring into Kentucky in 1750 under a contract for a settlement, says: "16th March. We kept up the Staunton to William Englishes. He lives on a small Branch, and was not much hurt by the Fresh. He has a mill, which is the furthest back except one lately built by the Sect of People who call themselves of the Brotherhood of Euphrates, and are commonly called the Duncards, who are the upper Inhabitants of the New River, which is about 400 yards wide at this place. They live on the west side, and we were obliged to swim our horses over. The Duncards are an odd set of people, who make it a matter of Religion not to Shave their Beards, ly on beds, or eat flesh, though at present, in the last, they transgress, being constrained to it, they say, by the want of a sufficiency of Grain and Roots, they have not long been seated here. I doubt the plenty and deliciousness of Venison and Turkeys has contributed not a little to this. The unmarried have no Property but live on a common Stock. They don't baptize either Young or Old, they keep their Sabbath on Saturday, and hold that all men shall be happy hereafter, but first must pass through punishment according to their Sins. They are very hospitable."

This settlement was near the mouth of the Little River in present Pulaski County, Va. A few days later he helped Stalkaner raise his house on the Holston River. This was put down in Fry and Jefferson's map of 1751 as the most western habitation, and this and the Dunkard settlement were on the western side of the Alleghenies. There was further activity in this region up to 1755. The inhabitants on the branches of the Potomac and Patterson's Creek were in present West Virginia; and there were attempted settlements on the westward-flowing Greenbrier and Cheat. To the north and south of Virginia the frontier line was being pushed forward also. Washington's interests were concerned with western Pennsylvania, much of which was claimed by Virginia, as well as with his native colony. There, however, at the outbreak of hostilities, the frontier line was still east of the mountains, though there were various trading posts, including some of the Ohio Company, on the western waters. For instance, when Washington reached Venango on his journey to the French commandant, he found the French occupying the house from which they had driven the English trader Frazier.

INDIAN RAIDS (1755-1758)

Following Washington's Fort Necessity expedition, and especially after Braddock's defeat in 1755, the frontier was ablaze between Carolina and New York. In the north and south, the Iroquois and Cherokees being friendly to the British, the forays of the French Indians were held in check; but across the line throughout its length in Virginia and Pennsylvania the hostile tribes made raid after raid, destroyed the outlying settlements,

and brought terror to those even in the well-settled regions.

Such petitions as the following to the Virginia Assembly are illustrative: "April 3, 1758 . . . That a Memorial of John Smith, late Captain of a Company of Rangers on the Frontiers of this Colony, . . . was read, setting forth That in June, 1756 the said Smith, then in Fort Vaux [Vass] in Augusta, with a small Party, was attacked by the Enemy, which (after having defended it till he had but three Men left) he was at length obliged to surrender: That the Enemy then most inhumanly murdered his eldest Son before his Face, and carried him Prisoner to the Shawnese Towns and French Forts, and from thence to Quebec, where he was put on Board a Cartel Ship and carried to England. . . . That he has lost three Sons and great Part of his Fortune in the Service of his Country."

"March 20, 1761 . . . A Petition of Mary Ingles setting forth that in the Year 1756 she was with her Husband in Fort Vaux [Vass], in Augusta, when he was killed and she carried away into Captivity by the Indians, amongst whom she was barbarously treated; and on her Return into the Colony she found her House and her whole effects burned, and was thereby reduced to the utmost Distress, since which she has been supported entirely by the charitable Contributions of the Welldisposed, and praying Relief of the House, was presented to the House and read."

WASHINGTON ON THE RAIDS

Washington describes rather emotionally the state of affairs in a letter to Dinwiddie, April 22, 1756: "Your Honor may see to what unhappy straits the distressed inhabitants as well as I, am reduced. I am too little acquainted, Sir, with pathetic language, to attempt a description of the people's distresses, though I have a generous soul, sensible of wrongs, and swelling for redress. But what can I do? If bleeding, dying! would glut their insatiate revenge, I would be a willing offering to savage fury, and die by inches to save a people. I see their situation, know their danger, and participate their sufferings, without having it in my power to give them further relief, than uncertain promises. In short, I see inevitable destruction in so clear a light, that, unless vigorous measures are taken by the Assembly, and speedy assistance sent from below, the poor inhabitants that are now in forts, must unavoidably fall, while the remainder of the country are flying before the barbarous foe. In fine, the melancholy situation of the people, the little prospect of assistance, the gross and scandalous abuses cast upon the officers in general, which is reflecting upon me in particular, for suffering misconducts of such extraordinary kinds, and the distant prospects, if any, that I can see, of gaining honor and reputation in the service, are motives which cause me to lament the hour, that gave me a commission, and would induce

me, at any other time than this of imminent danger, to resign without one hesitating moment, a command, which I never expect to reap either honor or benefit from; but, on the contrary, have almost an absolute certainty of incurring displeasure below, while the murder of poor innocent babes and helpless families may be laid to my account here!

"The supplicating tears of the women, and moving petitions from the men, melt me into such deadly sorrow, that I solemnly declare, if I know my own mind, I could offer myself a willing sacrifice to the butchering enemy, provided that would contribute to the people's ease."

MAURY ON THE INSECURITY OF THE FRONTIER (1756)

Reverend James Maury was one of those to bring the matter earnestly to the attention of the Burgesses. He wrote, February 10, 1756: "Not to mention the repeated Acts of Hostility and Violence, committed on our Fellow-subjects, in the remoter Parts of this Colony, by those bloody Instruments of french Policy, the Indians; nor the great Extent of country, on both Sides the Alleghenies, now almost totally depopulated by them; which are Facts long since notorious to all: I beg Leave to inform You, that such Numbers of People have lately transplanted themselves hence into the more southerly Governments, as must appear almost incredible to any, except such, as have had an Opportunity of knowing it, either from their own Observation, or the credible Information of others, or both. From the waters of Potomac, James and Roanoke Rivers on the eastern Side of the above-mentioned Ridge of Mountains, nay from the same Side of the blue Ridge, hundreds of Families have, within these few Months past, removed, deserted their Habitations, & conveyed themselves & their most valuable Movables into other Governments. . . . And they, Sir, notwithstanding those Measures, & all others, which have yet been pursued with the Views, still look upon our Frontiers to be in so insecure & defenseless a State, as to justify their Apprehensions, that the same bloody Tragedies, which were acted at the Expence of their Neighbours last Summer, will, if they stay, be reacted the insuing at their own. If only fifty Indians, which they believe to be as many as were upon our Borders in the Southwest last Year, of which they, perhaps, are the best Judges, made such Havoc & Desolation; drove off upwards of two Thousand Head of Cattle & Horses to support themselves & the Enemy at Duquesne, besides what they wantonly destroyed; & if so contemptible a Band depopulated & ravaged so large a Tract of Country; they suspect, much greater Numbers, animated & tempted by the extraordinary Success of those few, will e'er long renew the same Hostilities, & consequently, much greater and more extensive Mischiefs insue. And certain it is, should that be attempted, & no effectual Methods

pursued to defeat the Attempt, many Parts of the Colony, now several Miles within their Frontiers, will shortly become frontier in their Turn. . . . It is generally believed by the most prudent & discerning in this Part of the Country, that, during the present Troubles, nothing will put a Stop to this prevailing Humour of removing southerly, because nothing will convince the People they are safe, but a Line of Forts, extended quite across the Colony, as a Barrier against Incursions of the Barbarians."

CHAIN OF FRONTIER FORTS (1756-1758)

This remedy of a line of forts was adopted in both Virginia and Pennsylvania. The Virginia General Assembly, by an act of March, 1756, ordered a chain of forts from Cacapon River in present Hampshire Co., W. Va., to the south fork of the Mayo River in present Halifax Co., Va. A council of militia officers at Augusta on July 27, 1756, which Washington did not attend, designated the location of the forts, which with four already built were to be the guard line. These were, however, not adequately manned; and they neglected the best means of defense, through offense, since, in spite of Washington's pleadings, no adequate provision was made to employ the services of the friendly Indians, who alone could offset the raids. These public forts were not the only defensive points, however. Boughter says that there were some seventy-five forts and stockades, major and minor, along the Virginia frontier from the Forks of the Ohio to Carolina; some withstood the Indian attacks, others, like Fort Vass mentioned above, succumbed. They did not stop the incursions, and by the end of 1758 the frontier had been driven in all along the line. The fact that one of the most important of the fortifications was at Winchester indicates the depth of the terror.

Washington as commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces was in the midst of all the trouble; in fact, as the above letter shows, felt a heavy responsibility for the conditions, though he was for the most part helpless to alter them. These years of trial, coming when he was still in young manhood, receptive to external surroundings and influences, not only helped to build his character but gave him a valuable knowledge of the frontier state of mind, which was useful later in life both in war and in peace. The personal phase is treated in other articles in this series, especially those on the Indian contacts and on his colonial military training.

WASHINGTON'S IMPRESSIONS (1784)

Washington was again in the West in 1770. His last visit was in 1784 when Indian troubles prevented him from going down the Ohio. The fourteen years had witnessed the Revolution, which in the West had been another series of Indian conflicts and these, indeed, continued for another ten years. His comments at this time on the squatters on his Pennsylvania lands have

been given above; and in his general comments on the tour, which had this time the development of trans-alleghean transportation as one of the motives, he wrote, October 4, 1784: "And tho' I was disappointed in one of the objects which induced me to undertake this journey namely to examine into the situation quality and advantages of the Land which I hold upon the Ohio and Great Kanhawa—and to take measures for rescuing them from the hands of Land Jobbers and Speculators—who I had been informed regardless of my legal and equitable

rights, patents, &c.; had enclosed them within other Surveys and were offering them for Sale at Philadelphia and in Europe.—I say notwithstanding this disappointment I am well pleased with my journey, as it has been the means of my obtaining a knowledge of facts—coming at the temper and disposition of the Western Inhabitants—and making reflections thereon, which, otherwise, must have been as wild, incoherent, or perhaps as foreign from the truth, as the inconsistency of the reports which I had received even

from those to whom most credit seemed due, generally were."

This was prophetic of the need of just such knowledge in the years to come when as head of the new nation one of the problems he had to meet was the character and points of view of these same frontiersmen, in the consideration of Indian affairs, foreign affairs, westward extension, and that developing democracy so closely associated with them and the children who inherited their spirit.

Part II

Washington's Contact with the Indians

SURVEYING TRIP (1748)

Washington's connection with Indians began in 1748 on his first survey expedition beyond the Blue Ridge. He records in his diary that on March 23 at Cresap's (present Oldtown on the upper Potomac) "we were agreeably surpris'd at y. sight of thirty odd Indians coming from War with only one Scalp We had some Liquor with us of which we gave them Part it elevating there Spirits put them in y. Humour of Dauncing of whom we had a War Daunce." He describes "there manner of Dauncing . . . in a most comical Manner." This was merely incidental and Indians were not at that time numerous so far eastward.

CARRYING WARNING TO THE FRENCH (1753)

In November, 1753, he was sent by Governor Dinwiddie to deliver to the French commandant on the Ohio a letter of protest and warning for encroaching on territory which Virginia claimed. This was land which, most emphatically, the Indians also claimed, and from which the English rather than the French were likely to push them back; for the English settled while the French did little more than trade. It was part of Washington's task to gain their confidence, to enhance their restlessness over the French intrusion, to make them forgetful of the past harrying by the English, and to prevent too much inquisitiveness concerning the colonial intentions.

He with Gist, a sturdy frontiersman who was his guide, met the Indians at Logstown, a trading post on or near the Ohio at Big Beaver Creek—chiefs of the Delawares, Shawnees, Senecas, and others, including the Half-King, the most important Indian of the region and just then unfriendly to the French—, had speech with them and gave wampum; and a party of them, including Half-King, conducted him first to the Indian town of Venango (at present Franklin, Pa.) and then to Fort Le Boeuf (near

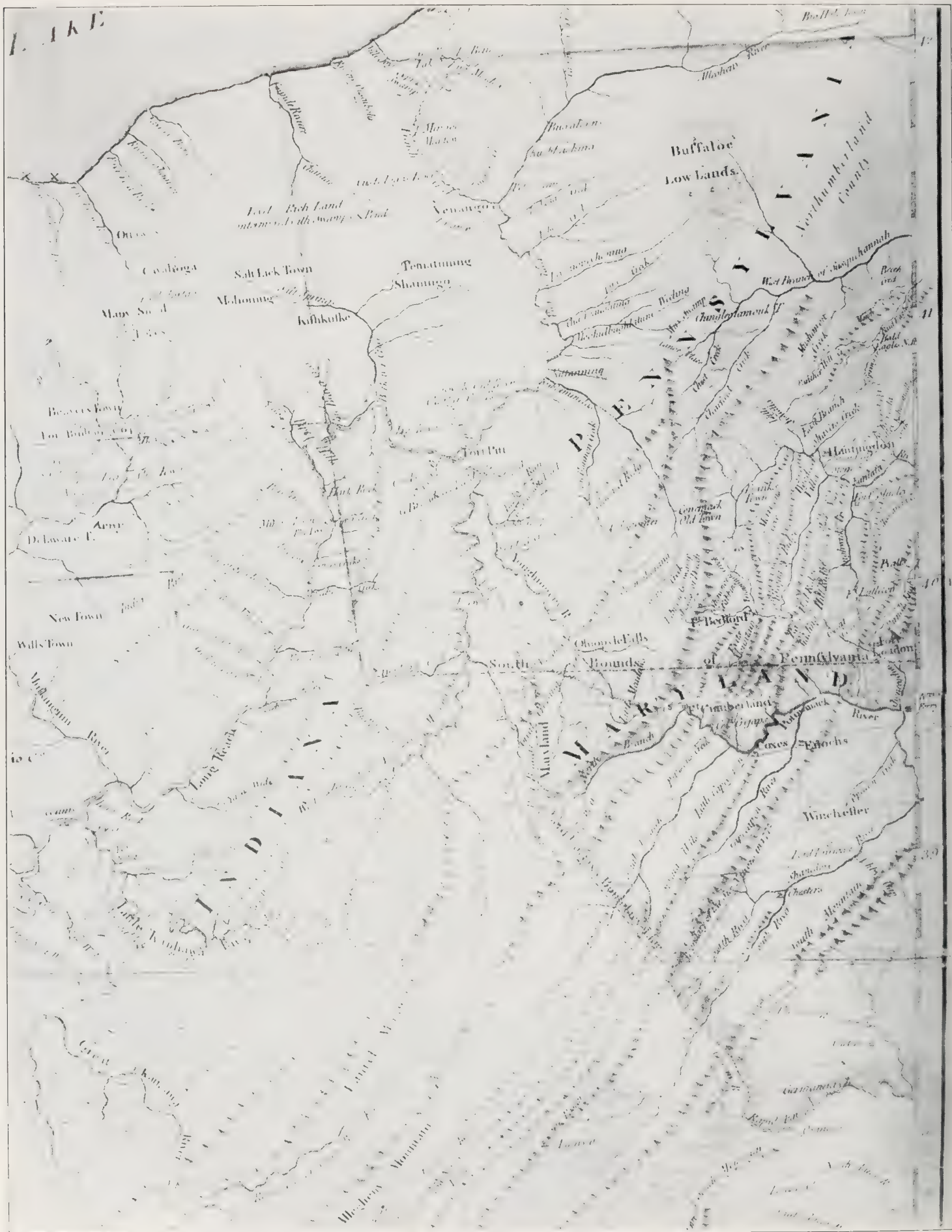
present Waterford), where he delivered his letters on December 12 and received a reply. The French attempted to separate the Indians from the Virginians; but the party held together until Venango was reached on the return trip on December 22.

In his speech to the Indians at Logstown he said: "'Brothers . . . I am sent, with all possible Dispatch, to visit, and deliver a Letter to the French Commandant, of very great Importance to your Brothers, the English; and I dare say, to you . . . because His Honour our Governor treats you as good Friends and Allies; and holds you in great Esteem.' . . . He [Half-King] returned . . . and came with . . . other Sachems to my Tent, and begged . . . to know on what Business we were going to the French? this was a Question I all along expected, and has provided as satisfactory Answers to, as I could; which allayed their Curiosity a little."

At Venango: "We found the French Colours hoisted at a House from which they had driven Mr. John Frazier, an English subject. . . . Capt. Joncaire sent for the Half-King, as he had just heard that he came with me: He affected to be much concerned that I did not make free to bring them in before. I excused it in the best Manner I was capable, . . . But another Motive prevented me . . . I knew he was Interpreter, and a Person of great great Influence among the Indians, and had lately used all possible Means to draw them over to their Interest; therefore I was desirous of giving no Opportunity that could be avoided. When they came in, there was great Pleasure expressed at seeing them. He . . . applied Liquor so fast, that they were soon rendered incapable of the Business they came about [to return the French speech belt], notwithstanding the Caution which was given. . . . The Half-King came to my Tent, quite sober, . . . I fain would have prevented him speaking any Thing till

he came to the Commandant [at Fort Le Boeuf], but could not prevail. . . . The King . . . offered the French Speech-Belt . . . which Monsieur Joncaire refused to receive; but desired him to carry it to the Fort to the Commander. . . . We found it extremely difficult to get the Indians off Today, as every Stratagem had been used to prevent their going-up with me."

At Fort Le Boeuf: "As I found many Plots concerted to retard the Indians Business, and prevent their returning with me; I endeavor'd all that lay in my Power to frustrate their Schemes, and to hurry them on to execute their intended Design. They accordingly pressed for Admittance this Evening, which at length was granted them privately, . . . The Half-King told me, that he offer'd the Wampum to the Commander [Le Gardeur de St. Pierre], who evaded taking it, and made many fair Promises of Love and Friendship; . . . The Commandant ordered a plentiful Store of Liquor, Provision, &c., to be put on Board our Canoe; and appeared to be extremely complaisant, though he was exerting every Artifice which he could invent to set our own Indians at Variance with us, to prevent their going 'till after our Departure. Presents, Rewards, and every Thing which could be suggested by him or his Officers.—I can't say that ever in my Life I suffered so much Anxiety . . . But I urged and insisted with the King so closely upon his Word, that he . . . set off with us as he had engaged." When he and Gist had finally reached Frazier's post on the Monongahela after their perilous foot journey from Venango, he concluded the diary with the dry remark that "I went-up about three Miles . . . to visit Queen Aliquippa [Delaware], who had expressed great Concern that we passed her in going to the Fort. I made her a Present of a Matchcoat and a Bottle of Rum; which latter was thought much the best Present of the Two."



THE INDIAN FRONTIER IN WASHINGTON'S YOUTH
 From Thomas Hutchins, Map of the Western Parts, 1778

FORT NECESSITY EXPEDITION (1754)

In April, 1754, Washington's command, marching to complete the fort at the Forks of the Ohio, was met at Cresap's by the news that the French had driven the English away. The works in French hands became Fort Duquesne. Here also a speech and belt from Half-King were delivered and a council of war at Fort Cumberland decided to continue the advance to the Monongahela to assist the Indians, "whose interest is as dear to us as our lives." During the next months, and until Washington surrendered to the French at Fort Necessity, contact with the Indians was continuous, and all possible efforts were made to win their alliance, or neutrality at least, in the forthcoming struggle with the French. Results were not good, however, and the Indians were critical of Washington's conduct of affairs.

Washington's journal of this expedition was captured by the French, and is known only through a French translation of it. The original, if it still exists in the French archives, has not been unearthed. According to this document he went forward from Fort Necessity and held a council with the Indians June 18-21, Half-King with others of the Six Nations, Shawnees, and Delawares, who indicated their unfavorable intentions. "We . . . have been informed that you threaten to destroy entirely all your brethren the Indians, who will not join you on the road; wherefore we who keep in our own towns, expect every day to be cut to pieces by you. We should be glad to know from your own mouth whether there be any truth in that information, . . . We know the French will ask us on our return, of what number our brethren are whom we went to see? Therefore we desire you, by this belt, to let us know it, as also the number of those whom you expect and at what time you expect them, and when you intend to attack the French, that we may give notice thereof to our town, and know also, what we are to tell the French."

WASHINGTON'S APPEAL TO THE INDIANS (1754)

Washington replied: "The English do not intend to hurt you, or any of your allies; . . . they . . . sent an army to maintain your rights; to put you again in possession of your lands, and to take care of your wives and children, to dispossess the French, to maintain your rights and to secure the whole country for you; for these very ends are the English arms now employed: it is for the safety of your wives and your children that we are fighting; and as this is the only motive of our conduct we cannot reasonably doubt of being joined by the rest of your forces to oppose the common enemy. Those who will not join us shall be answerable for whatever may be the consequence, we only desire your brethren to choose the side which seems most acceptable to them. . . . as we have drawn the sword in your cause and in your defence, hesitate

no longer, delay not a moment, but put all your wives and children under our protection, and they shall find plenty of provisions; in the meanwhile set your young men and your warriors to sharpening their hatchets, to join and unite with us vigorously in our battles. The present, my Brethren, which I offer you is not so considerable as I could wish, but I expect in a short time, a quantity of goods, . . ." This speech was to the Six Nations; to the Delawares who were believed to have gone over to the French already a similar answer was made. "After this the Council broke up and those treacherous devils [the Delawares], who had been sent by the French to act as spies, returned, though not without some stories prepared to amuse the French, which may be of service to make our own designs succeed."

There is further evidence, in a letter to Dinwiddie on June 12, that he was fast learning his Indian lore and other diplomacy: "Queen Aliquippa desired that her son, who is really a great warrior, might be taken into council, as he was declining and unfit for business, and that he should have an English name given him. I therefore called the Indians together by the advice of the Half-King, presented one of the medals, and desired him to wear it in remembrance of his great father, the King of England, and called him the name of *Colonel Fairfax*, which he was told signified *the first of the council*. This gave him great pleasure. I was also informed, that an English name would please the Half-King, which made me presume to give him that of your Honour, and called him *Dinwiddie*; interpreted in their language, *the head of all*." Half-King, who remained loyal, died before the end of the year.

IN THE BRADDOCK CAMPAIGN (1755)

Washington held no official position in the Braddock campaign, he was merely a volunteer aide to the general; but his knowledge of the region and his earlier acquaintance with the Indians and their methods of warfare and thought, made his advice of great value even though Braddock would not or could not always profit by it. The French had won ascendancy over the Indians of the region and Braddock's force was without natives except a few as guides, the others who joined from time to time meeting with such a reception that they speedily departed; so that the defeat was due not to a surprise but to the fact that a force using Indian tactics in the forest defeated an army made up largely of British regulars unable or at least unwilling to adopt the only warfare possible in the region. No diary was kept during the expedition, at least none is now known to exist; and there is nothing in the published letters on Indian connections with the march.

ON THE FRONTIER (1755-1758)

During the next three years Washington's task as commander in chief of the Virginia forces was to guard the frontier from Indian raids, with headquarters at Fort Cumberland and Winchester, and inspections of the inadequate line of "little paucity forts" beyond. The raids continued, however, and the pioneers were pushed back so that the frontier line when the French and Indian War ended was far within its position before that conflict. There were some Indians with the Forbes expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1758, Washington, who commanded the Virginia force of the army, having stressed the importance of it; but, except for the annihilation of Grant's detachment in a rash advance, there was no fighting.

No diaries are available for this period. Many letters were written on his task, the importance of which he fully realized, writing on August 14, 1755, "that it requires more experience than I am master of, to conduct an affair of the importance that *this* is now arisen to;" and again, April 7, 1756: "Our detachments . . . have sought them [Indian raiders] diligently, but the cunning and vigilance of Indians in the woods are no more to be conceived, than they are to be equalled by our people. Indians are only match for Indians; and without these, we shall ever fight upon unequal terms." On unequal terms the fight continued; the only available savages were the Cherokees and other southern tribes, and they did not accept to any extent the offers made to them, though Washington continued to "advise, as I often have done, that there should be neither trouble nor expense omitted to bring the few, who are still inclined, into our service, and that, too, with the greatest care and expedition. A small number, just to point out the wiles and tracks of the enemy, is better than none." The little reliance that could be put in the colonial militia to check the flight of "a people overcome with fear and consternation at the inhuman murders of these barbarous savages" is made evident by his letters and memoranda.

CHEROKEES AND CATAWBAS (1756-1757)

Later in the year 1756, when Cherokees and Catawbass were expected under a promise to Virginia commissioners, he expressed his pleasure: "They will be of particular service—more than twice their number of white men. When they arrive, which I pray may be *soon*, we may deal with the French in their own way; and, by visiting their country, will keep their Indians at home. . . . Those Indians who are now coming should be shewed all possible *respect*, and the greatest *care* taken of them, as upon them much depends. 'Tis a critical time, they are very humoursome, and their assistance very necessary! One false step might not only lose us *that*, but *even* turn them against us. All kinds of necessary goods, &c., should be got for them." But Major

Lewis brought only seven Cherokee men and three squaws when some four hundred were expected. When eleven Catawbas appeared: "we undoubtedly might have had more of them, had the proper means been used to send trusty guides to invite and conduct them to us; but this is neglected . . . Indian goods are much wanted." "When I spoke about scalps, I had the Indians chiefly, indeed *solely*, in my view, knowing their jealous, suspicious natures are apt to entertain doubts at the least delay and a suspension of rewards causes a dissatisfaction and murmuring among them, which might be productive of bad events at this critical juncture."

Though there were other such dribblings of Indian allies, evidently more than one false step was taken and savage doubts entertained; for, he wrote on May 30, 1757: "We receive fresh proofs every day of the bad direction of our Indian affairs. It is not easy to tell what expenses have arisen on account of these Indians, how dissatisfied they are, and how gloomy the prospect of pleasing them appears, while we pursue our present system of management." He described the French system of single control; "whereas, with us it is everybody's business, and no one's, to supply. Every person attempts to please, and few succeed in it, because one promises *this*, and another *that*; and few can perform any thing, but are obliged to shuffle and put them off, to get rid of their importunities. Hence they accuse us of perfidy and deceit!"

The unsatisfactory conditions not only continued but augmented, so that after the Forbes expedition the Cherokees became actively hostile. They not only raided the frontier themselves but captured Fort Londoun on the Little Tennessee River in their territory; although Washington wrote at the end of 1757 that "the sincere disposition the Cherokees have betrayed to espouse our cause heartily has been demonstrated beyond the most distant doubt; and, if rewarded in the manner in which that laudable and meritorious disposition entitles them to, would, in all human probability, soon effect a favorable change in the present (apparently) desperate situation of this poor unhappy part of his Majesty's dominions."

IN THE FORBES EXPEDITION (1758)

Washington's chief concern in 1758 was with the Forbes expedition. Cherokees for this began to assemble at Winchester early in the year. There were five hundred of them there by April, and to retain them a speedy campaign was essential. "Without this, I fear the Indians will with difficulty be restrained from returning to their nation before we assemble, and, in that event, no words can tell how much they will be missed. . . . The Indians are mercenary: every service of theirs must be purchased; and they are easy offended, being thoroughly sensible of their own importance." "They

say that they did not leave home with an intention of staying any considerable time, that they can see no appearance of our being able to take the field . . . they would go home and be back again by the time they are wanted," he added in May. He wrote Forbes on June 19 that "*all* except those who came last . . . [have returned] home. . . . Now . . . we shall be left to perform without them a march of more than 100 miles from an advanced Post . . . a great part of which will be over mountains and Rocks, and thro' such Defiles, as will enable the Enemy, with the assistance of *their* Indians, and Irregulars, and their superior knowledge of the country, to render extremely arduous, unsafe, and at best, tedious, our intended Expedition; unless we also can be assisted by a Body of Indians; who I conceive to be the best if not the *only* Troops fit to cope with Indians in such grounds. . . . The Southern Indians, of late, seem to be wavering; and have, on several occasions, discovered an inclination to break with us. I think it will admit of no doubt, that, if we should be unsuccessful in this Quarter, which Heaven avert! the united force of several powerful nations of them might be employed against us; and that such an acquisition to the Enemy would enable them to desolate our Southern Colonies, and make themselves masters of that part of the continent, is not to be questioned. Wherefore, that nothing should be omitted that might contribute to prevent so dreadful a calamity, I suggest the idea of sending a proper person immediately to the Cherokee nation; who may not only heal the differences which now subsist, but get a Body of them to join the army on their march, and no person, surely, who has the interest of our important cause at heart would hesitate a moment to engage in such a Service, on the event of which our all, in a manner, depends." But it was the desertion of the Indian allies of the French, and not the presence of those of the English, that settled the campaign.

ON THE LAND SELECTION TRIP (1770)

Washington's next journey to the frontier was in October and November, 1770, when he went to inspect and locate bounty lands beyond the Alleghenies for himself and fellow officers of the Virginia regiment. His trip took him to Pittsburgh, then down the Ohio with Capt. William Crawford to the Kanawha, and up the lower reaches of that branch. During seven years of peace the frontier line had again advanced, in disregard of the Proclamation of 1763; and the Indians had also by treaties, which they probably did not understand, relinquished land on the southern side of the Ohio as far as the mouth of the Kanawha. Conotocarious, which was his Indian name, inherited from his great-grandfather, with George Croghan the Indian agent, received a speech and string of wampum from chiefs near Pittsburgh, had Indians to accompany him

down the river, encamped at Mingo Town, below present Steubenville, underwent further down a "tedious ceremony" with another party under the leadership of a companion of the trip in 1753, and on his return left the river at Mingo Town and returned to Pittsburgh by land. He recorded his impressions of the Indians on the Ohio, who viewed "the Settlement of the People upon this River with an uneasy and jealous Eye, and do not scruple to say that they must be compensated for their Right if the People settle thereon, notwithstanding the Cession of the Six Nation's thereto." This was the treaty for Fort Stanwix in 1768; the Cherokees had also made cessions south of the Ohio; but the Shawnees, Delawares, and Mingoes had not participated. As, he continued, the settlers were constantly advancing, "how difficult it may be to contend with these People afterwards is easy to be judged of from every day's experience of Lands actually settled, supposing these to be made; than which nothing is more probable if the Indians permit them, from the disposition of the People at present." Lord Dunmore's War in 1774, in which Washington had no share, was probably here anticipated.

INDIANS AND THE REVOLUTION- ARY ARMY (1775-1783)

During the Revolution, Indian policy was important; first of all was the question whether the natives should be employed as auxiliaries. Both sides claimed to depreciate their enlistment; in the end both sides did use them. They participated both as British and American allies in the Burgoyne campaign, but their conduct under the British, especially in the murder of Jane McCrea, as it aroused the resentment of the people, was of far more influence on the outcome than the few hundred Oneidas under Gates. Washington, with the knowledge gained in early frontier warfare, had no doubt as to the proper policy. He wrote Schuyler, April 19, 1776: "You, who know the temper and disposition of the savages, will, I doubt not, think with me, that it will be impossible to keep them in a state of neutrality. I have urged upon Congress the necessity of engaging them on our side, to prevent their taking an active part against us, which would be a most fatal stroke under our present circumstances." His letter to the President of Congress of the same date repeats this advice; and on May 25, 1776, Congress declared it highly expedient to engage the Indians. In 1778 the Congressional Committee of Conference with Washington having so advised, the Board of War wrote that, "seeing these Gentlemen have fully discussed the matter with General Washington, and upon the maturest deliberation recommend it," some four hundred Indians might be employed; Congress so voted on March 4. Washington on March 13 wrote: "Divesting them of the savage customs exercised in their wars against each other, I think they may be made of excellent use as

scouts and light troops, mixed with our own parties."

Whatever may have been done under these resolves, the Indians rendered no essential aid. Washington's policy of use was, after all, a limited one. While writing Schuyler, May 15, 1778, his regrets that the disposition of the Indians was "not generally favorable," he also regretted the arrival at Valley Forge of a party of Indians. "All appearances at this time are opposed to the supposition of any speedy offensive movement . . . there will be very little of that kind of service in which the Indians are capable of being useful. . . . I leave it to your judgment to assign such reasons as you shall deem best calculated for the change and satisfy them. I should think however, a good way might be, to inform them, with proper comments, of the [French] Treaties . . . and that in consequence of them, affairs have taken such a turn, as to make it unnecessary to give them the trouble, at this time of coming to our assistance."

The Indians all along the frontier, under the influence of the British agents and loyalist commanders, as well as natural desire, raided throughout the war; such events as the Wyoming massacre in 1778, and the Mohawk Valley incursions, left Washington "thoroughly impressed with the necessity of offensive operations against Indians, in every kind of rupture with them." An expedition to break the power of the hostile Iroquois was carefully planned and carried out; Sullivan, who was given the command in 1779 after Gates declined it, was instructed by Washington that "the immediate objects are the total destruction and devastation of their settlements, and the capture of as many prisoners of every age and sex as possible. . . . that the country may not be merely *overrun*, but *destroyed*. . . . When we have effectually chastised them, we may then listen to peace, and endeavor to draw further advantages from their fears." With the campaign against the Cherokees and Clark's operations in the Northwest, Washington had no direct connection.

ON THE FRONTIER (1784)

Washington made his last journey to the West in September of this year, intending to descend the Ohio for another inspection of the Kanawha lands. He gave it up be-

cause of the hostility of the Indians; and they were still intermittently on the war-path when he became President. "[September] 14th. . . Colo Willm. Butler and the officer Commanding the Garrison at Fort Pitt, a Capt. Luckett came here—as they confirmed the reports of the discontented temper of the Indians and the Mischiefs done by some parties of them—and the former advised me not to prosecute my intended trip to the Great Kanahawa, I resolved to decline it."

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY (1789-1797)

The Federal Constitution gave the national government power over Indian affairs, and it was one of the duties of Washington's administration to organize this control. Besides the western Indians, the relations with what was left of the Iroquois and with the southern tribes, especially the Cherokees and Creeks, had to be settled. Delegates from these nations were induced to come to New York and Philadelphia. Brant, Cornplanter, and Red Jacket with the Iroquois and McGillivray with the Creeks were received by Washington, feted, including entertainment by the Tammany Society, treaties made with them there and elsewhere, and peace maintained during Washington's rule. The western problem was difficult. Expeditions under Harmar and St. Clair were defeated, and Washington, irritated especially by what he considered St. Clair's neglect of due precautions, after due consideration of available men appointed Wayne to lead a new expedition. This Revolutionary veteran, in spite of being known as "Mad Anthony," made his preparations and advance with thoroughness and care and by his complete defeat of the Indians at the battle of Fallen Timbers on August 20, 1794, opened the West to peaceful penetration for more than a decade.

President Washington's policy toward the Indians, as stated in his messages, was that "aggressors should be made sensible that the Government of the Union is not less capable of punishing their crimes than it is disposed to respect their rights and reward their attachments;" that "they should experience the benefits of an impartial dispensation of justice;" that "the mode of alienating their lands, the main source of discontent and war, should be so defined and regulated as to obviate imposition and as far as may be practical controversy concerning the reality

and extent of the alienations which are made;" that "commerce with them should be promoted under regulations tending to secure an equitable deportment toward them, and that such rational experiments should be made for imparting to them the blessings of civilization as may from time to time suit their conditions;" that "the Executive of the United States should be enabled to employ the means to which the Indians have been long accustomed for uniting their immediate interests with the preservation of peace;" that "efficacious provisions should be made for inflicting adequate penalties upon all those who, by violating their rights, shall infringe the treaties and endanger the peace of the Union;" and that "a system corresponding with the mild principles of religion and philanthropy toward an unenlightened race of men, whose happiness materially depends on the conduct of the United States, would be as honorable to the national character as conformable to the dictates of sound policy."

LO THE POOR INDIAN!

To Edmund Pendleton he wrote, January 22, 1795: "They [the Indians], poor wretches, have no press through which their grievances are related; and it is well known, that, when one side only of a story is heard and often repeated, the human mind becomes impressed with it insensibly. The annual presents, however, to which you allude, are not given so much with a view to purchase peace, as by way of contribution for injuries not otherwise to be redressed. These people are very much irritated by the continual pressure of land speculators and settlers on one hand, and by the impositions of unauthorized and unprincipled traders, who rob them, in a manner, of their hunting, on the other. Nothing but the strong arm of the Union, or, in other words, adequate laws can correct these abuses. But here jealousies and prejudices, (from which I apprehend more fatal consequences to this government, than from any other source,) aided by local situations, and perhaps by interested considerations, always oppose themselves to efficient measures."

Thus did he sum up the impression acquired during an experience of almost half a century with the Indians as friends and as enemies.

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WASHINGTON AS A SURVEYOR

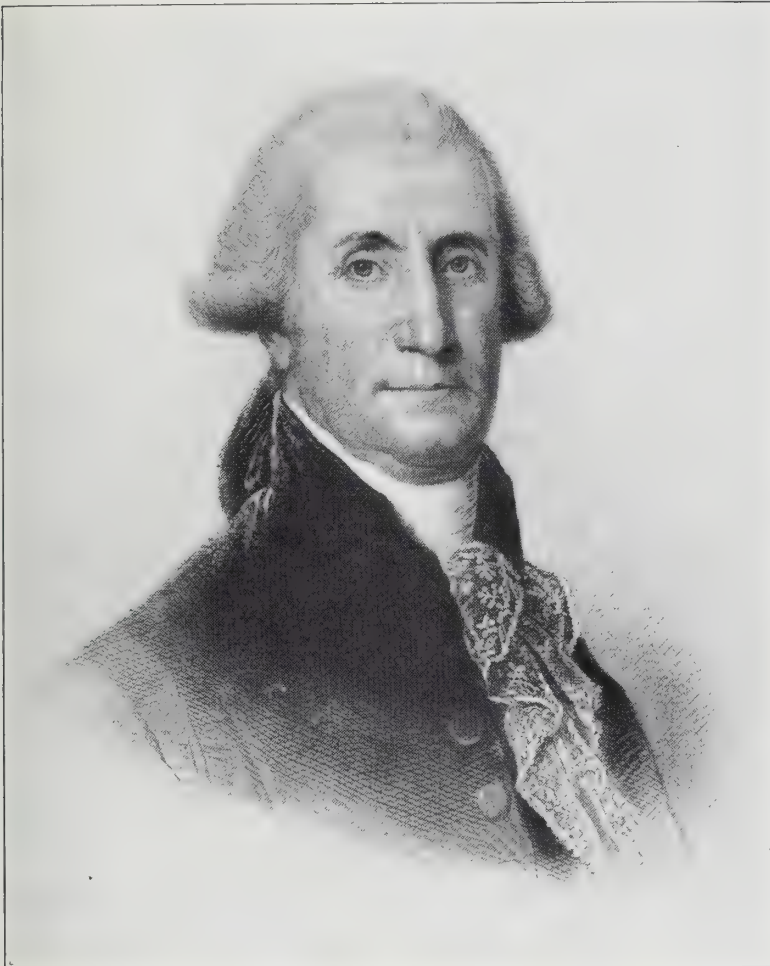
From an engraving by G. R. Hall, after a drawing by F. O. C. Darley

Tributes to Washington

By Albert Bushnell Hart

Part I

Personal Appearance (1759-1799)



GEORGE WASHINGTON
From the Portrait by Wertmueller

ANONYMOUS BRITON (1790)

IT was not necessary to announce his name, for his peculiar appearance, his firm forehead, Roman nose, and a projection of the lower jaw, his height and figure, could not be mistaken by any one who had seen a full-length picture of him, and yet no picture accurately resembled him in the minute traits of his person. His features, however, were so marked by prominent characteristics, which appear in all likenesses of him, that a stranger could not be mistaken in the man; he was remarkably dignified in his manners, and had an air of benignity over his features which his visitant did not expect, being rather prepared for sternness of

countenance. . . . his smile was extraordinarily attractive. It was observed to me that there was an expression in Washington's face that no painter had succeeded in taking. It struck me no man could be better formed for command. A stature of six feet, a robust, but well-proportioned frame, calculated to sustain fatigue, without that heaviness which generally attends great muscular strength, and abates active exertion, displayed bodily power of no mean standard. A light eye and full—the very eye of genius and reflection rather than of blind passionate impulse. His nose appeared thick, and though it befitted his other features, was too coarsely and strongly formed to be the handsomest of its class. His mouth was like no

other that I ever saw; the lips firm and the under jaw seeming to grasp the upper with force, as if its muscles were in full action when he sat still."

ANONYMOUS (1798)

"It was in the month of November, 1798, I first beheld the Father of his Country. It was very cold, the northwest wind blowing hard down the Potomac, at Georgetown, D. C. A troop of light-horse from Alexandria escorted him to the western bank of the river. The waves ran high and the boat which brought him over seemed to labor considerably. Several thousand people greeted his arrival with swelling hearts and joyful countenances; the military were drawn up in a long line to receive him; the officers, dressed in regimentals, did him homage. I was so fortunate as to walk by his side, and had a full view of him. Although only about ten years of age, the impression his person and manner then made on me is now perfectly revived. He was six feet one inch high, broad and athletic, with very large limbs, entirely erect and without the slightest tendency to stooping; his hair was white, and tied with a silk string, his countenance lofty, masculine, and contemplative; his eye light gray. He was dressed in the clothes of a citizen, and over these a blue surtout of the finest cloth. His weight must have been two hundred and thirty pounds, with no superfluous flesh, all was bone and sinew, and he walked like a soldier. Whoever has seen in the Patent Office at Washington, the dress he wore when resigning his commission as commander-in-chief, in December, 1783, at once perceives how large and magnificent was his frame. During the parade, something at a distance suddenly attracted his attention; his eye was instantaneously lighted up as with the lightning's flash. At this moment I see its marvellous animation, its glowing fire, exhibiting strong passion, controlled by deliberate reason.

"In the summer of 1799 I again saw the chief. He rode a purely white horse, seventeen hands high, well proportioned, of high spirit; he almost seemed conscious that he bore on his back the Father of his Country. He reminded me of the war-horse whose neck is clothed with thunder. I have seen some highly-accomplished riders, but not one of them approached Washington; he was perfect in this respect. Behind him, at the distance of perhaps forty yards, came Billy Lee, his body-servant, who had perilled his

life in many a field, beginning on the heights of Boston, in 1775, and ending in 1781, when Cornwallis surrendered, and the captive army, with unexpressible chagrin, laid down their arms at Yorktown. Billy rode a cream-colored horse, of the finest form, and his old Revolutionary cocked hat indicated that its owner had often heard the roar of cannon and small arms, and had encountered many trying scenes. Billy was a dark mulatto. His master speaks highly of him in his will, and provides for his support."

JOHN BELL (1779)

"General Washington is now in the forty-seventh year of his age; he is a tall well-made man, rather large boned, and has a tolerably genteel address; his features are manly and bold, his eyes of a bluish cast and very lively; his hair a deep brown, his face rather long and marked with the small pox; his complexion sun-burnt and without much colour, and his countenance sensible, composed, and thoughtful; there is a remarkable air of dignity about him, with a striking degree of gracefulness."

JEAN PIERRE BRISSOT DE WARVILLE (1791)

"You have often heard me blame M. Chastellux for putting too much sprightliness in the character he has drawn of this general. To give pretensions to the portrait of a man who has none is truly absurd. The General's goodness appears in his looks. They have nothing of that brilliancy which his officers found in them when he was at the head of his army; but in conversation they become animated. He has no characteristic traits in his figure, and this has rendered it always so difficult to describe it; there are few portraits which resemble him. All his answers are pertinent; he shows the utmost reserve, and is very diffident; but, at the same time, he is firm and unchangeable in whatever he undertakes. His modesty must be very astonishing, especially to a Frenchman."

BARON CROMOT DU BOURG (1781)

"General Washington came to see M. de Rochambeau. Notified of his approach, we mounted our horses and went out to meet him. He received us with that affability which is natural to him and depicted on his countenance. He is a very fine looking man, but did not surprise me as much as I expected from the descriptions I had heard of him. His physiognomy is noble in the highest degree, and his manners are those of one perfectly accustomed to society, quite a rare thing certainly in America."

PRINCE DE BROGLIE (1782)

"General Washington is now about forty-nine years of age. He is tall, nobly built and very well proportioned. His face is much more agreeable than represented in his portrait. He must have been much handsomer three years ago, and although the gentlemen

who have remained with him during all that time say that he seems to have grown much older, it is not to be denied that the general is still as fresh and active as a young man."

MARQUIS DE CHASTELLUX (1781)

"In speaking of this perfect whole of which General Washington furnishes the idea, I have not excluded exterior form. His stature is noble and lofty, he is well made, and exactly proportionate; his physiognomy mild and agreeable, but such as to render it impossible to speak particularly of any of his features, so that in quitting him you have only the recollection of a fine face. He has neither a grave nor a familiar face, his brow is sometimes marked with thought, but never with inquietude; in inspiring respect he inspires confidence, and his smile is always the smile of benevolence."

GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS (1826)

"General Washington, in the prime of life, stood six feet two inches, and measured precisely six feet when attired for the grave. From the period of the Revolution, there was an evident bending in that frame so passing straight before, but the stoop is attributable rather to the care and toils of that arduous contest than to age; for his step was firm, and his carriage noble and commanding, long after the time when the physical properties of man are supposed to be in the wane."

"To a majestic height, was added correspondent breadth and firmness, and his whole person was so cast in nature's finest mould as to resemble the classic remains of ancient statuary, where all the parts contribute to the purity and perfection of the whole."

"The power of Washington's arm was displayed in several memorable instances: in his throwing a stone from the bed of the stream to the top of the Natural Bridge; another over the Palisades into the Hudson, and yet another across the Rappahannock, at Fredericksburg. Of the article with which he spanned this bold and navigable stream, there are various accounts. We are assured that it was a piece of slate, fashioned to about the size and shape of a dollar, and which, sent by an arm so strong, not only spanned the river, but took the ground at least thirty yards on the other side. Numbers have since tried this feat, but none have cleared the water."

JOHN HUNTER (1785)

"The General is about six feet high, perfectly straight and well made; rather inclined to be lusty. His eyes are full and blue and seem to express an air of gravity. His nose inclines to the aquiline; his mouth is small; his teeth are yet good and his cheeks indicate perfect health. His forehead is a noble one and he wears his hair turned back, without curls and quite in the officer's style, and tied in a long queue behind. Altogether he makes a most noble, respectable appearance, and I really think him the first man in the world."

... When I was first introduced to him he was neatly dressed in a plain blue coat, white cassimir waistcoat, and black breeches and boots, as he came from his farm. ... The General came in again, with his hair neatly powdered, a clean shirt on, a new plain drab coat, white waistcoat and white silk stockings."

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE (1824)

"The person of Washington, always graceful, dignified and commanding, showed to peculiar advantage when mounted; it exhibited, indeed, the very *beau ideal* of a perfect cavalier. The good Lafayette, during his last visit to America, delighted to discourse of the 'times that tried men's souls.' From the venerated friend of our country we derived a most graphic description of Washington and the field of battle. Lafayette said, 'At Monmouth I commanded a division, and, it may be supposed I was pretty well occupied; still I took time, amid the roar and confusion of the conflict, to admire our beloved chief, who, mounted on a splendid charger, rode along the ranks amid the shouts of the soldiers cheering them by his voice and example, and restoring to our standard the fortunes of the fight. I thought then, as now,' continued Lafayette, 'that never had I beheld so *superb a man*'."

SENATOR WILLIAM MACLAY (1791)

"In stature about six feet, with an unexceptionable make, but lax appearance. His frame would seem to want filling up. His motions rather slow than lively, though he showed no signs of having suffered by gout or rheumatism. His complexion pale, nay, almost cadaverous. His voice hollow and indistinct, owing, as I believe, to artificial teeth before his upper jaw, which occasions a flatness."

CAPTAIN GEORGE MERCER (1759)

"Though distrusting my ability to give an adequate account of the personal appearance of Col. George Washington, late commander of the Virginia Provincial troops, I shall, as you request, attempt the portraiture. He may be described as being as straight as an Indian, measuring six feet two inches in his stockings, and weighing 175 pounds, when he took his seat in the House of Burgesses in 1759. His frame is padded with well-developed muscles, indicating great strength. His bones and joints are large, as are his hands and feet. He is wide shouldered, but not a deep or round chest, but is broad across the hips, and has rather long legs and arms. His head is well shaped though not large, but is gracefully poised on a superb neck. A large and straight rather than a prominent nose; blue-gray penetrating eyes, which are widely separated, and overhung by a heavy brow. His face is long rather than broad, with high, round cheek-bones, and terminates in a good firm chin. He has a clear though rather colorless pale skin, which burns with the sun. A pleasing, benevolent."

though commanding countenance, dark brown hair, which he wears in a cue.

"His mouth is large and generally firmly closed, but which from time to time discloses some defective teeth. His features are regular and placid, with all the muscles of his face under perfect control, though flexible and expressive of deep feeling when moved by emotions. In conversation he looks you full in the face, is deliberate, deferential and engaging. His voice is agreeable rather than strong. His movements and gestures are graceful, his walk majestic, and he is a splendid horseman."

JEDIDIAH MORSE (1789)

"General Washington in his person was tall, upright, and well made; in his manner easy and unaffected. His eyes were of a bluish cast, not prominent, indicative of deep thoughtfulness, and when in action, on great occasions remarkably lively. His features strong, manly, and commanding; his temper reserved and serious; his countenance grave, composed, and sensible. There was in his whole appearance an unusual dignity and gracefulness which at once secured him profound respect, and cordial esteem. He seemed born to command his fellow men."

ABBE CLAUDE C. ROBIN (1781)

"Tall and noble stature, well proportioned, a fine, cheerful, open countenance, a simple and modest carriage; and his whole mien has something in it that interests the French, the Americans, and even enemies themselves in his favor."

DR. JAMES THACHER (1778)

"The personal appearance of our Commander in Chief, is that of the perfect gentleman and accomplished warrior. He is remarkably tall, full six feet, erect and well proportioned. The strength and proportion of his joints and muscles, appear to be commensurate with the preeminent powers of his mind. The serenity of his countenance, and majestic gracefulness of his deportment, impart a strong impression of that dignity and grandeur, which are his peculiar characteristics, and no one can stand in his presence

without feeling the ascendancy of his mind, and associating with his countenance the idea of wisdom, philanthropy, magnanimity, and patriotism. There is a fine symmetry in the features of his face indicative of a benign and dignified spirit. His nose is strait, and his eyes inclined to blue. He wears his hair in a becoming cue, and from his forehead it is turned back and powdered in a manner which adds to the military air of his appearance. He displays a native gravity, but devoid of all appearance of ostentation. His uniform dress is a blue coat, with two brilliant epaulettes, buff colored under clothes, and a three cornered hat with a black cockade. He is constantly equipped with an elegant small sword, boots and spurs, in readiness to mount his noble charger."

DR. JAMES THACHER (1779)

"Yesterday I accompanied Major Cavil to headquarters, and had the honor of being numbered among the guests at the table of his Excellency, with his lady, . . . It is natural to view with keen attention the countenance of an illustrious man, with a secret hope of discovering in his features some peculiar traces of excellence, which distinguishes him from and elevates him above his fellow mortals. These expectations are realized in a peculiar manner, in viewing the person of General Washington. His tall and noble and just proportions, cheerful open countenance, simple and modest deportment, are all calculated to interest every beholder in his favor, and to command veneration and respect. He is feared even when silent, and beloved even while we are unconscious of the motive. . . . In conversation, his Excellency's expressive countenance is peculiarly interesting and pleasing; a placid smile is frequently observed on his lips, but a loud laugh, it is said, seldom if ever escapes him. He is polite and attentive to each individual at table, and retires after the compliment of a few glasses.

EDWARD THORNTON, OF ENGLISH LEGATION (1792)

"His person is tall and sufficiently graceful; his face well formed, his complexion

rather pale, with a mild philosophic gravity in the expression of it. In his air and manner he displays much natural dignity; in his address he is cold, reserved, and even phlegmatic, though without the least appearance of haughtiness or ill-nature; it is the effect, I imagine, of constitutional diffidence. That caution and circumspection which form so striking and well known a feature in his military, and indeed, in his political character, is very strongly marked in his countenance, for his eyes retire inward (do you understand me?) and have nothing of fire of animation or openness in their expression."

HENRY WANSEY (1795)

"The President in his person is tall and thin, but exact; rather of an engaging than a dignified presence. He appears very thoughtful, is slow in delivering himself, which occasions some to conclude him reserved, but it is rather, I apprehend, the effect of much thinking and reflection, for there is great appearance to me of affability and accommodation. He was at this time in his sixty-third year . . . but he has very little the appearance of age, having been all his life long so exceeding temperate."

ISAAC WELD (1797)

"His chest is full; and his limbs, though rather slender, well shaped and muscular. His head is small, in which respect he resembles the make of a great number of his countrymen. His eyes are of a light grey colour; and in proportion to the length of his face, his nose is long. Mr. Stewart, the eminent portrait painter, told me, that there were features in his face totally different from what he ever observed in that of any other human being; the sockets for the eyes, for instance, are larger than what he ever met with before, and the upper part of the nose broader. All his features, he observed, were indicative of the strongest and most ungovernable passions, and had he been born in the forests, it was his opinion that he would have been the fiercest man among the savage tribes."

Part II

Character and Service

DELEGATE JOHN ADAMS
(1775, 1776)

"I can now inform you that the Congress have made choice of the modest and virtuous, the amiable, generous and brave George Washington, Esquire to be General of the American army, and that he is to repair, as soon as possible, to the camp before Boston. This appointment will have a great effect in

cementing and securing the union of these colonies.

"There is something charming to me in the conduct of Washington. A gentleman of one of the first fortunes upon the continent, leaving his delicious retirement, his family and friends, sacrificing his ease, and hazarding all in the cause of his country! His views are noble and disinterested. He declared, when he accepted the mighty trust,

that he would lay before us an exact account of his expenses, and not accept a shilling for pay."

"I congratulate you, Sir, as well as all the Friends of Mankind on the Reduction of Boston, an event which appeared to me of so great and decisive importance, that the next Morning after the Arrival of the News, I did myself the honour to move, for the Thanks of Congress to your Excellency and

that a Medal of Gold Should be Struck in commemoration of it. Congress have been pleased to appoint me, with two other Gentlemen to prepare a Device."

PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS (1799)

"I have seen him in the days of adversity, in some of the scenes of his deepest distress and most trying perplexities; I have also attended him in his highest elevation and most prosperous felicity; with uniform admiration of his wisdom, moderation, and constancy. . . . Malice could never blast his honour, and envy made him a singular exception to her universal rule. For himself he had lived enough, to life and to glory. For his fellow-citizens, if their prayers could have been answered, he would have been immortal. For me, his departure is at a most unfortunate moment. . . . His example is now complete, and it will teach wisdom and virtue to magistrates, citizens, and men, not only in the present age, but in future generations, as long as our history shall be read."

REPRESENTATIVE FISHER AMES
(1800)

"However his military fame may excite the wonder of mankind, it is chiefly by his civil magistracy that his example will instruct them. Great generals have arisen in all ages of the world, and perhaps most in those of despotism and darkness. In times of violence and convulsion, they rise by the force of the whirlwind, high enough to ride in it, and direct the storm. . . . But such a Chief Magistrate as Washington appears like the pole star in a clear sky, to direct the skilful statesman. His presidency will form an epoch, and be distinguished as the age of Washington. Already it assumes its high place in the political region. Like the milky way, it whitens along its allotted portion of the hemisphere. The latest generations of men will survey through the telescope of history."

JOHN BELL (1779)

"He has an excellent understanding without much quickness; is strictly just, vigilant, and generous; an affectionate husband, a faithful friend, a father to the deserving soldier; gentle in his manners, in temper rather reserved; a total stranger to religious prejudices, which have so often excited Christians of one denomination to cut the throats of those of another; in his morals irreproachable; he was never known to exceed the bounds of the most rigid temperance; in a word, all his friends and acquaintances universally allow, that no man ever united in his own person a more perfect alliance of the virtues of a philosopher with the talents of a general. Candour, sincerity, affability, and simplicity, seem to be the striking features of his character, till an occasion offers of displaying the more determined bravery and independence of spirit. General Washington having never been to Europe, could not possibly have seen much military service when the armies of Britain were sent to subdue

us; yet still, for a variety of reasons, he was by much the most proper man on this continent, and probably any where else, to be placed at the head of an American army. The very high estimation he stood in for integrity and honour, his engaging in the cause of his country from sentiment and a conviction of her wrongs, his moderation in politics, his extensive property, and his approved abilities as a commander, were motives which necessarily obliged the choice of America to fall upon him."

WILLIAM PAULETT CARY (1789)

"A stranger to profusion, yet generous in every instance where liberality was a virtue; during the late troubles, his fortune was employed in succouring merit, rewarding bravery, promoting discipline in the soldiery, and subordination to the new established government, in the citizens. At a time when the calamities incident to a state of civil warfare, fell heavy on all ranks, but principally on the middle class of his countrymen, his beneficence, which seemed to shun the public eye, would in all probability be lost in oblivion, but for the voice of those whom he freed from the accumulated miseries of famine, sickness and imprisonment."

"In whatever light we view the character of this truly great man we are struck with fresh cause for esteem and admiration: we every moment discover new and shining traits of humanity, of wisdom, and disinterested heroism: we see united in him the distinguished virtues of a good citizen, an experienced general, an upright senator, and a wise politician; we behold him rising superior to every mean consideration of self-love, hazarding his fortunes in the cause of freedom, cheerfully submitting to bear the name of rebel, and braving an ignominious death, to which he would inevitably have fallen a sacrifice, had Britain triumphed in the contest: we behold him furnishing an example the most interesting to humanity, and capable of nerving the palsied arm of age, or even of cowardise itself. . . ."

DELEGATE ABRAHAM CLARK (1777)

"I believe the General is honest, but I think him fallible."

DELEGATE SILAS DEANE (1775)

"General Washington will be with You soon, possibly by the Time You receive This. His Election was unanimous, his acceptance of the high Trust, modest and polite, his Character I need not enlarge on but will only say to his honor, that he is said to be as fixed and resolute in having his Orders on all Occasions executed, as he is cool and deliberate, in giving them."

GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE
(1775, 1776)

"His Excellency, General, has arrived amongst us, universally admired. Joy was visible on every countenance, and it seemed

as if the spirit of conquest breathed through the whole army. I hope we shall be taught, to copy his example, and to prefer the love of liberty, in this time of public danger to all the soft pleasures of domestic life, and support ourselves with manly fortitude amidst all the dangers and hardships that attend a state of war. And I doubt not, under the General's wise direction, we shall establish such excellent order and strictness of discipline as to invite victory to attend him wherever he goes."

"Greater powers must be lodged in the hands of the General than he has ever yet exercised. . . . I can assure you that the General will not exceed his powers, though he may sacrifice the cause. There never was a man that might be more safely trusted, nor a time when there was a louder call."

COLONEL ALEXANDER HAMILTON
(1778)

"The general I always revered and loved ever since I knew him, but in this instance he rose superior to himself. Every lip dwells on his praise, for even his pretended friends (for none dare to acknowledge themselves his enemies) are obliged to croak it forth."

DELEGATE ALEXANDER HAMILTON
(1783)

"The Commander was already become extremely unpopular, among almost all ranks, from his known dislike to every unlawful proceeding; that this unpopularity was daily increasing and industriously promoted by many leading characters; that his choice of unfit and indiscreet persons into his family was the pretext, and with some the real motive; but the substantial one, a desire to displace him from the respect and confidence of the army, in order to substitute General ———, as the conductor of their efforts to obtain justice. Mr. Hamilton said that he knew General Washington intimately and perfectly; that his extreme reserve, mixed sometimes with a degree of asperity of temper, both of which were said to have increased of late, had contributed to the decline of his popularity; but that his virtue, his patriotism and firmness, would, it might be depended upon, never yield to any dishonorable or disloyal plans into which he might be called; that he would suffer himself to be cut to pieces."

PRESIDENT JOHN HANCOCK (1775)

"The Congress have appointed George Washington, Esqr., General and Commander in Chief of the Continental Army. His Commission is made out and I shall Sign it to morrow. He is a Gentleman you will all like. I submit to you the propriety of providing a suitable place for his Residence and the mode of his Reception. Pray tell Genl. Ward of this with my Respects, and that we all Expect to hear that the Military Movements of the Day of his Arrival will be such as to do him and the Commander in Chief

great honour. . . . General Washington will set out in a few Days. . . . Pray do him every honour. By all means have his Commission read at the head of the whole Forces."

DELEGATE PATRICK HENRY (1774)

"When Patrick Henry was asked 'whom he thought the greatest man in Congress,' he replied: 'If you speak of eloquence, Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina is by far the greatest orator, but if you speak of solid information and sound judgment, Colonel Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on that floor.'"

EX-PRESIDENT THOMAS JEFFERSON (1814)

"His mind was great and powerful, with out being of the very first order; his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of a Newton, Bacon or Locke; and as far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, being little aided by invention or imagination, but sure in conclusion. Hence the common remark of his officers, of the advantage he derived from councils of war, where, hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best; and certainly no general ever planned his battles more judiciously. But if deranged during the course of the action, if any member of his plan was dislocated by sudden circumstances, he was slow in a readjustment. The consequence was, that he often failed in the field, and rarely against an enemy in station, as at Boston and York. He was incapable of fear, meeting personal dangers with the calmest unconcern. Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence, never acting until every circumstance, every consideration, was maturely weighed; refraining if he saw a doubt, but, when once decided, going through with his purpose, whatever obstacles opposed. His integrity was most pure, his justice the most inflexible I have ever known, no motives of interest or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision. He was, indeed, in every sense of the word, a wise, a good, and a great man. His temper was naturally irritable and high-toned; but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendancy over it. If ever, however, it broke its bonds, he was most tremendous in his wrath. . . .

"On the whole, his character was, in its mass, perfect, in nothing bad, in few points indifferent; and it may truly be said that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a man great, and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man an everlasting remembrance. For his was the singular destiny and merit of leading the armies of his country successfully through an arduous war, for the establishment of its independence; of conducting its councils through the birth of a government, new in its forms and principles, until it had settled

down into a quiet and orderly train; and of scrupulously obeying the laws through the whole of his career, civil and military, of which the history of the world furnishes no other example."

REPRESENTATIVE HENLY LEE (1799)

"Will you go with me to the banks of the Monongahela, to see your youthful Washington, supporting, in the dismal hour of Indian victory, the ill fated Braddock; and saving by his judgment and his valour; the remains of a defeated army, pressed by the conquering savage foe? or, when — oppressed America nobly resolving to risk her all in defense of her violated rights—he was elevated by the unanimous voice of Congress to the command of her armies? . . .

"Who is there that has forgotten the vales of Brandywine—the fields of Germantown—or the plains of Monmouth? Every where present, wants of every kind obstructing, numerous and valiant armies encountering, himself a host, he assuaged our sufferings, limited our privations, and upheld our tottering Republic. . . .

"Possessing a clear and penetrating mind, a strong and sound judgment, calmness and temper for deliberation, with invincible firmness and perseverance in resolution maturely formed, drawing information from all, acting for himself, with incorruptible integrity and unvarying patriotism: his own superiority and the public confidence alike marked him as the man designed by heaven to lead in the great political as well as military events which have distinguished the era of his life. . . .

"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, he was second to none in the humble and endearing scenes of private life: Pious, just, humane, temperate, and sincere; uniform, dignified, and commanding; his example was as edifying to all around him as were the effects of that example lasting.

"To his equals he was condescending; to his inferiors kind, and to the dear object of his affection exemplarily tender: Correct throughout, vice shuddered in his presence, and virtue always felt his fostering hand; the purity of his private character gave effulgence to his public virtues. . . . Such was the man for whom our nation mourns."

TUTOR EBENEZER GRANT MARSH OF YALE (1800)

"Resolute and undejected in misfortunes, he rose superior to distresses, and surmounted difficulties, which no courage, no constancy, but his own, would have resisted. His letters during his most gloomy prospects, announce a hero, conscious of his danger, but still deriving a well grounded hope from the resources of his own mind. His valor was never unequal to his duty or the occasion. He attempted things with means that appeared totally inadequate, and successfully prosecuted what he had boldly resolved. He was never disheartened by difficulties, but

had that vigor of mind, which, instead of bending to opposition, rises above it, and seems to have a power of controlling even fortune itself. His character combined a cool and penetrating judgement and prompt decision, caution and intrepidity, patience and enterprise, generous tenderness and compassion, with undaunted heroism. . . .

"In no situation did Washington appear more truly great than at the helm of our federal government. Here he displayed an astonishing extent and precision of political integrity, an incorruptible heart, a constant attention to the grand principles of rational liberty, and an invariable attachment to his country. His genius was equal to the most enlarged views, and minute details, of civil policy. A vigorous mind, improved by the experience and study of mankind, dexterity and application in business, a judicious mixture of liberality and economy. Steadiness to pursue his ends, and flexibility to vary his means, marked his administration. He guided the passions of others, because he was master of his own."

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN MARSHALL (1799)

"Our Washington is no more! The Hero, the Sage and the Patriot of America—the man on whom in times of danger, every eye was turned, and all hopes were placed—lives now, only in his own great actions, and in the hearts of an affectionate and afflicted people. . . .

"More than any other individual, and as much as to one individual was possible, has he contributed to found this our wide spreading empire, and to give to the western world its independence and its freedom. . . .

"Having effected the great object for which he was placed at the head of our armies, we have seen him convert the sword into the plowshare, and voluntarily sinking the soldier in the citizen. . . .

"We have seen him once more quit the retirement he loved, and in a season more stormy and tempestuous than war itself, with calm and wise determination, pursue the true interests of the nation and contribute, more than any other could contribute, to the establishment of that system of policy which will, I trust, yet preserve our peace, our honour and our independence."

CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL (1804)

"The day finally came when his work was finished, and he could be, as he phrased it, 'translated into a private citizen.' Marshall describes the scene as follows: 'At noon, the principal officers of the army assembled at France's [*sic*] tavern; soon after which, their beloved commander entered the room. His emotions were too strong to be concealed. Filling a glass, he turned to them and said, 'With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you: I most devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy, as your former ones

have been glorious and honorable." Having drunk, he added: "I cannot come to each of you to take my leave; but shall be obliged to you, if each of you will come and take me by the hand." General Knox, being nearest, turned to him. Incapable of utterance, Washington grasped his hand, and embraced him. In the same affectionate manner he took leave of each succeeding officer. In every eye was the tear of dignified sensibility, and not a word was articulated to interrupt the majestic silence, and the tenderness of the scene."

EX-MINISTER GOUVERNEUR MORRIS
(1799)

"Born to high destinies, he was fashioned for them by the hand of nature. His form was noble—his port majestic. On his front were enthroned the virtues which exalt, and those which adorn the human character. So dignified his deportment, no man could approach him but with respect—none was great in his presence. You have all seen him, and you all have felt the reverence he inspired. . . . His judgement was always clear, because his mind was pure. And seldom, if ever, will a sound understanding be met in the company of a corrupt heart. . . . In him were the courage of a soldier, the intrepidity of a chief, the fortitude of a hero. He had given to the impulsions of bravery all the calmness of his character, and, if in the moment of danger, his manner was distinguishable from that of common life, it was by superior ease and grace. . . . Knowing how to appreciate the world, its gifts and glories, he was truly wise. Wise also in selecting the objects of his pursuit. And wise in adopting just means to compass honorable ends."

DELEGATE ROBERT MORRIS (1777)

"Remember, my good Sir, that few men can keep their feelings to themselves, and that it is necessary for example's sake, that all leaders should feel and think boldly in order to inspire others, who look up to them. Heaven, no doubt for the noblest purposes, has blessed you with a firmness of mind, steadiness of countenance, and patience in sufferings, that give you infinite advantages over other men. This being the case, you are not to depend on other people's exertions being equal to your own. One mind feeds and thrives on misfortunes by finding resources to get the better of them; another sinks under their weight, thinking it impossible to resist; and, as the latter description probably includes the majority of mankind, we must be cautious of alarming them."

JEDIDIAH MORSE (1789)

"It is hoped posterity will be taught, in what manner he transformed an undisciplined body of peasantry into a regular army of soldiers. Commentaries on his campaigns would undoubtedly be highly interesting and instructive to future generations. The conduct of the first campaign, in compelling the

British troops to abandon Boston by a bloodless victory, will merit minute narration. But a volume would scarcely contain the mortifications he experienced and the hazards to which he was exposed in 1776 and 1777, in contending against the prowess of Britain, with an inadequate force. His good destiny and consummate prudence prevented want of success from producing want of confidence on the part of the public; for want of success is apt to lead to the adoption of pernicious counsels through the levity of the people or the ambition of their demagogues."

GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF
NORTH CAROLINA (1790)

"We congratulate ourselves with equal sincerity in beholding you, Sir, in the high department which your virtues merited, and to which your country unanimously and gratefully appointed you. The importance of your situation receives additional dignity by the veneration your Country possesses for your character, and from a confidence that every power vested in you by the Constitution will be exerted for the happiness and prosperity of our country. . . . We have just received the happy information of your recovery from a disorder which threatened your life; a life we may truly say as necessary as dear to us:—With grateful hearts we return thanks to the great Disposer of events for this beneficent mark of his attention in preserving you. May it long be shewn in continuing you among us, and when the awful day comes which is to separate you from us, may you receive the reward of those virtues, which he only can give."

AN OFFICER (1777)

"Our army love their General very much, but they have one thing against him, which is the little care he takes of himself in any action. His personal bravery, and the desire he has of animating his troops by example, make him fearless of danger. This occasions us much uneasiness. But Heaven, which has hitherto been his shield, I hope will still continue to guard so valuable a life."

TIMOTHY PICKERING (1811)

"To the excellency of his *virtues* I am not disposed to set any limits. All his views were upright, all his actions just."

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
(1799)

"With patriotic pride, we review the life of our Washington, and compare him with those of other countries who have been pre-eminent in fame. Ancient and modern names are diminished before him. Greatness and guilt have too often been allied; but his fame is whiter than it is brilliant. The destroyers of nations stood abashed at the majesty of his virtue. It reproved the intemperance of their ambition, and darkened the splendor of victory. . . . Let his countrymen consecrate the memory of the heroic General, the patriotic Statesman, and the

virtuous Sage; let them teach their children never to forget that the fruit of his labours and his example, are their inheritance."

PRESIDENT SMITH OF NEW JERSEY
COLLEGE (1800)

"Washington was always equal to himself. There was a dignity in the manner in which he performed the smallest things. A majesty surrounded him that seemed to humble those who approached him, at the same time that there was a benignity in his manner that invited their confidence and esteem. His virtues, always elevated and splendid, shone only with a milder light by being placed in the vale of retirement. He was sincere, modest, upright, humane; a friend of religion; the idol of his neighbors as well as of his country; magnificent in his hospitality, but plain in his manners, and simple in his equipage. . . .

"His whole character was consistent. Equally industrious with his plough as with his sword, he esteemed idleness and inutility the greatest disgrace of man, whose powers attain perfection only by constant and vigorous action, and who is placed by providence in so many social relations, only to do good. Every thing round him was marked with a dignified simplicity. . . . The virtues and the talents which, in other instances, are divided among many, are combined in him."

WILLIAM SULLIVAN (1797)

"The following are recollections of Washington, derived from repeated opportunities of seeing him during the last three years of his public life. He was over six feet in stature; of strong, bony, muscular frame, without fulness of covering, well formed and straight. He was a man of most extraordinary physical strength. In his own house his action was calm, deliberate, and dignified, without pretension to gracefulness, or peculiar manner, but merely natural, and such as one would think it should be in such a man. When walking in the street, his movement had not the soldierly air which might be expected. His habitual motions had been formed before he took command of the American armies, in the wars of the interior, and in the surveying of wilderness lands, employments in which grace and elegance were not likely to be acquired. At the age of sixty-five, time had done nothing toward bending him out of his natural erectness. His deportment was invariably grave; it was sobriety that stopped short of sadness. His presence inspired a veneration, and a feeling of awe, rarely experienced in the presence of any man. His mode of speaking was slow and deliberate, not as though he was in search of fine words, but that he might utter those only adapted to his purpose. It was the usage of all persons in good society to attend Mrs. Washington's levee every Friday evening. He was always present. The young ladies used to throng around him, and engage him in conversation. There were some of the well-remembered belles of

that day who imagined themselves to be favorites with him. As these were the only opportunities which they had of conversing with him, they were disposed to use them. One would think, that a gentleman and a gallant soldier, if he could ever laugh or dress his countenance in smiles, would do so when surrounded by young and admiring beauties. But this was never so; the countenance of Washington never softened; nor changed its habitual gravity. One who had lived always in his family said, that his manner in public life was always the same. Being asked whether Washington *could* laugh: this person said, that this was a rare occurrence, but one instance was remembered when he laughed most heartily at her narration of an incident in which she was a party concerned; and in which he applauded her agency. The late General Cobb, who was

long a member of his family during the war, (and who enjoyed a laugh as much as any man could,) said, that he never saw Washington laugh, excepting when Colonel Scammel (if this was the person) came to dine at headquarters. Scammel had a fund of ludicrous anecdotes, and a manner of telling them, which relaxed even the gravity of the commander-in-chief."

MILITARY SECRETARY TENCH TILGHMAN (1777)

"If it please God to spare the life of the honestest man that I believe ever adorned human nature, I have no doubt of . . . [freedom]. I think I know the sentiments of his heart, and in prosperity and adversity I never knew him utter a wish or drop an expression that did not tend to the good of

his country, regardless of his own interest. He is blessed wherever he goes, for the tory is protected in person and property equally with the whig; and indeed I often think more, for it is his maxim to convert by good usage and not by severity."

VIRGINIA INSCRIPTION ON THE HOUDON STATUE (1784)

"The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia have caused this statue to be erected as a Monument of Affection and Gratitude to George Washington, who, uniting to the Endowments of the Hero the Virtues of the Patriot, and exerting both in establishing the Liberties of his Country, has rendered his Name dear to his Fellow Citizens, and given the World an immortal Example of true Glory."

Part III World Status

"AMERICAN GENTLEMAN NOW IN LONDON" (1779)

"General Washington, altho' advanced in years, is remarkably healthy, takes a great deal of exercise, and is very fond of riding on a favorite white horse; he is very reserved, and loves retirement. When out of camp he has only a single servant attending him, and when he returns within the lines a few of the light horse escort him to his tent. When he has any great object in view he sends for a few of the officers of whose abilities he has a high opinion, and states his present plan among half a dozen others, to all which they give their separate judgments: by these means he gets all their opinions, without divulging his intentions. He has no tincture of pride, and will often converse with a sentinel with more freedom than he would with a general officer. He is very shy and reserved to foreigners, altho' they have letters of recommendation, from the Congress. He punishes neglect of duty with great severity, but is very tender and indulgent to recruits until they learn the articles of war and their exercise perfectly. He has a great antipathy to spies, although he employs them himself, and has an utter aversion to all Indians. He regularly attends divine service in his tent every morning and evening, and seems very fervent in his prayers. He is so tender-hearted, that no soldiers must be flogged nigh his tent, or if he is walking in the camp, and sees a man tied to the halberds, he will either order him to be taken down, or walk another way to avoid his sight. He has made the art of war his particular study; his plans are in general good and well digested;

he is particularly careful always of securing a retreat, but his chief qualifications are steadiness, perseverance, and secrecy; any act of bravery he is sure to reward, and make a short eulogium on the occasion to the person and his fellow soldiers (if it be a soldier) in the ranks. He is humane to the prisoners who fall into his hands, and orders everything necessary for their relief. He is very temperate in his diet, and the only luxury he indulges himself in, is a few glasses of punch after supper."

CLAUDE BLANCHARD (1781)

"This day General Washington, who was expected, arrived [at Newport] about two o'clock. He first went to the *Duc de Burgoyne*, where all our generals were. He then landed; all the troops were under arms; I was presented to him. His face is handsome, noble and mild. He is tall (at the least, five feet, eight inches). In the evening, I was at supper with him. I mark as a fortunate day, that in which I have been able to behold a man so truly great."

JEAN PIERRE BRISSOT DE WARVILLE (1791)

"He shows the utmost reserve, and is very diffident; but, at the same time, he is firm and unchangeable in whatever he undertakes. His modesty must be very astonishing, especially to a Frenchman. He speaks of the American war as if he had not directed it; and of his victories with an indifference which strangers even would not affect. I never saw him divest himself of that coolness by which he is characterized, and become warm but when speaking of the present state of America. . . . He spoke to

me of M. La Fayette with tenderness. He regarded him as his son; and foresaw with a joy mixed with anxiety, the part he was about to play in the revolution preparing in France."

PRINCE DE BROGLIE (1782)

"His physiognomy is mild and open. His accost cold although polite. His pensive eyes seem more attentive than sparkling; but their expression is benevolent, noble and self-possessed. In his private conduct, he preserves that polite and attentive good breeding which satisfies everybody, and that dignified reserve which offends no one. He is a foe to ostentation and to vain-glory. His temper is always even. He has never testified the least humor. Modest even to humility, he does not seem to estimate himself at his true worth. He receives with perfect grace all the homages which are paid him, but he evades rather than seeks them. . . .

"Mr. Washington's first military services were against the French in the War for Canada. He had no opportunity for distinguishing himself, and after the defeat of Braddock, the war having crossed the river St. Lawrence, and the Virginia militia of which he was a Colonel having been sent home, he was not kept in active service; whereupon he retired to his plantation where he lived like a philosopher.

"His estate was quite distant from the seat of the English government, the real hot-bed of the insurrection; and his wise character withheld him still further from mixing in its movements, so that he had but little share in the first troubles.

"On the breaking out of hostilities with

the mother-country, every body wished a chief who joined a profound sagacity to the advantage of having had military experience. All eyes turned toward Washington, and he was unanimously called to the command of the army. The course of events justified the choice. Never was there a man better fitted to command the Americans, and his conduct throughout developed the greatest foresight, steadiness and wisdom."

LORD BYRON (1818-1821)

"Can tyrants but by tyrants conquer'd be,
And freedom find no champion and no child

Such as Columbia saw arise when she
Sprung forth a Pallas, arm'd and undefiled?

Or must such minds be nourish'd in the wild,
Deep in the unpruned forest 'midst the roar

Of cataracts, where nursing Nature smiled
On infant Washington? Has Earth no more

Such seeds within her breast, or Europe no such shore?"

"Not so Leonidas and Washington,
Whose every battle-field is holy ground,
Which breathes of nations saved, not worlds undone.

How sweetly on the ear such echoes sound!

While the mere victor's may appal or stun
The servile and the vain, such names will be

A watchword till the future shall be free."

"Great men have always scorn'd great recompenses; . . .

George Washington had thanks and nought beside,

Except the all-cloudless glory (which few men's is)

To free his country."

"While Franklin's quiet memory climbs to Heaven,

Calming the lightning which he thence had riven,

Or drawing from the no less kindled earth
Freedom and peace to that which boasts his birth;

While Washington's a watchword, such as ne'er

Shall sink while there's an echo left to air."

PHILLIPS CALLBECK (1775)

[American armed vessels took prisoners on the island of St. John's and pillaged defenceless inhabitants. Such conduct, however, could not fail to excite the indignation of the commander-in-chief and he released the captives immediately, and orders were given for restoring the goods. The following note was written by Mr. Callbeck, one of the captured officials.]

"I should ill deserve the generous treatment, which your Excellency has been pleased to show me, had I not gratitude to

acknowledge so great a favor. I cannot ascribe any part of it to my own merit, but must impute the whole to the philanthropy and humane disposition, that so truly characterize General Washington. Be so obliging, therefore, as to accept the only return in my power, that of my grateful thanks."

MARQUIS DE CHASTELLUX (1781)

"I wish only to express the impression General Washington has left on my mind; the idea of a perfect whole, that cannot be the produce of enthusiasm, which rather would reject it, since the effect of proportion is to diminish the idea of greatness. Brave without temerity, laborious without ambition, generous without prodigality, noble without pride, virtuous without severity; he seems always to have confined himself within those limits, where the virtues, by clothing themselves in more lively, but more changeable and doubtful colours, may be mistaken for faults. This is the seventh year that he has commanded the army, and that he has obeyed the Congress; more need not be said, especially in America, where they know how to appreciate all the merit contained in this simple fact. . . .

"It will be said of him, AT THE END OF A LONG CIVIL WAR, HE HAD NOTHING WITH WHICH HE COULD REPROACH HIMSELF. If anything can be more marvellous than such a character, it is unanimity of the public suffrages in his favour. Soldiers, magistrates, people, all love and admire him; all speak of him in terms of tenderness and veneration. Does there then exist a virtue capable of restraining the injustice of mankind; or are glory and happiness too recently established in America, for Envy to have deigned to pass the seas?"

PETER S. DU PONCEAU (1778)

"General Washington received the Baron [Steuben] with great cordiality, and to me he showed much condescending attention. I cannot describe the impression that the first sight of that great man made upon me. I could not keep my eyes from that imposing countenance—grave, yet not severe; affable, without familiarity. Its predominant expression was calm dignity, through which you could trace the strong feelings of the patriot, and discern the father as well as the commander of his soldiers. I have never seen a picture that represents him to me as I saw him at Valley Forge, and during the campaigns in which I had the honor to follow him. Perhaps that expression was beyond the skill of the painter; but while I live it will remain impressed on my memory. I had frequent opportunities of seeing him, as it was my duty to accompany the Baron when he dined with him, which was sometimes twice or thrice in the same week."

COUNT AXEL DE FERSEN (1780)

"I was at Hartford, . . . with M. de Rochambeau. . . . M. de Rochambeau sent me in advance, to announce his arrival, and

I had time to see this man, illustrious, if not unique in our century. His handsome and majestic, while at the same time mild and open countenance perfectly reflects his moral qualities; he looks the hero; he is very cold; speaks little, but is courteous and frank. A shade of sadness overshadows his countenance, which is not unbecoming, and gives him an interesting air."

LOUIS, COUNT DE FONTANES (1800)

"The people who so lately stigmatized Washington as a rebel, regard even the enfranchisement of America, as one of the events consecrated by history and past ages. Such is the veneration excited by great characters. He seems so little to belong to modern times, that he imparts to us the same vivid impressions as the most august examples of antiquity with all that they accomplished. His work is scarcely finished when it at once attracts the veneration which we freely accord to those achievements only that are consecrated by time. The American revolution, the contemporary of our own, is fixed forever. Washington began it with energy, and finished it with moderation. He knew how to maintain it, pursuing always the prosperity of his country; and this aim alone can justify at the tribunal of the Most High, enterprises so extraordinary.

"His administration was as mild and firm in internal affairs as it was noble and prudent toward foreign nations. He uniformly respected the usages of other countries, as he would desire the rights of Americans to be respected by them. Thus in all his negotiations, the heroic simplicity of the President of the United States, without elevation or debasement, was brought into communication with the majesty of Kings. He sought not in his administration those conceptions which the age calls great, but which he regarded as vain. His ideas were more sage than bold; he sought not admiration, but he always enjoyed esteem, alike in the field and in the Senate, in the midst of business as in the quiet of retirement."

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT CHARLES JAMES FOX (1794)

"And here, Sir, I cannot help alluding to the President of the United States, General Washington, a character whose conduct has been so different from that, which has been pursued by the ministers of this country. How infinitely wiser must appear the spirit and principles manifested in his late address to Congress, than the policy of modern European courts! Illustrious man, deriving honor less from the splendor of his situation than from the dignity of his mind; before whom all borrowed greatness sinks into significance, and all the potentates of Europe (excepting the members of our own royal family) become little and contemptible! He has had no occasion to have recourse to any tricks of policy or arts of alarm; his authority has been sufficiently supported by

the same means by which it was acquired, and his conduct has uniformly been characterized by wisdom, moderation and firmness."

MINISTER CONRAD A. GERARD
(1779)

"I have had many conversations with General Washington. . . . I have formed as high an opinion of the powers of his mind, his moderation, his patriotism, and his virtues, as I had before from common report conceived of his military talents and of the incalculable services he has rendered to his country."

CHEVALIER ANNE C. DE LA
LUZERNE (1784)

"The estate of General Washington not being more than fifteen leagues from Annapolis I accepted an invitation that he gave me to go and pass several days there, and it is from his house that I have the honor to write to you. After having seen him on my arrival on this continent, in the midst of his camp and in the tumult of arms, I have the pleasure to see him a simple citizen, enjoying in the repose of his retreat the glory which he so justly acquired. . . . He dresses in a gray coat like a Virginia farmer, and nothing about him recalls the recollections of the important part which he has played except the great number of foreigners who come to see him."

JOSEPH MANDRILLON (1782)

"Imposing in size, noble and well proportioned, a countenance open, calm and sedate, but without any one striking feature, and when you depart from him, the remembrance only of a fine man will remain, a fine figure, an exterior plain and modest, a pleasing address, firm without severity, a manly courage, an uncommon capacity for grasping the whole scope of a subject, and a complete experience in war and politics; equally useful in the cabinet and in the field of Mars, the idol of his country, the admiration of the enemy he has fought and vanquished; modest in victory, great in the reverse; why do I say reverse! very far from being subdued he has made every misfortune contribute to his success. He knows how to obey as well as command, he never made use of his power or the submission of his army to derogate from the authority of his country or to disobey its commands."

PETER IVANOVITCH POLETICA
(1812)

"All the life of this man, worthy of eternal praise, can be compared to the cleanest of looking glasses. If one can not say that he was always above the situation he occupied, one can however assert that in any case he was always adequate to it. In his private life, Gen. Washington was always a loving husband, ardent and steadfast friend, a just master and a pious christian."

ABBE CLAUDE C. ROBIN (1781)

"He has ever shown himself superior to fortune, and in the most trying adversity has discovered resources till then unknown; and, as if his abilities only increased and dilated at the prospect of difficulty, he is never better supplied than when he seems destitute of everything, nor have his arms ever been so fatal to his enemies, as at the very instant when they thought they had crushed him for ever. . . .

"Old men, women, and children, press about him when he accidentally passes along, and think themselves happy, once in their lives, to have seen him—they follow him through the towns with torches, and celebrate his arrival by public illuminations. The Americans, that cool and sedate people, who in the midst of their most trying difficulties, have attended only to the directions and impulses of plain method and common sense, are roused, animated, and inflamed at the very mention of his name: and the first songs that sentiment or gratitude has dictated, have been to celebrate General Washington."

COMTE DE SEGUR (1782)

"One of my most earnest wishes was to see Washington, the hero of America. He was then encamped at a short distance from us, and the Count de Rochambeau was kind enough to introduce me to him. Too often reality disappoints the expectations our imagination had raised, and admiration diminishes by a too near view of the object upon which it had been bestowed; but, on seeing General Washington, I found a perfect similarity between the impression produced upon me by his aspect, and the idea I had formed of him. His exterior disclosed, as it were, the history of his life: simplicity, grandeur, dignity, calmness, goodness, firmness, the attributes of his character, were also stamped upon his features, and in all his person. His stature was noble and elevated; the expression of his features mild and benevolent; his smile graceful and pleasing; his manners simple, without familiarity. . . . Washington, when I saw him, was forty-nine years of age. He endeavored modestly to avoid the marks of admiration and respect which were so anxiously offered to him, and yet no man ever knew better how to receive and to acknowledge them. He listened, with an obliging attention, to all those who addressed him, and the expression of his countenance had conveyed his answer before he spoke."

CHEVALIER DE SILLY (1781)

"Man is born with a tendency to pride and the further he progresses in his career in an elevated rank the more his self love nourishes this vice in him but so far this Washington although born with every superior quality adds to them an imposing modesty which will always cause him to be admired by those who have the good fortune to see him; as for esteem he has already drawn to himself that of all Europe even in

the heart of his enemies and ours—'tandem oculi nostri, videuntur honorem et virtutem.'"

FRANCIS ADRIAN VAN DER KEMP
(1800)

"Washington's character was from his first entrance in public life through its whole course not only unimpeached but highly revered by all, who were admitted to his acquaintance. His active prudence was guided by his intrepid courage:—his vigilant mind, never appalled in the most distressing emergence, was always enliven'd by a manly devotion, and all these virtues, with a vivid sense of his own intrinsic value, were only equalled by his modesty. Remembering that he was a man, Washington made every reasonable allowance for the frailties of human nature, pardon'd its weaknesses, and pity'd her follies, as often they were not blackened by vices, or the Public welfare did not require the infliction of a severer punishment: . . .

"We wrong this eminent man M. H. [my hearers] in considering him alone as a General. Washington's claims, as a statesman, on our on Posterity's respectful regard, are equally solid. We Americans, assent with all heart to this self-evident truth. Lett Foreigners—to appreciate the solidity of our judgment, consider maturely Washington's admonitions—when he divested himself of the supreme command—dijudicate our Constitution, as a part of his egregious workmanship, and scrutinise his letter to the Individual states, as President of the Convention, and none of them will longer hesitate to go over in the steps of Columbia's sons. A constitution is adopted, and Washington unanimously chosen President of the United States. Here once more this great and good man sacrifices the delights of his retirement to the toils of a laborious life, for the benefit of his Country—with the same inimitable disinterestedness. What a large—what an immense field of glory for him, of stupefying amazement for us see I here opening!

"The sight of the General in his brightest glory is lost in the radiancy of this new Politic Luminary. Mine eyes are weakening—bedimmed—bedewed, but my heart in the same moment joyfully expanded by its benign all vivifying influence."

CHARLES VARLO (1784)

"I crossed the river from Maryland into Virginia, near the renowned General Washington's, where I had the honour to spend some time, and was kindly entertained with that worthy family. As to the General, if we may judge by the countenance, he is what the world says of him, a shrewd, good-natured, plain, humane man, about fifty-five years of age, and seems to wear well, being healthful and active, straight, well made, and about six feet high. He keeps a good table, which is always open to those of a genteel appearance. He does not use many Frenchified *congees* or flattering useless words without meaning, which savours more of deceit

than an honest heart; but on the contrary, his words seem to point at truth and reason, and to spring from the fountain of a heart, which being good of itself, cannot be suspicious of others, till facts unriddle designs, . . .

"I have travelled and seen a great deal of the world, have conversed with all degrees of people, and have remarked that there are only two persons in the world which have every one's good word, and those are—the Queen of England and General Washington,

which I never heard friend or foe speak slightly of."

HENRY WANSEY (1794)

"I confess, I was struck with awe and veneration, when I recollected that I was now in the presence of one of the greatest men upon earth—the GREAT WASHINGTON—the noble and wise benefactor of the world! . . . Whether we view him as a general in the field vested with unlimited authority and power, at the head of a vic-

torious army; or in the cabinet, as the President of the United States; or as a private gentleman, cultivating his own farm; he is still the same great man, anxious only to discharge with propriety the duties of his relative situation. His conduct has always been so uniformly manly, honorable, just, patriotic, and disinterested, that his greatest enemies cannot fix on any one trait of his character that can deserve the least censure."

Part IV

Principal Official Appointments (1749-1799)

1749, July 20—Official Surveyor of Culpeper County, Va., through examination and commission by William and Mary College.

1752, November 6—District Adjutant-General with rank of major in Virginia Militia. The initial appointment was to the Southern District, but at his request early in 1753 Governor Dinwiddie assigned him to the Northern District in November of that year.

1753, October 31—Dispatched by Governor Dinwiddie with message to the French commandant on the Ohio.

1754, March 15—Lieutenant-Colonel of the Virginia Regiment (Colonel Fry), and sent with troops to complete the fort at the Forks of the Ohio.

June 4—Announcement of appointment as Colonel, on death of Fry. Resigned before the end of the year.

1755, May 10—Aide-de-Camp, appointed by General Braddock; a volunteer position without rank.

August 14—Colonel of the Virginia Regiment and Commander in Chief of Virginia Forces. This gave him no authority over regular officers commanding provincials on the frontier.

1756, February-March—Trip to Boston to secure a decision on rank of provincials from Governor Shirley, who commanded the British forces in America.

1758—Participated in the Forbes expedition.

July 24—Burgess for Frederick County, first election; reelected, May 18, 1761.

December—Resigned commission as Colonel of the Virginia Regiment and Commander in Chief of Virginia Forces.

1762, October 25—Vestryman of Truro Parish in Fairfax County; also elected for Fairfax Parish, March 28, 1765, but did not serve, being reelected to Truro soon after.

1763, October 3—Warden of Pohick Church of Truro Parish.

1765—Justice of the Peace (see 1770).

July 16—Burgess for Fairfax County, first election; reelected December 1, 1768; September 14, 1769; December 4, 1771; July 14, 1774.

1766—Trustee of Alexandria.

1770, October—Justice of the Peace for Fairfax County; so given in a list of this date; time of appointment not stated, but his ledger mentions attending court at Alexandria as early as June 18, 1765.

1774, July 5—Member of Fairfax County Meeting.

July 18—Chairman of County Meeting at Alexandria that adopted the Fairfax County Resolves; appointed to carry resolves to the Provincial Convention; also member of the Fairfax County Committee of Safety.

August 1-6—Member of First Virginia Provincial Convention; attends as Burgess and special delegate.

August 5—Elected by the Provincial Convention delegate to the First Continental Congress.

September 5-October 26—Attends the Congress at Philadelphia.

1775—Field Officer of the Independent Companies in several counties in Virginia.

February 20—Member of Second Provincial Convention; elected for Fairfax County.

March 20-27—Attend Virginia Provincial Convention at Richmond.

March 25—Chosen by the Provincial Convention delegate to the Second Continental Congress.

May 10-June 22—Attends the Congress at Philadelphia.

June 15—Elected by Congress General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies.

June 16—Accepts the election.

June 19—Commissioned as Commander in Chief.

July 3—Takes command at Cambridge, Mass.

1783, December 23—Surrenders commission to Congress at Annapolis.

1784, December 20-29—Attends upon the Maryland Legislature at Annapolis as Virginia representative for joint legislation on Potomac Improvement.

1787, March 28—Virginia Delegate to the Federal Convention; accepts appointment.

May 25—President of the Federal Convention; unanimously elected.

1789, February 4—President of the United States; elected by unanimous vote for the term 1789-1793.

April 30—President of the United States; inaugurated at New York.

1790, July 16—Act for establishing permanent seat of Government; President Washington authorized by act of Congress to appoint commissioners and direct their activities in locating the district, laying out the city, selecting sites for public buildings, etc.

1791, March 28-30—Commission to lay out the Federal District; first meeting at Georgetown.

March 30—Proclamation of boundaries of District.

1792, December 5—President of the United States; reelected by unanimous electoral vote.

1793, March 4—Second inauguration at Philadelphia.

September 18—Lays cornerstone of the Capitol at City of Washington.

1797, March 4—Second Presidential term expires.

1798, July 4—Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of the Armies; appointed by President Adams.

July 13—Accepts appointment.

Selected Authorities

The biographies, biographical sketches, scenarios, addresses, and short comments on Washington run into the thousands; a classification of the most important of these will be found in Pamphlet 15 of this series. Comments printed during Washington's lifetime or soon after are, of course, long out of print and to be found usually only in the large libraries. Several of the books listed below bring together some of these early utterances; but for the most part, unless the tribute is in a work specially devoted to Washington, it is likely to be in a mass of unrelated material and not accessible. Hence the particular value of the present pamphlet. Three of the other books listed below are bibliographies, which will help to open up contemporary material for those desiring to search further.

BAKER, WILLIAM S.—*Bibliotheca Washingtoniana; a Descriptive List of the Biographies and Biographical Sketches*. Philadelphia, Lindsay, 1889. (Arranged chronologically.)

BAKER, WILLIAM S., ED.—*Character Portraits of Washington as delineated by Historians, Orators and Divine's, selected and arranged in Chronological Order with Biographical Notes and References*. Philadelphia, Lindsay, 1887.

BAKER, WILLIAM S., ED.—*Early Sketches of George Washington, reprinted with Biographical and Bibliographical Notes*. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1894.

CHANNING, HART AND TURNER.—*Guide to the Study of American History*. Boston, Ginn, 1912. A classified bibliography including books on the period of Washington.

HOUGH, FRANKLIN B., ED.—*Washingtoniana: or, Memorials of the Death of George Washington, . . . with a List of Tracts and Volumes printed upon the Occasion*. 2 vols. Roxbury, Mass., the Author, 1865.

MERRIAM, GEORGE ERNEST, ED.—*More precious than Fine Gold: Washington Commonplace Book*. New York, Putnam, 1931.

SAWYER, JOSEPH DILLAWAY.—*Washington*. 2 vols. New York, Macmillan, 1927. (Especially Vol. II, chs. xl, xli.)

STILLWELL, MARGARET B.—*Washington Eulogies; a Check List*. New York, Public Library, 1916.

TUCKERMAN, HENRY T.—*Character and Portraits of Washington*. New York, Putnam, 1859.



GEORGE WASHINGTON ON HIS FARM
From a painting by Chappel

Washington as a Religious Man

By John C. Fitzpatrick

Part I

George Washington and Religion



GEORGE WASHINGTON
From a contemporary silhouette

YOUTHFUL EXPERIENCES

AN examination of the religion of George Washington should be unhampered by any allegiance to traditional reminiscences. While speculation in relation to certain controversial questions may be interesting, it is at best of doubtful value in arriving at definite historical conclusions and exerts an inevitable temptation to wander far afield in the

realm of mere conjecture. The safe course in so important an investigation lies in consulting the incontestable evidences of religious faith left by George Washington himself. Therefore, in these pages the writer has carefully adhered to those references in relation to Washington's religion of established documentary authenticity.

George Washington was born on February 11, 1731 (old style calendar), or February

22, 1732 (new style calendar), and on April 5, a little less than two months later, was baptized in the orthodox Episcopalian manner; two god-fathers and one god-mother being recorded as standing for him.

After his baptism, George, in a religious way, disappears from view for a number of years, and when he again emerges he does so in a purely boyish character, for he scrawls his youthful signature over the title-page of his father's copy of the Sermons of the Bishop of Exeter. In this assault upon the title, or title-page, of a dignitary of the Established Church may be found, perhaps, the germ of the cherry tree and the I-cannot-tell-a-lie fable. Perhaps the cherry tree was really this book of sermons in arboreal disguise and the pen was the hatchet.

A man's religious ideas are peculiarly personal and to attempt an analysis of them after the man himself has passed off the stage of life is a difficult matter at best; but it does not solve the difficulty to present merely the laudatory opinions of his contemporaries. We cannot rest content with this in Washington's case and will try, therefore, to form an opinion by examining Washington's own self-record for: His personal record of church attendance; his estimate of the value of religious practices among the people at large; his desire and effort to encourage a recognition of God's goodness and to inculcate in the people a spirit of gratitude towards the Deity; and, lastly, his own expressions of opinion respecting God. An examination of these evidences as they develop in Washington's own writings will give a fairly balanced and accurate picture of Washington's religious attitude.

ON THE FRONTIER (1756)

The scanty material of his youthful days is relatively unimportant and the record practically starts with the time when he was commanding the Virginia troops on the western frontier, after Braddock's defeat. At Fort Loudoun, Winchester, at the age of twenty-four, this colonel of Virginia militia, on Saturday, September 18, 1756, ordered that "The men parade tomorrow morning at beating the long roll, with their arms and ammunition clean and in good order, and to be marched by the Sergeants of the respective companies to the Fort, there to remain

until prayers are over." It is plain that the danger of an Indian surprise attack was a factor, as the men were sent to prayers under arms; also it is plain that Washington took it for granted that the officers would display some interest and was annoyed that they did not, for the next Saturday came a more pointed order: "The men are to parade at beating the long roll tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock; and to march as usual to the Fort to attend Divine Service. The officers are to be present at calling the roll, and see that the men do appear in the most decent manner they can." Every Sunday thereafter the men were marched to prayers and in the middle of November the Sunday service was made a standing order for the future.

CHURCH GOING (1759-1799)

We have no means of judging the effect of these rough, hard, and brutal years upon Washington's religious views, for there is nothing of value for this purpose in the record until after his marriage with Mrs. Custis and his settling down to a normal life at Mount Vernon. We cannot state positively that Washington became a church-goer, or a more consistent church-goer, after his marriage with Mrs. Custis, but scrutiny of the records induces the opinion that she was an influence in this respect. I have checked up, as closely as possible, his record of church attendance, from the earliest available date to the end of his life, and though there are unfortunate gaps which can never be filled, some interesting results are obtainable from the eighteen years for which data has survived.

After his marriage Washington attended church at Pohick, and, later, Christ Church, Alexandria, on an average of once a month. Both churches were distant from Mount Vernon so that it was something of a journey to reach them by coach and we find many entries in Washington's diaries of his being prevented from attending by the carriage being away from Mount Vernon, by his starting for church and having the carriage break down on the way (a commentary upon the state of the Virginia roads in colonial times), or of his nearly reaching Pohick, only to be met by a message that the minister was too sick to conduct the services. There are a few instances of Washington's illness and once he was held at home by the toothache.

A particularly interesting diary entry is that of May 4, 1760: "Set out for Fredk. to see my negroes that lay ill of the Small Pox. Took Church in my way to Coleman's." Most of us have forgotten that Washington rode post-haste, from Mount Vernon across the Blue Ridge, into the Shenandoah Valley to see that his slaves received proper care and attention. He collected doctors, nurses, medicines, and blankets and did everything humanly possible to aid. Of course the misanthrope will say that he was only interested in saving his property and that he ran no personal risk as he was immune from the disease; but if we grant this privilege to as-

sign motives for actions, we are entitled to the same privilege ourselves and, in this case, we prefer to think that a decent humanity was an element of weight. If material welfare, the saving of slave property, was the main motive of this hurried journey, would it have risked an hour's delay? It seems reasonable to look upon this stop for church as a natural act of faith and trust in the Almighty.

The important point established by a close check up of Washington's church attendance is that throughout his public life, in times of political stress and strain, George Washington went to church oftener than he did in times of national calm and quiet. After the Stamp Act flurry subsided, Washington relapsed again into his once a month church attendance. On August 19, 1765, we have record of his taking the oath to conform to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England "as by Law established" and during the year 1774, when political relations with the Mother Country were becoming dangerously strained and no one in the colonies was able to foresee the outcome, he went to church twice, and sometimes three times a month. It was on June 1, 1774, the day the Boston Port Bill went into effect, that he "went to Church and fasted all day." A very little knowledge of the times makes it plain that the outlook was dark and gloomy for the colonies and nowhere could they see ways and means of saving themselves from what they felt was tyranny. The political situation seemed to Washington beyond the power of man to control, but he was far from being "the bewildered giant" a recent biographer calls him; rather we incline to the opinion that Washington's more frequent attendance at church at this time shows the direct opposite of bewilderment.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD (1775-1783)

In the hectic days of the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, George Washington and religion do not appear together; so far as documentary evidence goes, beyond a statement in his letter to Martha, that he relied confidently "on that Providence which has heretofore preserved and been bountiful to me." In the manly speech with which he accepted the appointment of commander-in-chief of the army he made no reference to God or to heaven; but one month after taking command of the army reference to prayers and church service again appears in the general orders for August 5, 1775, at Cambridge. These orders directed that "the Church be cleared tomorrow and the Revd. Mr. Doyles will perform Divine Service therein at ten o'clock."

But it is the expedition against Canada, undertaken shortly thereafter, that first reveals the broadmindedness of Washington toward religion. It is difficult to see the path by which the commander-in-chief reached this attitude of mind, singular in its contrast to that of the majority of the pa-

triot of 1775, both in the army and in the Continental Congress; but it reveals George Washington, even at this early date, as the remarkable man of the Revolution. The first article of the instructions which the commander-in-chief drew up for the guidance of Colonel Benedict Arnold reads: "You are immediately, on their march from Cambridge, to take command of the detachment of the Continental Army against Quebec and use all possible expedition as the winter season is now advancing and the Success of this Enterprise (under God) depends Wholly upon the Spirit with which it is pushed; and the favourable Disposition of the Canadians and Indians." And the 14th instruction is in these remarkable words: "As the Contempt of the Religion of a Country by ridiculing any of its Ceremonies or affronting its Ministers or Votaries has ever been deeply resented You are to be particularly careful to restrain every Officer and Soldier from such Imprudence and Folly and to punish every Instance of it. On the other hand as far as lays in your Power you are to protect and support the free Exercise of the Religion of the Country and the undisturbed Enjoyments of the Rights of Conscience in religious Matters with your utmost Influence and Authority." The letter to Arnold enclosing these instructions emphasized the point: "I also give it in charge to you to avoid all Disrespect or Contempt of the Religion of the Country and its Ceremonies. Prudence, policy and a true Christian Spirit will lead us to look with compassion upon their Errors without insulting them. While we are contending for our own Liberty, we should be very cautious of violating the Rights of Conscience in others, ever considering that God alone is the judge of the Hearts of men and to him only in this case, they are answerable." The delightful human egoism in that compassion for error is readily forgiven and more than canceled by the rights of conscience principle that follows it.

RELATIONS TO CANADA CAMPAIGN (1775)

A dominant reason for the emphatic warnings may be found in Washington's recognition of the prejudices against "popery" existing in New England in 1775, which had so valiantly assisted in ruining all chance of a Canadian alliance in the Congress of 1774. This same, militant Protestantism, two months after Arnold's instructions were drafted, drew from Washington a blast of anger which shows that the Virginia Episcopalian was a better man, a better patriot, and a better politician than the native sons of the colony that had started the rebellion. On November 5, the general orders announced that "The Commander in chief has been apprized of a design form'd for the observance of the ridiculous and childish custom of burning the Effigy of the pope. He cannot help expressing his surprise that there should be Officers and Soldiers in this army so void of common sense as not to see the impropri-

ety of such a step at this juncture; at a time when we are soliciting and have really obtained the friendship of the people of Canada, whom we ought to consider as Brethren embarked in the same Cause: the defence of the general Liberty of America. At such a juncture and in such circumstances, to be insulting their Religion, is so monstrous, as not to be suffered or excused; indeed instead of offering the most remote insult, it is our duty to address public thanks to these our Brethren for every late happy Success over the common enemy in Canada." Needless to say Pope's Night was not celebrated in the army in 1775, nor at any time thereafter.

Just ten days later we find the announcement of the victory at St. John's, Canada, in these words: "The Commander in chief is confident the army under his immediate direction will show their gratitude to Providence for thus favoring the cause of Freedom and America by their thankfulness to God, and by their zeal and perseverance in this righteous cause, continue to deserve his future blessings." Next came the news, two weeks later, of the capture of Montreal and the orders announced that "The General hopes such frequent favours from divine Providence will animate every American to continue to exert his utmost in the defence of the Liberties of his Country, as it would now be the basest ingratitude to the Almighty and to their Country to shew any the least backwardness in the public cause."

The naiveté of this reasoning is of value as indicative of George Washington's mental attitude towards the Supreme Being and, regardless of other conclusions, there is in it a simple, childlike faith which commands respect. Was there ever a war since the Christian era when it was not claimed by both combatants that God was on their side? But George Washington has given the idea a distinctly American flavor by calling on the Continental soldier to help God.

RELiance ON PROVIDENCE (1776)

Then comes a personal note of soul humility in his letter to Joseph Reed in January, 1776: "I have scarcely," wrote Washington, "emerged from one difficulty before I have plunged into another. How it will end, God in his great goodness will direct. I am thankful for his protection to this time." One thing that speedily became clear to the mind of George Washington was that the military and governmental difficulties of America were not, and could not, be properly met without the help of God. They were too great and America was too feeble, in Washington's judgment, to admit of their successful solution without help from on high, and certainly the verdict of history as to the magnitude of these difficulties has confirmed Washington's judgment, though the muse is still too profane to admit the accuracy of his religious belief. Also, instead of becoming opinionated, instead of developing

an ego, instead of becoming confident of his abilities as he succeeded in surmounting one difficulty after another, George Washington became more and more convinced that the hand of God was in those triumphs and greater and greater became his spiritual humility, although weak dependence on his Creator was no part of his character. This humility in success and willingness to accept failure without complaint is exemplified at the end of the siege of Boston. You recall the seizure and fortification of Dorchester Heights and how the British prepared for another Bunker Hill. They attempted to cross the bay and storm the works, and Bunker Hill would have been child's play compared to the slaughter that would have ensued. You recall also, that the red-coats were prevented from crossing the water by a sudden and violent storm which lasted so long that by the time it was over Howe felt that the works had become too strong for him, gave over the attempt and evacuated the town. Here is Washington's comment to his brother John on the occurrence: "That this remarkable interposition of Providence is for some wise purpose, I have not a doubt." And this was rather an extraordinary thing to say. With all preparations made, all contingencies provided for, and with a sufficiency of ammunition in the hands of the Americans conditions were different from those prevailing at Bunker Hill, and it is quite reasonable to assume that Howe's attempt would have resulted in the complete annihilation of the British army.

WORSHIP IN THE ARMY (1776-1777)

The setting up of the actual machinery of religion in the Continental Army affords some evidence of value for our purpose. The Congress authorized the employment of chaplains, after Washington had urged it, and the general orders of July 9, 1776, when the Army was in New York City, directed that: "The Colonels or commanding officers of each regiment are directed to procure for Chaplains accordingly, persons of good character and exemplary lives. To see that all inferior officers and soldiers pay them a suitable respect and attend carefully upon religious exercises. The blessing and protection of Heaven are at all times necessary but especially so in times of public distress and danger. The General hopes and trusts, that every officer and man will endeavor so to live and act as becomes a Christian Soldier defending the dearest rights and Liberties of his country." And in the announcement, in these same orders, of the Declaration of Independence, the commander-in-chief hoped that "this important Event will serve as a fresh incentive to every officer and Soldier to act with Fidelity and Courage as knowing that now the peace and safety of his Country depends (under God) solely on the success of our arms." Here again we have the phrase "under God" which was so important an impromptu addition to Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. Was Lincoln guilty of

plagiarism? Or was it that the simple religious fervor of our two greatest Americans was closely akin?

In January, 1777, the Continental Army for the first time since the siege of Boston, established a permanent encampment base. This was at Morristown, New Jersey, and among the early things attended to was the practice of regular Sunday worship for the troops. On April 12, a Saturday, it was ordered that "All the troops in Morristown except the guards, are to attend divine worship tomorrow at the second Bell; the Officers commanding the Corps, are to take special care to have their men clean and decent, and that they are to march in proper order to the place of worship." For the next week, "All the troops in town (not on duty) to attend divine service tomorrow agreeable to the orders of the 12th instant." The convenience of a church building was an element in Morristown and the army paid due observance to Sunday. It may be noted, however, that only the troops in the town itself were ordered to church, for no building would have been large enough to hold the army encamped in the vicinity. When the encampment was shifted to Middlebrook the well-known order against profanity was issued on May 31. Washington characterized it as the "foolish and scandalous practice of *profane swearing*" and "As a means to abolish this and every other species of immorality Brigadiers are enjoined to take effectual care, to have divine service duly performed in their respective brigades." At Middlebrook, also, on June 28, the orders were "That all Chaplains are to perform divine service tomorrow and on every succeeding Sunday, with their respective brigades and regiments, where the situation will possibly admit of it. And the Commanding officers of corps are to see that they attend themselves with officers of all ranks setting the example. The Commander in chief expects an exact compliance with this order, and that it be observed in the future as an invariable rule of practice. And every neglect will be considered not only as a breach of orders, but a disregard to decency, virtue and religion."

THANKSGIVING (1777)

The announcement (at Peter Wentz's, Worcester Township, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1777) of the surrender of Burgoyne, concluded with the words: "Let every face brighten and every heart expand with grateful joy and praise to the supreme disposer of all Events, who has granted to us this signal success. The Chaplains of the army are to prepare short discourses, suit'd to the joyful occasion and to deliver them to their several corps and brigades at 5 o'clock this afternoon." Perhaps Washington's information as to the events in the north was such as convinced him that only God could have gained a victory for General Horatio Gates!

After the wearing campaign of 1777, when the battlescarred troops were on their

march to Valley Forge for the winter, the commander-in-chief issued orders on December 17, for the observance of a thanksgiving day: "Tomorrow being the day set apart by the Honorable Congress for public Thanksgiving and Praise; and duty calling us devoutly to express our grateful acknowledgments to God for the manifold blessings he has granted us. The General directs that the Army remain in its present quarters and that the Chaplains perform divine service with their several corps and brigades. And earnestly exhorts all officers and soldiers whose absence is not indispensably necessary, to attend with reverence the solemnities of the day."

The suffering at Valley Forge, the terrible weather, and the activities needful to secure enough food for the troops explain, to some extent, why church services were not mentioned during that winter. Also many of the chaplains were absent from camp and there were a number of vacancies among them, as shown by the orders of May 2, 1778: "The Commander in chief directs that divine services be performed every Sunday at 11 o'clock in those brigades to which there are chaplains—those which have none to attend the places of worship nearest to them. It is expected that Officers of all Ranks will by their attendance set the example to their men. While we are zealously performing the duties of good citizens and Soldiers we certainly ought not to be inattentive to the higher duties of religion. To the distinguished character of Patriot it should be our highest glory to add the more distinguished character of Christian. The Signal instances of providential Goodness which we have experienced and which have now almost crowned our labours with complete success, demand from us in a peculiar manner the warmest returns of Gratitude and Piety to the Supreme Author of all Good."

GRATITUDE FOR THE FRENCH ALLIANCE (1778)

The statement that the cause of independence was almost crowned with complete success on May 2, 1778, may be considered slightly optimistic; but it raises the interesting question as to what were the rumors in the army, on that day, as to aid from France, for three days later the French alliance was announced: "It having pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe to defend the cause of the United American States, and finally to raise up a powerful friend among the princes of the Earth, to establish our liberty and independence upon a lasting foundation; it becomes us to set apart a day for gratefully acknowledging the divine goodness and celebrating the important event which we owe to his divine interposition." An echo of this feeling is found in Washington's letter to Governor Nelson, of Virginia, August 20, 1778. Writing from White Plains, New York, he said: "It is not a little pleasing, nor less wonderful to contemplate, that after two years manoeuvring and

undergoing the strangest vicissitudes, that perhaps ever attended any one contest since creation, both armies are brought back to the very point they set out from and that the offending party at the beginning [the British] is now reduced to the use of the spade and pickaxe for defence. The hand of Providence has been so conspicuous in all this that he must be worse than an infidel that lacks faith, and more than wicked who has not gratitude enough to acknowledge his obligations." When we find touches of romance like this in Washington's writing it raises the question as to the accuracy of the prevailing concept of the man. Though the romance of this appealed to him, even as he wrote he added a little touch of human feeling that brings him nearer to us, in this deprecatory gesture: "But it will be time enough for me to turn preacher when my present appointment ceases." And in addition to this romance and human feeling we can see also a touch of dry humor which has been persistently denied to Washington, but which he had in measure.

SAINT PATRICK (1776-1780)

Twice during the Revolution the Continental Army honored Saint Patrick's Day by order of the commander-in-chief. The first time was immediately after the evacuation of Boston, when the countersign for March 17, 1776, was "Saint Patrick." And the second time was in 1780, when on March 16 the orders read: "The General congratulates the Army on the very interesting proceedings of the Parliament of Ireland and of the Inhabitants of that Country which have been lately communicated; not only as they appear calculated to remove those heavy and tyrannical oppressions on their trade but to restore to a brave and Generous People the ancient Rights and Freedom and by their operation to promote the cause of America—Desirous of impressing on the minds of the Army, transactions so important in their nature the General directs that all fatigue and working parties cease for tomorrow the 17th—a day held in particular regard by the People of that Nation. At the same time he orders this he persuades himself that the celebration of the day will not be attended by the least rioting or disorder. The Officers to be at their quarters in camp and the troops of each state line are to keep within their own encampment." The next day, March 17, the parole was "Saints" and the countersigns "Patrick" and "Shela."

Washington was well aware of the healthy recklessness of many of his stalwarts and knew the Irish liking for a good rough and tumble. There is in these orders also, a recognition of the existence of that feeling which had prompted the attempted celebration of Pope's Night in 1775, so it was wise caution that guarded against a possible Donnybrook Fair in camp.

Two more general orders should be noted. On the day after the surrender of Cornwallis, October 20, 1781, Washington's greatest

military triumph of the war, he directed that "Divine Service is to be performed tomorrow in the several Brigades and Divisions. The Commander in chief earnestly recommends that the troops not on duty should universally attend with that seriousness of Deportment and gratitude of Heart which the recognition of such reiterated and astonishing interpositions of Providence demands of us."

THANKS FOR VICTORY (1783)

In the midst of this overwhelming victory George Washington's mind reverted to the repeated and astonishing interposition of Providence in behalf of America, though he can, by no means, be classed as a religious enthusiast. General George Washington ordered that the cessation of hostility should begin on April 19, 1783, eight years to the day from the commencement of hostilities at Lexington. It would have been just as easy for him to have ordered hostilities to cease on April 17, or April 18, or April 20, for that matter, but Washington, the cold, the austere, suddenly displays a sense of the poetic, in deliberately planning for this precise date. The orders for ceasing hostilities display some of those traits which have been ignored: "The Commander in chief orders the Cessation of Hostilities between the United States and the King of Great Britain to be publicly proclaimed tomorrow at the New Building and that the Proclamation which will be communicated herewith, be read tomorrow evening at the head of every regiment and corps of the army. After which the Chaplains with the several brigades will render thanks to Almighty God for all his mercies, particularly for his overruling the wrath of Man to his own glory and causing the rage of war to cease amongst the nations." After warning that no disorder or "licentiousness" will be tolerated he directed "An extra ration of liquor to be issued to every man tomorrow, to drink Perpetual Peace, Independence and Happiness to the United States of America."

WASHINGTON'S FAITH

No man knew better than Washington the frightfully thin ice over which the United States of America had skated to victory. Every weakness of the governmental and military machine had been laid bare before him at one time or another. Time after time he had seen the cause dragged back from the brink of ruin by an unexpected event, or an unforeseen happening, when he was well aware that no human effort could save it. That he himself had tried his utmost did not blind his eyes to the fact that this utmost, of itself, was not sufficient. The situation has its puzzle for us. Washington was the essence of practicality; but the instincts of his old horse-racing and fox-hunting days made him ever ready to take the sporting chance.

And sporting chances he took. Long Island was one. Trenton was another, Germantown another, and even Yorktown itself was largely a sporting chance. All of these chances, however, were backed by the most painstaking efforts. Yet the man declined to grant anything to the heathen god of Luck and, when the seemingly impossible became a success, when the weak spot in his plan, of which he was well aware, became strong through no apparent human arrangement, George Washington's firm belief in the righteousness of human liberty, drew from him frank acknowledgment of God's aid. Many times his plans failed; but when they did he merely assumed that Providence, for some inscrutable reason, had intervened. He accepted failure with calmness and began at once to build again for success. There is no trace of superstition in Washington; his faith was too strong and simple for that and it is this simplicity that makes analysis difficult. Napoleon's cynical remark that "Heaven is on the side of the heaviest artillery," and the claim that he was the man of destiny shrink to mere flippancies in comparison with George Washington's steadfast faith in God's aid to liberty. If ever there was a man who could rightfully claim to be a man of destiny it was George Washington; but he was the last man to entertain such a thought.

RELIGION IN WASHINGTON'S REPLIES TO ADDRESSES

There is a final group of papers among the Washington manuscripts which should be drawn upon in an effort to analyze Washington's religious ideas. Probably no President of the United States, certainly no American of lesser rank, ever received so many complimentary addresses as did Washington. He was scrupulous in answering them and in these answers we find much that is valuable for our purpose. We have seen Washington's mental attitude toward things religious during the colonial period; the General Orders of the Revolutionary War and the diaries give his attitude during the Revolution. But the replies to these addresses contain what may be considered as Washington's mature convictions, coming as they do in the last years of his life. I shall not quote many. The first is the clear, succinct statement in the reply to the General Committee of the United Baptist Churches in Virginia, in May, 1789: "I have often," he wrote, "expressed my sentiments that every man conducting himself as a good citizen, and being accountable to God alone for his religious opinions, ought to be protected in worshipping the Deity according to the dictates of his own conscience. . . . If I could have entertained the slightest apprehension that the Constitution framed in the Convention, where I had the honor to preside, might possibly endanger the religious rights of any ecclesiastical Society, certainly I would never have placed my signature to it; if I could now conceive that the general Government

might ever be so administered as to render liberty of conscience insecure, I beg you will be persuaded that no one would be more zealous than myself to establish effectual barriers against the horrors of spiritual tyranny, and every species of religious persecution . . . be assured, Gentlemen, that I entertain a proper sense of your fervent supplications to God for my temporal and eternal happiness." This acknowledgment of appreciation of the value of prayer in obtaining temporal and eternal happiness is worth something in generalizing upon Washington's belief in an hereafter.

RELATION TO THE DENOMINATIONS

A note of interest is the diary entry for May 27, 1787, in Philadelphia: "Went to the Romish Church to high mass." This was old St. Mary's and Washington was then attending the sessions of the Constitutional Convention. Could there have been a little of the Greek idea here, the same that we find in St. Paul's address to the Athenians? Two years later, when President, Washington made the delightful entry at Pomfret, Connecticut (November 8, 1789), while touring the eastern states: "It being contrary to law and disagreeable to the People of this State (Connecticut) to travel on the Sabbath Day—and my horses, after passing through such intolerable roads, wanting rest, I stayed at Perkins' tavern (which, by-the-bye is not a good one,) all day—and a meeting house being within a few rods of the door, I attended morning and evening service, and heard very lame discourses from a Mr. Pond." The layman's hearty understanding and sympathy goes out to Washington in this experience and the recollection of it may help us, in the future, to bear similar ills with fortitude.

A month later, in New York City, we find a perfect example of the sense of duty: "November 26, Thursday: Being the day appointed for a thanksgiving, I went to St. Paul's Chapel, though it was most inclement and stormy—but few people at Church." This was the first national Thanksgiving Day under our present government and, as he had summoned the nation to give thanks, Washington felt that he had to brave the elements and appear in church in compliance with his own proclamation. It is difficult to disentangle Washington's strong sense of duty in this from his religious feeling; but the two things are properly interchangeable in this case and it is doubtful if Washington himself could have analyzed them.

The diary entry for July 3, 1791, at York, Pennsylvania, has a bit of dry humor in it from our viewpoint: "There being no Episcopal Minister resident in the place, I went to hear morning Service performed in the Dutch reformed Church—which, being in that language not a word of which I understood I was in no danger of becoming a proselyte to its religion by the eloquence of the Preacher."

THE QUAKERS

To the address of the Pennsylvania Quakers, Washington's reply was particularly plain and outspoken: "We have reason to rejoice in the prospect that the present national Government, which by the favour of Divine Providence, was formed by the common counsels and peaceably established with the common consent of the People will prove a blessing to every denomination of them. . . . The liberty enjoyed by the People of these States, of worshipping Almighty God agreeable to their consciences is not only among the choicest of their *blessings* but also of their *rights*. While men perform their social duties faithfully, they do all that Society or the State can with propriety demand or expect; and remain responsible only to their Maker for the religion or modes of faith which they may prefer to profess. Your principles and conduct are well known to me, and it is doing the people called Quakers no more than justice to say that (excepting their declining to share with others the burthen of the common defence) there is no denomination among us who are more exemplary or useful citizens. I assure you very explicitly that in my opinion the conscientious scruples of all men should be treated with delicacy and tenderness, and it is my wish and desire that the laws may always be as extensively accommodated to them, as a due regard to the Protection and essential interests of the Nation may justify and permit."

Here is the willingness of the broad-minded statesman to admit the rights of conscience in religious matters, but the practical administrator pointing out with inexorable logic that unless the government which guarantees those rights is supported, there can be neither rights nor government.

ADVICE TO CHURCHES

To this may be joined Washington's reply to the Ministers and Ruling Elders of the Churches of the Massachusetts and New Hampshire Presbyteries: "I am persuaded you will permit me to observe that the path of true piety is so plain as to require but little political direction. To this consideration we ought to ascribe the absence of any regulation respecting religion from the Magna Charta of our country. To the guidance of the ministers of the gospel this important object is perhaps, more properly committed. It will be your care to instruct the ignorant and to reclaim the devious and in the progress of morality and science, to which our government will give every furtherance, we may confidently expect the advancement of true religion and the completion of our happiness." This from an Episcopalian to Presbyterians of the 18th century may certainly be taken as indicative of Washington's belief in the value of religion in education. In this reply he also touches upon a point made sensitive by our recent experiences with the so-called "Fundamentalists," so it is perhaps tactful to leave the idea as Washington

puts it, merely remembering that he believed that science as well as religion contributes a share to human happiness.

Catholics are interested naturally in Washington's reply to the address made to him in December, 1789. In that reply Washington expresses the hope "ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality. And I presume," he wrote, "that your fellow citizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their revolution and the establishment of their government; or the important assistance which they received from a nation in which the roman catholic religion is professed." Washington never completely mastered the personal pronouns and the tangle here should be ascribed properly to a weakness of the head rather than of the heart.

Washington's reply to the address of the Members of the New Church in Baltimore has more than passing interest: "We have abundant reason to rejoice that in this Land the light of truth and reason has triumphed over the power of bigotry and superstition and that every person may here worship God according to the dictates of his own heart. In this enlightened age and in this land of equal liberty it is our boast that a man's religious tenets will not forfeit the protection of the law, nor deprive him of the right of attaining and holding the highest offices that are known in the United States."

There will be noted throughout these extracts a consistent uniformity of expression, such an uniformity as could only be based upon a habit of mind. There is no evidence that Washington thought like the Virginian who is credited with saying that while he was quite willing to admit there were many different ways to heaven, he was quite sure that no gentleman would choose any other than the Episcopalian way; for we may recall Washington's letter to Lafayette, Au-

gust 15, 1787: "I am not less ardent in my wish that you may succeed in your plan of toleration in religious matters. Being no bigot myself, I am disposed to indulge the professors of Christianity in the church with that road to Heaven, which to them shall seem most direct, plainest, easiest and least liable to exception."

ESSENTIALS OF WASHINGTON'S RELIGION

As a young man Washington probably thought as little about religion as any healthy, normal youth. There are indications that his half-brother Lawrence was of a religious turn of mind and George had a great deal of affection and admiration for Lawrence. At the age of twenty-three he counted the bullet-holes in his coat after Braddock's defeat and acknowledged, with common-sense practicality, that a power higher than man had saved him; the Revolutionary War taught him lessons he was too honest to deny and, as a result, Washington's belief in God became the simple faith of a child, confirmed and strengthened by the actual, living experience of a man. Beyond this point of a firm belief in God, of belief in his absolute justice and his "interposition" in the affairs of man there is little of a tangible nature; but is not this enough? We know that Washington's concepts of truth, honor, and justice were founded upon and woven into this belief in God, and we can find slight fault with George Washington's truth, honor, and justice. Can we, as individuals, demand that the religion of our neighbor do more than make that neighbor an honorable man and an upright citizen? Is it worth while to insist on knowing more than this about George Washington's religion? It is plain that the two great commandments were well obeyed by him, and his reply to the address of the Hebrew Congregation of Newport, Rhode Island, in August, 1790, is one

of the best: "It is now no more that toleration is spoken of, as if it was by the indulgence of one class of people that another enjoyed the exercise of their inherent natural rights. For happily the Government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that those who live under its protection should demean themselves as good citizens, in giving it, on all occasions, their effectual support. . . . May the Father of Mercies scatter light and not darkness on our paths, and make us all, in our several vocations useful here, and in his own due time and way everlastingly happy."

And now as a last quotation read this from the Farewell Address: "Morality is a necessary spring of popular government . . . let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle." Is not this satisfying? "The influence of refined education upon minds of peculiar structure" might almost refer to our Haeckels and our Spencers. And Washington knew that the Haeckels and the Spencers do not influence the mass of the people to any extent and he was sure, from his own experience with men, that refined education without religion could not produce the sterling virtue of rugged and uncompromising honesty.

On his deathbed, after nearly twenty-four hours of struggle for breath, he placed the final seal of courageous manhood upon his life and went to his Maker with his brave faith unshaken: "I felt from the first," he whispered, "that the disorder would prove fatal . . . but I am not afraid to go." These last half-dozen words tell the worth of his religion to George Washington.

Part II

Washington's Own Words on Religion

QUESTION OF A BISHOP (1769)

"After a tiresome, and in my opinion, a very unimportant Session, I returned home about the middle of last Month. . . . The expediency of an American Episcopate was long & warmly debated, and at length rejected. As a substitute, the House attempted to frame an Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, to be composed of a President and four other clergymen, who were to have full power and authority to hear and determine all matters and causes relative to the clergy, and to be vested with the [power] of Suspension,

deprivation, & visitation. From this Jurisdiction an Appeal was to be had to a Court of Delegates, to consist of an equal number of Clergymen and Laymen; but this Bill, after much canvassing, was put to Sleep, from an opinion that the subject was of too much Importance to be hastily entered into at the end of a Session."

A YEAR OF WASHINGTON'S SUNDAYS (1773)

January—Sunday, 3rd—"In the Afternoon Mr. Ben Dulany came here; the other Gentleman continued all day here."

Sunday, 10th—"At home all day. Mr. Geo. Digges, Messrs. David and Chas. Stewart, Mr. Danl. Carrol Junr., and Mr. Richmond, dind and lodged here."

Sunday, 17th—"At home all day alone. Mrs. Barnes went up to Alexandria."

Sunday 24th—"At home all day alone."

Sunday 31st—"At home all day alone."

February—Sunday, 7th—"At home all day alone."

Sunday, 14th—"At home all day—alone."

Sunday, 21st—"At home all day. Mr. Hoops and a Mr. Warton calld here, but

would not stay [to] dinner, taking a Cut before it."

Sunday, 28th—"At home all day. About Noon, Mr. Francis Willis, Mr. Warnr. Washington, and my Brothr. Saml came here."

March—Sunday 7th—"Dined at the Governor's and Spent the Evening at Mrs. Campbell's."

Sunday, 14th—"Set off about 10 O'clock. Dind at King William Court and lodgd at Todd's Bridge."

Sunday, 21st—"At Home all day alone."

Sunday, 28th—"Went with Mr. Dulany and Mr. Digges, &ca., to Dine with Mr. Benj. Dulany at Mrs. French's. Returnd again in the afternoon."

April—Sunday, 4th—"Mrs. Fairfax and Polly Brazier Dined here, as did Majr. Wagener. The latter stayd all Night. Mr. Jno. Baylor came in the afternoon."

Sunday, 11th—"Went to Pohick Church with Mrs. Washington and Mr. Custis, and returnd to Dinner."

Sunday, 18th—"Reachd home to Dinner after passing through Piscataway Town."

Sunday, 25th—"At home all day with the above Company."

May—Sunday, 2nd—"Went to Belvoir and dined. Returned in the Afternoon."

Sunday, 9th—"At home all day, Messrs. Ramsay, Rumney and Herbert dind here; the last of whom went away, the others stayd all Night."

Sunday, 16th—"Breakfasted at Chester and Dined at Govr. Penn's in Philadelphia."

Sunday, 23rd—"Set out for New York with Lord Sterling, Majr. Bayard and Mr. Custis, after Breakfasting with Govr. Penn. Dined with Govr. Franklin at Burlington and lodgd at Trenton."

Sunday, 30th—"Dined with Genl. Gage and Spent the Evening in my own Room writing."

June—Sunday, 6th—"Breakfasted at Slade's, 10 Miles from Sutton's, and dind and lodgd at Baltimore Town."

Sunday, 13th—"Went up with Miss Reed, etca., to Alexa. Church. Returnd to Dinner with Mr. Willis. Doctr. Rumney w[en]t away."

Sunday, 20th—"Colo. Fairfax and Lady, as also Mr. Massey dined here, Patcy Custis being buried. The first went away, Mr. Massey stayd."

Sunday, 27th—"The two Miss Calverts went up to Church. Mr. Calvert came over to Dinner and stayd all Night, as did Mr. Tilghman from Alexa."

July—Sunday 4th—"At home all day. Mrs. Peake and her daughter dind here."

Sunday, 11th—"Old Mr. Digges came over in the Forenoon; also Mr. Willis and Polly Brazier. Willis returnd in the afternoon."

Sunday, 18th—"Mr. Tilghman returned to Alexa. Miss Calvert and Mrs. Washington and self went to Pohick Church. In the Afternoon Mr. B. Fairfax came."

Sunday, 25th—"Went up to Alexandria Church and returnd to Dinner."

August—Sunday, 1st—"At Mr. Calvert's all day."

Sunday, 8th—"Went up to Alexa. Church and returnd to Dinner. Captn. Posey and Son Price here, the last of whom went away after Dinner."

Sunday, 15th—"At home all day—alone."

Sunday, 22nd—"Went up to Church at Alexandria and returnd to Dinner. Found Doctr. Craik here, who stayd all Night."

Sunday, 29th—"Govr. Eden and the other Gentn. went away after breakfast. I continued at home all day."

September—Sunday, 5th—"Went up with him and Miss Nelly Calvert to Alexa. Church. Returnd to Dinner."

Sunday, 12th—"Govr. Eden, Captn. Ellis, Mr. Dulany, Mr. Lee and Mr. Fendal came to Dinner and stayd all Night, as did Mr. F. Willis, Junr."

Sunday, 19th—"The two Mr. Alexanders went away after breakfast. My Brother Sam, his Wife and two children, came to Dinner."

Sunday, 26th—"I set of for Annapolis Races. Dined at Rollin's and got into Annapolis between five and six O'clock. Spent the Evening and lodged at the Governor's."

October—Sunday, 3rd—"At home all day, alone."

Sunday, 10th—"Mr. Herbert went away before Breakfast. Mr. Tilghman went with Mrs. Washington and I to Pohick Church and returnd with us."

Sunday, 17th—"At home all day—Captn. Conway Breakfasting here from the Maderias. Mr. Willis and my Brother went up to Church."

Sunday, 24th—"At Colo. Bassett's all [day]."

Sunday, 31st—"At Colo. Bassett's all day."

November—Sunday, 7th—"Dined at Mrs. Dangerfield's and returnd to Colo. Bassett's in the afternoon."

Sunday, 14th—"Returnd to Colo. Bassett's to Dinner."

Sunday, 21st—"Dined at the Speaker's and spent the Evening in my own Room."

Sunday, 28th—"At Colo. Bassett's all day."

December—Sunday, 5th—"At Colo. Bassett's all day."

Sunday, 12th—"At home all day the above Company here. Mrs. Washington and Miss Brown going to Chh. and returng. to Dinner."

Sunday, 19th—"At home all day alone. After Dinner Mrs. Barnes went to Mrs. French's."

Sunday, 26th—"At home all day. Mr. Ben Dulany, and Mr. Peale dined here."

PRESBYTERIAN MEETING AND CATHOLIC SERVICE (1774)

"Went to the Presbyterian Meeting [at Philadelphia] in the forenoon and Romish Church in the afternoon. Dind at Bevan's."

MORALS (1776)

"The unhappy Fate of Thomas Hickey, executed this day for Mutiny, Sedition and Treachery, the General hopes will be a warning to every Soldier, in the Army, to avoid those crimes, and all others, so disgraceful to the character of a Soldier, and pernicious to his country, whose pay he receives and Bread he eats.—And in order to avoid those Crimes the most certain method is to keep out of temptation of them, and particularly to avoid lewd Women, who, by the dying Confession of this poor Criminal, first led him into practices which ended in an untimely and ignominious Death."

"The General is sorry to be informed that the foolish and wicked practice of profane cursing and swearing (a Vice heretofore little known in an American Army,) is growing into fashion; he hopes the officers will by example as well as influence endeavor to check it, and that both they and the men will reflect, that we can have little hopes of the Blessing of Heaven on our Arms if we insult it by our impiety and folly; added to this it is a vice so mean and low, without any temptation, that every man of sense and character, detests and despises it."

PROVIDENCE (1778)

"The violent gale . . . and the withdrawing of the Count d'Estaing to Boston, . . . I consider storms and victory under the direction of a wise providence who no doubt directs them for the best of purposes, and to bring round the greatest degree of happiness to the greatest number of his people."

PROTECTION OF THE ALMIGHTY (1783)

"I consider it an indispensable duty to close this last solemn act of my official life, by commending the Interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to his holy keeping."

TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE STATES (1783)

"The free cultivation of letters, the unbounded extension of commerce, the progressive refinement of manners, the growing liberality of sentiment, and above all, the pure and benign light of Revelation, have had a meliorating influence on mankind and increase the blessings of society. . . .

"I now make my earnest prayer, that God would have you and the States over which you preside, in his holy protection; that he would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate the spirit of subordination and obedience to government; to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow citizens of the United States at large, and particularly for their brethren who have served in the field; and finally, that he would most graciously be pleased to

dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion, and without an humble imitation of whose example in these things we can never hope to be a happy nation."

SUNDAYS (1784, 1785)

September, 1784—Sunday, 19th—"Being Sunday, and the People living on my Land, *apparently* very religious, it was thought best to postpone going among them till tomorrow."

October, 1785—Sunday, 2d—"Went with Fanny Bassett, Burwell Bassett, Doctr. Stuart, G. A. Washington, Mr. Shaw and Nelly Custis to Pohick Church; to hear a Mr. Thompson preach, who returned home with us to Dinner, where I found the Revd. Mr. Jones, formerly a Chaplin in one of the Pennsylvania Regiments.

"After we were in Bed (about eleven O'clock in the Evening) Mr. Houdon, sent from Paris by Doctr. Franklin and Mr. Jefferson to take my Bust, in behalf of the State of Virginia, with three young men assistants, introduced by a Mr. Perin a French Gentleman of Alexandria, arrived here by Water from the latter place."

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM (1785)

"Although no man's sentiments are more opposed to *any kind* of restraint upon religious principles than mine are, yet I must confess, that I am not amongst the number of those, who are so much alarmed at the thoughts of making people pay towards the support of that which they profess, if of the denomination of Christians, or declare themselves Jews, Mahometans, or otherwise, and thereby obtain proper relief. As the matter now stands, I wish an assessment had never been agitated, and as it has gone so far, that the bill could not die an easy death; because I think it will be productive of more quiet to the State, than by enacting it into a law, which in my opinion would be impolitic, admitting there is a decided majority for it, to the disquiet of a respectable minority. In the former case, the matter will soon subside; in the latter, it will rankle and perhaps convulse the State."

THANKSGIVING TO GOD IN THE INAUGURAL (1789)

"Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station, it would be peculiarly improper to omit, in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being, who rules over the universe, who presides in the councils of nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that his benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States a government instituted by themselves for

these essential purposes, and may enable every instrument employed in its administration to execute with success the functions allotted to his charge.

"In tendering this homage to the great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own; nor those of my fellow-citizens at large, less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand, which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every step, by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency.

"And, in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities, from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established, without some return of pious gratitude along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seem to presage. These reflections, arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking that there are none, under the influence of which the proceedings of a new and free government can more auspiciously commence."

"Having thus imparted to you my sentiments, as they have been awakened by the occasion that brings us together, I shall take my present leave; but not without resorting once more to the benign Parent of the human race, in humble supplication, that, since he has been pleased to favor the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquillity, and dispositions for deciding with unparalleled unanimity on a form of government for the security of their union and the advancement of their happiness, so his divine blessing may be equally *conspicuous* in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures, on which the success of this government must depend."

SUPPORT OF THE ALMIGHTY (1789)

"GENTLEMEN, I thank you for your address, in which the most affectionate sentiments are expressed in the most obliging terms. The coincidence of circumstances, which led to this auspicious crisis, the confidence reposed in me by my fellow-citizens, and the assistance I may expect from counsels, which will be dictated by an enlarged and liberal policy, seem to presage a more prosperous issue to my administration, than a diffidence of my abilities had taught me to anticipate. I now feel myself inexpressibly happy in a belief, that Heaven, which has done so much for our infant nation, will not withdraw its providential influence before our political felicity shall have been

completed; and in a conviction that the Senate will at all times co-operate in every measure which may tend to promote the welfare of this confederated republic.

"Thus supported by a firm trust in the great Arbiter of the universe, aided by the collected wisdom of the Union, and imploring the divine benediction on our joint exertions in the service of our country, I readily engage with you in the arduous but pleasing task of attempting to make a nation happy."

CHRISTIANITY (1789)

"It affords edifying prospects indeed to see Christians of every denomination dwell together in more charity, and conduct themselves in respect to each other with a more Christian-like spirit than ever they have done in any former age or in any other nation."

SUNDAY VISITS TO STRANGERS (1789)

"On the seventh, now called the first day, for want of a place of Worship (within less than nine miles) such letters as do not require immediate acknowledgment I give answer to. . . . But it hath so happened, that on the two last Sundays—call them the first or the seventh as you please, I have been unable to perform the latter duty on account of visits from Strangers, with whom I could not use the freedom to leave alone, or recommend to the care of each other, for their amusement."

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION (1789)

"It is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits, and humbly to implore His protection and favor, . . . that great and glorious Being who is the beneficent Author of all the good that was, and is, and is to come."

TO BALTIMORE (1789)

"I know the delicate nature of the duties incident to the part I am called to perform. I feel my incompetence without the singular assistance of Providence to discharge them in a satisfactory manner."

TO PHILADELPHIA (1789)

"When I contemplate the interposition of Providence as it was manifested in guiding us through the Revolution, in preparing us for the reception of a general government, and in conciliating the good-will of the people of America towards one another after its adoption, I feel myself oppressed and almost overwhelmed with a sense of the divine munificence."

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (1789)

"It is not necessary for me to conceal the satisfaction I have felt upon finding that my compliance with the call of my country, and my dependence upon the assistance of Heaven to support me in my

arduous undertakings, have, so far as I can learn, met the universal approbation of my countrymen. I reiterate the profession of my dependence upon Heaven as the source of all public and private blessings."

TO THE BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH (1789)

"It always affords me satisfaction when I find a concurring sentiment and practice between all conscientious men in acknowledgment of homage to the great Governor of the universe, and in professions of support to a just civil government. . . . I shall always strive to be a faithful and impartial patron of genuine vital religion. . . . I take in the kindest part the promise you make of presenting your prayers at the throne of grace for me, and I likewise implore the divine benediction on yourselves and your religious community."

TO MASSACHUSETTS (1789)

"For the benedictions you have been pleased to implore of the Parent of the universe on my person and family, I have a grateful heart, and the most ardent wish that we may all, by rectitude of conduct and a perfect reliance on His beneficence, draw the smiles of Heaven on ourselves and posterity to the latest generation."

TO THE SYNOD OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH (1789)

"If such talents as I possess have been called into action by great events, and those events have terminated happily for our country, the glory should be ascribed to the manifest interposition of an overruling Providence. . . . You, gentlemen, act the part of pious Christians and good citizens by your prayers and exertions, etc. I beseech the Almighty to take you and yours under His special care."

TO CONNECTICUT (1789)

"I was but the humble agent of favoring Heaven, whose benign interference was so often manifested in our behalf, and to whom the praise of victory alone is due."

TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF THE UNITED STATES (1789)

"May the members of your society in America, animated alone by the pure spirit of Christianity, and still conducting themselves as the faithful subjects of our free government, enjoy every temporal and spiritual felicity."

TO VIRGINIA (1790)

"In looking forward to that awful moment when I must bid adieu to sublunary scenes, I anticipate the consolation of leav-

ing our country in a prosperous condition; and while the curtain of separation shall be drawing, my last breath will, I trust, expire in a prayer for the temporal and eternal felicity of those who have not only endeavored to gild the evening of my days with unclouded serenity, but extended their desires to my happiness hereafter in a brighter world."

TO THE HEBREW CONGREGATION OF SAVANNAH (1790)

"May the same wonder-working Deity who long since delivered the Hebrews from their Egyptian oppressors, and planted them in the promised land, whose providential agency has lately been conspicuous in establishing these United States as an independent nation, still continue to water them with the dews of heaven, and to make the inhabitants of every denomination participate in the temporal and spiritual blessings of that people whose God is Jehovah."

CHURCH UNIVERSAL

"Of all the animosities which have existed among mankind, those which are caused by difference of sentiments in religion appear to be the most inveterate and distressing, and ought most to be deprecated. I was in hopes, that the lightened and liberal policy, which has marked the present age, would at least have reconciled *Christians* of every denomination so far, that we should never again see their religious disputes carried to such a pitch as to endanger the peace of society."

DIVINE INTERPOSITION (1792)

"There never was a people, who had more reason to acknowledge a divine interposition in their affairs, than those of the United States; and I should be pained to believe that they have forgotten that agency, which was so often manifested during our revolution, or that they failed to consider the omnipotence of that God who is alone able to protect them."

TO CONGRESS (1793)

"I humbly implore that Being on whose will the fate of nations depends to crown with success our mutual endeavors for the general happiness."

TO CONGRESS (1794)

"Let us unite, therefore, in imploring the Supreme Ruler of nations to spread His holy protection over these United States: . . . to perpetuate to our country that prosperity which His goodness has already conferred, and to verify the anticipations of

this government being a safeguard to human rights."

TO CONGRESS (1795)

"I derive peculiar satisfaction from your concurrence with me in the expression of gratitude to Almighty God which a review of the auspicious circumstances that distinguish our happy country have excited. . . . The sentiments we have mutually expressed of profound gratitude to the Source of those numerous blessings, the Author of all good, and pledges of our obligations to unite our sincere and zealous endeavors, as the instruments of divine Providence, to preserve and perpetuate them."

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION (1795)

"It is in an especial manner our duty as a people with devout reverence and affectionate gratitude to acknowledge our many and great obligations to Almighty God, and to implore Him to continue and confirm the blessings we experience, . . . at the same time humbly and fervently to beseech the kind Author of those blessings graciously to prolong them to us, and to imprint upon our hearts a deep and solemn sense of our obligations to Him for them."

TO CONGRESS (1796)

"I find ample reason for a renewal of that gratitude to the Ruler of the universe which a continued series of prosperity has so often and so justly called forth. . . .

"I cannot omit the occasion now to repeat my fervent supplication to the Supreme Ruler of the universe and Sovereign Arbiter of nations, that His providential care may still be extended to the United States."

TO THE CLERGY OF DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS, PHILADELPHIA (1797)

"Believing as I do that religion and morality are the essential pillars of civil society, I view with unspeakable pleasure that harmony and brotherly love which characterize the clergy of different denominations, as well in this as in other parts of the United States, exhibiting to the world a new and interesting spectacle, at once the pride of our country and the surest basis of universal harmony."

"That your labors for the good of mankind may be crowned with success, that your temporal enjoyments may be commensurate with your merits, and that the future reward of good and faithful servants may be yours, I shall not cease to supplicate the divine Author of life and felicity."

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THE DAY'S BEGINNING

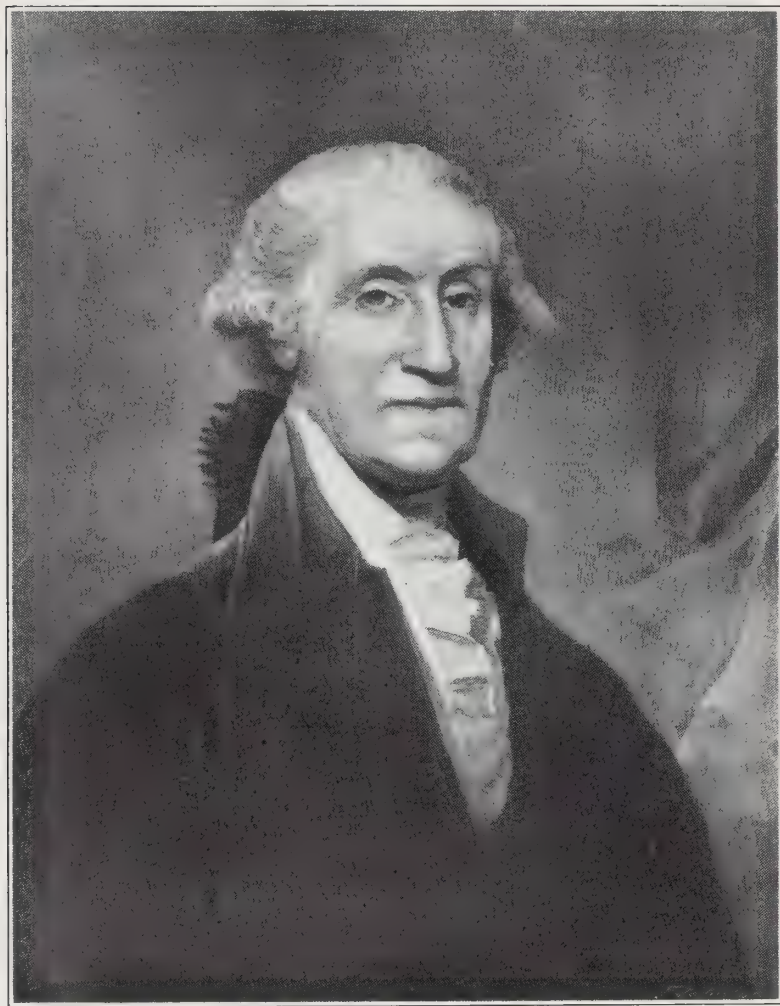
From a painting by J. L. G. Ferris

Washington the Colonial and National Statesman

By David M. Matteson

Part I

Washington in Colonial Politics (1755-1775)



GEORGE WASHINGTON

This portrait, known as the "Gibbs-Channing portrait," was painted in 1795 by Gilbert Stuart

WASHINGTON AS A CANDIDATE (1755-1758)

WASHINGTON'S experience as a politician began in 1755. That year he became a candidate for election as Burgess for Frederick County, at that time covering the northern half of Virginia, west of the Blue Ridge, with Winchester as the county seat. He

was defeated, partly, it is said, because he would not resort to the usual method of canvassing and his opposition to tipling houses in the garrison town. There is evidence, however, that at the same time he stood or had ideas of standing for Fairfax County within which were both Alexandria and Mount Vernon. He wrote his brother: "I should be glad if you could discover

[their] . . . real sentiments on this head; . . . without disclosing much of mine, . . . If they seem inclinable to promote my interest, and things should be drawing to a crisis, you then may declare my intention, and beg their assistance. If, on the contrary, you find them more inclined to favour some other, I would have the affair entirely dropped. . . . sound their pulse . . . with an air of indifference and unconcern; after that, you may regulate your conduct according to circumstances." Evidently, though, the sounding, if attempted, was not favorable. In July, 1758, while himself absent with the Forbes expedition he was again a candidate for Frederick and this time successful, his agent being chaired through the street with much enthusiasm, the reason for which is made somewhat evident by Washington's bill for election expenses. This in a gross of £39.6s included 118 gallons of liquor in various forms, besides one hogshead, one barrel, and ten bowls of punch, and £3 for a "dinner for your Friends." He wrote his thanks to the agent, including a promise to the constituents such as nowadays would be made before the election: "If thanks flowing from a heart replete with joy and Gratitude can in any Measure compensate for the fatigue, anxiety and Pain you had at my Election, be assured you have them; 'tis a poor, but I am convinced, welcome tribute to a generous Mind. Such, I believe yours to be. How shall I . . . acknowledge my sense of obligations to the People in general for their choice of me, I am at a loss to resolve on. But why? Can I do it more effectually than by making their Interest (as it really is) my own, and doing everything that lyes in my little Power for the Honor and welfare of the Country? I think not; and my best endeavors they may always command. I promise this now, when promises may be regarded, before they might pass as words of course."

WASHINGTON ON THE STAMP ACT (1765)

His attendance began on February 22, 1759, and he continued to be a member of the House until 1775 through several re-elections, first for Frederick County and then

for Fairfax. Our interest in this service is its relation to his later political policies, especially as in it originated the principles for which he fought during the Revolution.

The Stamp Act agitation was the first influence. September 20, 1765, Washington wrote: "The Stamp Act, imposed on the colonies by the Parliament of Great Britain, engrosses the conversations of the speculative part of the colonists, who look upon this unconstitutional method of taxation, as a direful attack upon their liberties and loudly exclaim against the violation. What may be the result of this, and of some other (I think I may add) ill-judged measures, I will not undertake to determine; but this I may venture to affirm, that the advantage accruing to the mother country will fall greatly short of the expectations of the ministry; for certain it is, that our whole substance does already in a manner flow to Great Britain, and that whatsoever contributes to lessen our importations must be hurtful to their manufacturers. And the eyes of our people, already beginning to open, will perceive, that many luxuries, which we lavish our substance in Great Britain for, can well be dispensed with, whilst the necessities of life are (mostly) to be had within ourselves. This, consequently, will introduce frugality, and be a necessary stimulation to industry. If Great Britain, therefore, loads her manufacturies with heavy taxes, will it not facilitate these measures? They will not compel us, I think, to give our money for their exports, whether we will or not; and certain, I am, none of their traders will part from them without a valuable consideration. Where, then, is the utility of these restrictions? As to the Stamp Act, taken in a single view, one and the first bad consequence attending it, I take to be this, our courts of judicature must inevitably be shut up; for it is impossible (or next of kin to it), under our present circumstances, that the act of Parliament can be complied with, were we ever so willing to enforce the execution; for, not to say, which alone would be sufficient, that we have not money to pay the stamps, there are many cogent reasons to prevent it; and if a stop be put to our judicial proceedings, I fancy the merchants of Great Britain, trading to the colonies, will not be among the last to wish for a repeal of it." July 25, 1767, he added: "Those . . . who . . . were instrumental in securing the repeal . . . are . . . deservedly entitled to the thanks of the well-wishers to Britain and her colonies, . . . Mine they accordingly have, and always shall have for their opposition to any act of oppression; and that act could be looked upon in no other light by every person, who would view it in its proper colors."

WASHINGTON ON NON-IMPORTATION (1769-1770)

Four years later after the Townshend Acts had become law he had a correspondence with his neighbor George Mason in

April, 1769, the outgrowth of which was the Virginia Non-importation Association of May 18, adopted at a meeting of Burgesses just after they had been dissolved by the governor for voting the Virginia Resolves. The Association was drafted by Mason; Washington was a member of the committee. Washington in his letter of April 5, wrote: "At a time, when our lordly masters in Great Britain will be satisfied with nothing less than the deprivation of American freedom, it seems highly necessary that something should be done to avert the stroke, and maintain the liberty, which we have derived from our ancestors. But the manner of doing it, to answer the purpose effectually, is the point in question. That no man should scruple, or hesitate a moment, to use a-ms in defence of so valuable a blessing, on which all the good and evil of life depends, is clearly my opinion. Yet a-ms, I would beg leave to add, should be the last resource, the dernier resort. Addresses to the throne, and remonstrances to Parliament, we have already, it is said, proved the inefficacy of. How far, then, their attention to our rights and privileges is to be awakened or alarmed, by starving their trade and manufactures, remains to be tried. . . ."

"The more I consider a scheme of this sort, the more ardently I wish success to it, because I think there are private as well as public advantages to result from it,—the former certain, however precarious the other may prove. For in respect to the latter, I have always thought, that by virtue of the same power, (for here alone the authority derives) which assumes the right of taxation, they may attempt at least to restrain our manufactories, especially those of a public nature, the same equity and justice prevailing in the one case as the other, it being no greater hardship to forbid my manufacturing, than it is to order me to buy goods of them loaded with duties, for the express purpose of raising a revenue. But as a measure of this sort would be an exertion of arbitrary power, we cannot be worsted, I think, but by putting it to the test."

His deeds lived up to his words and in his orders to his English agents he was careful to specify in August, 1770, that: "You will perceive, in looking over the several invoices, that some of the goods there required, are upon condition, that the act of Parliament imposing a duty on tea, paper, &c. for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, is totally repealed; and I beg the favor of you to be governed strictly thereby, as it will not be in my power to receive any articles contrary to our non-importation agreement, which I have subscribed, and shall religiously adhere to, and should, if it were, as I could wish it to be, ten times as strict."

WASHINGTON ON THE BOSTON PORT BILL (1774)

Excellent authorities assure us that but for the insistent agitation by certain of the American radicals and the wrong-headedness of certain English leaders, particularly the King, affairs might have resumed the normal condition, Parliament being satisfied with placing on record its right to control the colonies while the latter continued virtually to govern themselves. However, the attempt to force taxed tea through the colonial ports, the general resistance of this, and the subsequent coercive acts against Massachusetts, because she had been most active in the decade of resistance, precipitated the conflict. When the news reached Williamsburg of the enactment of the Boston Port Bill the Burgesses voted on May 24, 1774, that June 1, when the act became operative, should be a day of fasting and prayer in Virginia. Lord Dunmore, the governor, dissolved the House in order to prevent more drastic resolves, which Richard Henry Lee intended to introduce. Once more the Burgesses resorted to a private meeting, May 25, drew up another Association and recommended an intercolonial congress. Several days later twenty-five of them met again, and not considering that so few of them should take the further action deemed essential, proposed that the Burgesses meet in convention on August 1. Washington was one of these twenty-five. He was becoming weary of half measures, of ignored addresses, petitions, and humble approaches to the Throne.

The letter he wrote his loyalist friend, Bryan Fairfax, July 4, 1774, shows this: "As to your political sentiments, I would heartily join you in them, so far as relates to a humble and dutiful petition to the throne, provided there was the most distant hope of success. But have we not tried this already? Have we not addressed the Lords, and remonstrated to the Commons? And to what end? Did they deign to look at our petitions? Does it not appear, as clear as the sun in its meridian brightness, that there is a regular, systematic plan formed to fix the right and practice of taxation upon us? Does not the uniform conduct of Parliament for some years past confirm this? Do not all the debates, especially those just brought to us, in the House of Commons on the side of government, expressly declare that America must be taxed in aid of the British funds, and that she has no longer resources within herself? Is there any thing to be expected from petitioning after this? Is not the attack upon the liberty and property of the people of Boston, before restitution of the loss to the India Company was demanded, a plain and self-evident proof of what they are aiming at? Do not the subsequent bills (now I dare say acts), for depriving the Massachusetts Bay of its charter, and transporting offenders into other colonies or to Great Britain for trial, where

it is impossible from the nature of the thing that justice can be obtained, convince us that the administration is determined to stick at nothing to carry its point? Ought we not, then, to put our virtue and fortitude to the severest test?"

Before the meeting of the Convention there were various conferences with his neighbor, George Mason, which resulted in meetings of the citizens of the county on July 5 and 18, when Washington presided and Mason's famous Fairfax County Resolves, which undoubtedly had been moulded into shape at the discussions between the two leaders, were adopted, but considered as Mason's work.

WASHINGTON IN THE FIRST VIRGINIA CONVENTION (1774)

The first Virginia Convention met at Williamsburg, August 1-6. Washington attended not only as a Burgess but as a delegate appointed at the Fairfax County meeting to present that meeting's resolves. The journals of the Convention show no special activity by him; but John Adams, in his diary, at second or third hand, accredits him with making the most eloquent speech in the gathering: "I will raise one thousand men, subsist them at my own expense, and march myself at their head for the relief of Boston." Silas Deane makes a somewhat similar statement, so it was evidently one of the current stories among the delegates of the Continental Congress that autumn. On the fifth Washington was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress, and this was the beginning of his intercolonial and later political career. Continuing his correspondence with Fairfax, he exposed the attitude with which he approached the larger meeting, writing August 24: "I have no new lights to throw upon the subject, or any other arguments to offer in support of my own doctrine, than what you have seen; and could only in general add, that an innate spirit of freedom first told me, that the measures, which administration hath for some time been and now are most violently pursuing, are repugnant to every principle of natural justice; whilst much abler heads than my own hath fully convinced me, that it is not only repugnant to natural rights, but subversive of the laws and constitution of Great Britain itself, in the establishment of which some of the best blood in the kingdom hath been spilt. . . . For my own part, I shall not undertake to say where the line between Great Britain and the colonies should be drawn; but I am clearly of opinion, that one ought to be drawn, and our rights clearly ascertained. I could wish, I own, that the dispute had been left to posterity to determine, but the crisis is arrived when we must assert our rights, or submit to every imposition that can be heaped upon us, till custom and use shall make us as tame and abject slaves, as the blacks we rule over with such arbitrary

sway. . . . if you disavow the right of Parliament to tax us, (unrepresented as we are) we only differ in respect to the mode of opposition, and this difference principally arises from your belief, that they—the Parliament, I mean,—want a decent opportunity to repeal the acts; whilst I am as fully convinced, as I am of my own existence, there has been a regular, systematic plan formed to enforce them, and that nothing but unanimity in the colonies (a stroke they did not expect) and firmness, can prevent it. . . . P. S. Pray what do you think of the Canada Bill?"

He was giving much thought, evidently, to the approaching session, for he asked for authentic lists of exports and imports annually, more especially to and from Great Britain, and there were further conferences. The night before he started for Philadelphia, Henry and Pendleton, fellow delegates, as well as Mason, were with him over night.

WASHINGTON IN THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS (1774)

The meetings of what is usually called the "First" Continental Congress began on September 5 and ended on October 26. Washington was not a member of any committee. His position in the gathering is best known through Henry's tribute: "If you speak of eloquence, Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina is by far the greatest orator, but if you speak of solid information and sound judgment, Colonel Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on that floor." Silas Deane wrote that he "speaks very modestly and in cool but determined style and accent."

The published letters of members of Congress make but slight reference to him. He was, however, profiting by the intercourse with leaders from other colonies, weighing their desires with those of his own region, and solidifying his principles. When a former companion of the French War, now an officer of the British troops in Boston, made accusations against the Massachusetts leaders, Washington "Spent the afternoon with the Boston Gentn.," and then made a warm reply to Mackenzie on October 9: "I conceive, when you condemn the conduct of the Massachusetts people, you reason from effects, not causes; otherwise you would not wonder at a people, who are every day receiving fresh proofs of a systematic assertion of an arbitrary power, deeply planned to overturn the laws and constitution of their country, and to violate the most essential and valuable rights of mankind, being irritated, and with difficulty restrained from acts of the greatest violence and intemperance. For my own part, I confess to you candidly, that I view things in a very different point of light from the one in which you seem to consider them; and though you are led to believe by venal men,—for such I must take the liberty of calling those new-fangled counsellors, who fly to and surround you, and all others, who, for honors or

pecuniary gratifications, will lend their aid to overturn the constitution, and introduce a system of arbitrary government,—although you are taught, I say, by discoursing with such men, to believe, that the people of Massachusetts are rebellious, setting up for independency, and what not, give me leave, my good friend, to tell you, that you are abused, grossly abused. This I advance with a degree of confidence and boldness, which may claim your belief, having better opportunities of knowing the real sentiments of the people you are among, from the leaders of them, in opposition to the present measures of the administration, than you have from those whose business it is, not to disclose truths, but to misrepresent facts in order to justify as much as possible to the world their own conduct. Give me leave to add, and I think I can announce it as a fact, that it is not the wish or interest of that government, or any other upon this continent, separately or collectively, to set up for independence; but this you may at the same time rely on, that none of them will ever submit to the loss of those valuable rights and privileges, which are essential to the happiness of every free state, and without which, life, liberty, and property are rendered totally insecure. These, Sir, being certain consequences, which must naturally result from the late acts of Parliament relative to America in general, and the government of Massachusetts Bay in particular, is it to be wondered at, I repeat, that men, who wish to avert the impending blow, should attempt to oppose it in its progress, or prepare for their defence, if it cannot be averted? Surely I may be allowed to answer in the negative; and again give me leave to add as my opinion, that more blood will be spilled on this occasion, if the ministry are determined to push matters to extremity, than history has ever yet furnished instances of in the annals of North America, and such a vital wound will be given to the peace of this great country, as time itself cannot cure, or eradicate the remembrance of."

WASHINGTON'S FINAL ACTIONS AS A VIRGINIAN (1775)

Washington's final public actions as a Virginia colonial gentleman were reviews of various independent companies. He wrote his brother, March 25, 1775, promising to review the latter's company in Shenandoah Valley: "I . . . shall very cheerfully accept the honor of commanding it, if occasion requires it to be drawn out, as it is my full intention to devote my life and fortune in the cause we are engaged in, if needful." He attended the second Virginia Provincial Convention at Richmond on March 20-27, and was reelected to the Continental Congress. Again at Mount Vernon, the conferences went on. Mason, the Lees, and others with whom he undoubtedly discussed the situation were his guests, and it is significant that he also entertained Charles Lee

and Horatio Gates, both of whom were soon to be generals in the Continental Army. He left his home, which he was not to see again for more than six strenuous years, on May 4, 1775. The second session of Congress began at Philadelphia on May 10, and he was appointed to the committees on fortifying New York, ammunition, army rules, and raising money. Before this, however, the news of the battle of Lexington and Concord was received; and on May 3 he had written his friend George William Fairfax, then in England: "Unhappy it is, though, to reflect, that a brother's sword has been sheathed in a brother's breast, and that the once happy and peaceful plains of America

are either to be drenched with blood or inhabited by slaves. Sad alternative! But can a virtuous man hesitate in his choice?"

There could be no more hesitation, the issues were finally joined; and with his mind made up he saw that it was his duty to accept the command of the army when on June 15 Congress offered it to him. This did not withdraw him from politics; rather it made it sharply needful to bear in mind both political and military necessity and to strive to reconcile the two opposing elements. It became his task to make an often reluctant Congress, jealous of its own entirely self-ordained rights, realize facts; a task of wise and patient statecraft. This

phase of his career during the Revolution is often lost sight of; but its importance was scarcely less than success on the field; indeed, the latter was dependent upon the other.

This relationship with Congress began with his commission and instructions. Although he was "vested with full power and authority to act as you shall think for the good and welfare of the service," he was also "punctually to observe and follow such orders and directions, from time to time, as you shall receive from this, or a future Congress." Congress intended to hold the strings.

Part II

Washington's Relation to Congress

(1775-1786)

WASHINGTON ON UNITY OF MILITARY AUTHORITY

Washington's military relations with Congress have been summed up by Van Tyne as "handicapped by the most unwieldy superior council that ever hampered a military chieftain." Yet Washington considered from the first that the power of Congress was paramount within the colonies, at least in military affairs. He wrote Governor Trumbull, July 18, 1775: "As the army is upon a general establishment, their right, to supersede and control a Provincial one, must be unquestionable." At the same time he began the incessant effort to induce Congress to put the army upon a unified and secure basis; the first problem being the right of the colonies to appoint all the officers under generals for the troops raised in each. "I submit," he wrote Rodney, August 30, "that as the whole troops are now taken into the pay of the United Colonies, the Congress . . . ought to reserve the filling up of all vacancies themselves, in order that volunteers from every government may have an equal chance of preferment, instead of confining all officers to a few governments to the total exclusion of the rest." At that time almost all the troops before Boston were from New England. This desire for a strong, active, central government runs through all his wartime correspondence; he did not need the evidence of the weakness of the later Confederation to form his mind; that merely strengthened his position.

INEFFICIENCY OF CONGRESS

The realization that Congress was not the instrument for such a government must have come to him early. September 21, 1775, it

gave him "great pain to be obliged to solicit the attention of the honorable Congress to the state of this army, in terms which imply the slightest apprehension of being neglected. But my situation is inexpressibly distressing." Nonetheless he welcomed the first committee from Congress, consisting of Franklin, Lynch of South Carolina, and his friend Harrison from Virginia, who were at camp in October, sent there as President Hancock wrote Washington, that "Congress, before they come to a final Determination," might have the "Advantage of your experience and Knowledge." Congress might show much lack of strength, but it was the chosen instrument, and since he could not alter it, Washington at all times was ready to consult with it and its committees and to do the best he could with its decisions—or lack of them. However severe the trials, the rule that he made for his subordinates applied equally to himself. "The retirement of a General Officer . . . appears to me to be big with fatal consequences both to the public cause and his own reputation, . . . in such a cause as this, when the object is neither glory nor extent of territory, but a defence of all that is dear and valuable in private and public life, surely every post ought to be deemed honorable in which a man can serve his country."

There were too many divergencies, social and economic, among the colonial regions, as well as among the individual colonies, for Congress ever to become a harmonious body. Lynch wrote Washington in December: "One of our members of Congress [John Adams] set out today for New England. Whether his intents are wicked or not, I doubt much; he should be watched." Adams himself wrote: "It is almost impos-

sible to move anything, but you instantly see private friendships and enmities, and provincial views and prejudices intermingle in the consultation." This was early in the contest, while enthusiasm was yet high and there had been no military reverses, and while the men in Congress were more distinctly the leaders than later. Washington was aware of the difficulty, and this inter-colonial and interstate jealousy in and out of Congress was one of his problems, one that helped materially to broaden his own outlook and to prepare him for his later high civil authority. He wrote that his chief wish was "to make my conduct coincide with the wishes of mankind, as far as I can consistently; I mean, without departing from that great line of duty, which, though hid under a cloud for some time, from a peculiarity of circumstances, may nevertheless bear a scrutiny." This was a large order, especially when there was a lack of accord in the wishes of mankind of his world; and not being phlegmatic, he was severely tried at times.

POLICY OF ENLISTMENTS

One of the main problems of the army and one upon which he never succeeded in getting Congress to agree with him was that of the term of enlistments. The matter, so far as it affected military operations belongs to another article, but as it was a cardinal element in his relations with Congress, an early statement of his position in the matter, while the army was yet before Boston, and after the troubles accompanying the first reenlistment, is of value here. "The evils arising from short, or even any limited inlistment of the troops, are greater, and more extensively hurtful than any person

(not an eye-witness to them) can form an idea of. It takes you two or three months to bring new men in any tolerable degree acquainted with their duty; it takes a longer time to bring a people of the temper and genius of these into such a subordinate way of thinking as is necessary for a soldier. Before this is accomplished, the time approaches for their dismissal, and you are beginning to make interest with them for their continuance for another limited period; in the doing of which you are obliged to relax in your discipline, in order as it were to curry favor with them, by which means the latter part of your time is employed in undoing what the first was accomplishing, and instead of having men always ready to take advantage of circumstances, you must govern your movements by the circumstances of your Inlistments. This is not all; by the time you have got men arm'd and equip'd, the difficulty of doing which is beyond description, and with every new sett you have the same trouble to encounter, without the means of doing it.—In short, the disadvantages are so great and apparent to me, that I am convinced, uncertain as the continuance of the war is, that Congress had better determine to give a bounty of 20, 30, or even 40 Dollars to every man who will Inlist for the whole time, be it long or short."

INDEPENDENCE AND UNION

The successful termination of the siege of Boston transferred the theater of war to New York. Meanwhile the question of independence was in agitation. As early as February 10, 1776, Washington showed his own change of view, writing Reed: "I have never entertained an idea of an accommodation, since I heard of the measures, which were adopted in consequence of the Bunker's Hill fight. . . . I would tell them . . . that we had done every thing which could be expected from the best of subjects, that the spirit of freedom beat too high in us to submit to slavery, and that, if nothing else could satisfy a tyrant and his diabolical ministry, we are determined to shake off all connexions with a state so unjust and unnatural. This I would tell them, not under covert, but in words as clear as the sun in its meridian brightness."

He advanced the "liberty and union" thought in a letter to Adams, April 15: "I have ever thought, and am still of opinion, that no terms of accommodation will be offered by the British ministry, but such as cannot be accepted by America. We have nothing, my dear Sir, to depend upon but the protection of a kind Providence, and unanimity among ourselves." Again, he wrote Reed, April 23: "Your letter . . . descriptive of the jealousies and uneasinesses which exist among the Members of Congress is really alarming—if the House is divided, the fabrick must fall, and a few Individuals perish in the Ruins." At the end of May he was "very glad to find that

the Virginia Convention have passed so noble a vote [for independence], and with so much unanimity;" but his comment to the President of Congress on the Declaration itself is rather trite: "I perceive that Congress have been employed in deliberating on measures of the most interesting nature. It is certain, that it is not with us to determine in many instances what consequences will flow from our counsels; but yet it behoves us to adopt such, as, under the smiles of a gracious and all-kind Providence, will be most likely to promote our happiness. I trust the late decisive part they have taken is calculated for that end, and will secure us that freedom and those privileges, which have been and are refused us, contrary to the voice of nature and the British constitution." There is, however, more spirit and hope in the general order of July 9, announcing the Declaration to the army: "The General hopes this important Event will serve as a fresh incentive to every officer and soldier, to act with Fidelity and Courage, as knowing that now the peace and safety of his Country, depends (under God) solely on the success of our Arms: And that he is now in the service of a State, possessed of sufficient power to reward his merit, and advance him to the highest Honors of a free Country." Here, as in many other cases, Washington's public utterances were more optimistic than his private reasoning; he did not lack the political sense.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY CAMPAIGNS (1776)

The latter half of 1776, the period of the New York and New Jersey campaigns, was one that "tried men's souls." For Congress and the General it began when President Hancock wrote Washington, May 16, the request "that you will repair to Philada. as soon as you can conveniently, in order to consult with Congress, upon such Measures as may be necessary for the carrying on the ensuing Campaign;" which, being done, Hancock, June 3, bestowed "the Thanks of that Body to you, for the unremitted Attention you have paid to your important Trust; and in particular for the Assistance they have derived from your military Knowledge and Experience, in adopting the best Plans for the Defence of the United Colonies." It ended with Congress in flight from Philadelphia and Washington in possession of temporary dictatorial military power, "vested with full, ample and complete powers . . . for and during the term of six months . . . unless sooner determined by Congress."

With the retirement of the American army to Harlem Heights and the general demoralization that ensued, both Congress and the General went on record to shift responsibility. John Adams, noticing the general condition, procured from Congress on September 19 a resolution: "That the commander in chief of the forces of these

states in the several departments, be directed to give positive orders to the brigadier generals and colonels, and all other officers in their several armies, that the troops, under their command, may, every day, be called together, and trained in arms, in order that officers and men may be perfected in the manual exercise and manœuvres, and inured to the most exemplary discipline, and that all officers be assured, that the Congress will consider activity and success, in introducing discipline into the army, among the best recommendations for promotion." It was this same Adams who in debate the next winter is credited by a fellow delegate with saying: "I have been distressed to see some members of this house disposed to idolise an image which thier own hands have molten. I speak here of the superstitious veneration that is sometimes paid to General Washington. Altho' I honour him for his good qualities, yet in this house I feel myself his Superior." One of the delegates at this time wrote, "to the Grief of Congress the Genl has wrote several (they think) too gloomy Letters. some speak with great Resolution."

CONGRESS AND THE ARMY (1776)

Washington probably had received the above resolution before he wrote one of these "gloomy" letters on September 24: "We are now, as it were, upon the eve of another dissolution of our army. The remembrance of the difficulties, which happened upon that occasion last year, and the consequences, which might have followed the change if proper advantages had been taken by the enemy, added to a knowledge of the present temper and situation of the troops, reflect but a very gloomy prospect in the appearances of things now, and satisfy me beyond the possibility of a doubt, that, unless some speedy and effectual measures are adopted by Congress, our cause will be lost. It is in vain to expect, that any more than a trifling part of this army will again engage in the service on the encouragement offered by Congress."

He was far milder than some of his generals considered that the occasion justified. Greene wrote: "The policy of Congress has been the most absurd and ridiculous imaginable, pouring in militia—men who come and go every month. A military force established on such principles defeats itself." While Lee, who had no love for or exalted opinion of Washington, wrote: "*Inter nos* Congress seems to stumble at every step. I have been very free in delivering my opinion of them. General Washington is much to blame in not menacing them with resignation, unless they refrain from unhinging the army by their absurd interference."

The letter however had its effect. Congress *tried* to make reforms; it planned a new army, directed the states to furnish their quotas to serve during the war, but was powerless to make the states do so. New articles of war were also adopted.

WASHINGTON AND POSTERITY

Washington did not intend that posterity should be ignorant of his case. He wrote Lund Washington, September 30: "In short, such is my situation that if I were to wish the bitterest curse to an enemy on this side of the grave, I should put him in my stead with my feelings; and yet I do not know what plan of conduct to pursue. I see the impossibility of serving with reputation, or doing any essential service to the cause by continuing in command, and yet I am told that if I quit the command inevitable ruin will follow from the distraction that will ensue. In confidence I tell you that I never was in such an unhappy, divided state since I was born. To lose all comfort and happiness on the one hand, whilst I am fully persuaded that under such a system of management as has been adopted, I cannot have the least chance for reputation, nor those allowances made which the nature of the case requires; and to be told, on the other, that if I leave the service all will be lost, is, at the same time that I am bereft of every peaceful moment, distressing to a degree. But I will be done with the subject, with the precaution to you that it is not a fit one to be publicly known or discussed. If I fall, it may not be amiss that these circumstances be known, and declaration made in credit to the justice of my character."

The retreat across New Jersey began November 20, the army dwindling with every march, until, December 8, it finally stood on the western bank of the Delaware River a mere skeleton, and that made up of men whose term of enlistment was already expired or about to expire, and with the general's letters continuing his unremittent urgings upon Congress, and nearer despair than at any other time during the war. He voiced this to Lund Washington on December 17: "Our only dependence now is upon the speedy enlistment of a new army. If this fails, I think the game will be pretty well up." Yet, "under the full persuasion of the justice of our cause, I cannot entertain an Idea, that it will finally sink, tho' it may remain for some time under a cloud." But that cloud, and without a new army, he removed by the brilliant operations at Trenton and Princeton, making winter quarters at Morristown, New Jersey, with that state recovered and the British again confined to the immediate vicinity of New York City and Long Island.

IMPRACTICABLE CONGRESSIONAL ORDERS

Congress meanwhile, somewhat recovered from its scare, but not yet returned to Philadelphia from Baltimore because of the fear of a new British movement against the Quaker city, was energetic—in debate, and took the field—on paper, in spite of the dictatorial power which was, presumably, still active. It resolved that it would be

"agreeable to Congress," if the troops under Heath were called over to the main army, that the general-in-chief "order all the continental troops that are at Providence, immediately to join him," that troops enlisted march immediately to join the army, and that the authorities of New Jersey and Pennsylvania order their militia to the same front; since it was the "earnest desire of Congress to make the army under the immediate command of General Washington, sufficiently strong, not only to curb and confine the enemy within their present quarters, and prevent them from drawing support of any kind from the country, but by the divine blessing, totally to subdue them before they can be reinforced." Burke of North Carolina in his notes on this debate wrote: "This [last] pompous Paragraph was very much Condemned by some gentlemen as an unworthy Gasconade, and it was warmly debated. North Caroli[na] observed that Threats were unbecoming a Private Gentleman, and much more unbecoming a Political Body. That this pompous boast if not realised would render the Congress exceedingly ridiculous, and there was great reason to fear it would not, that our vigor ought to appear by Efforts, not Words, that at best it was an useless superfluity and ought to be expunged. the Question was put and Jersey Pennsylvania North Carolina and South Carolina voted for expunging, the rest for retaining. . . . there appeared upon the whole debate a great desire in the Delegates of the Eastern States, and in one of New Jersey to insult the General."

Washington's comment, March 14, on the resolutions is pathetic: "Could I accomplish the important objects so eagerly wished by Congress, . . . I should be happy indeed. But what prospect or hope can there be of my effecting so desirable a work at this time? The enclosed return, to which I solicit the most serious attention of Congress, comprehends the whole force I have in Jersey. It is but a handful, and bears no proportion, in the scale of numbers, to that of the enemy. Added to this, the major part is made up of militia. The most sanguine in speculation cannot deem it more than adequate to the least valuable purposes of war. The reinforcements mentioned to be drawn from General Heath were merely ideal; nearly the whole of the eastern troops, who were with him, being here before. They were only engaged till to-day; and to-day they leave the camp. . . . What prospect there may be of immediate succors from other quarters, I know not; . . . I confess, Sir, I feel the most painful anxiety when I reflect on our situation and that of the enemy. Unless the levies arrive soon, we must before long experience some interesting and melancholy events. . . . On recurring to the last promotions of brigadiers, I find the number appointed to be short of what I took the liberty to recommend, and not competent to the exigencies of the service, supposing the whole in office before, and

those lately created, consent to act, which I have reason to believe will not be the case."

PROBLEM OF GENERAL OFFICERS

Congress retaining the power to appoint general officers, even under the resolves giving the virtual—if temporary—dictatorship, its action in this matter was a fertile cause of discontent on the part of officers who did not receive the rewards their merits—on their own estimation of the same—deserved; and it was, of course, to Washington that the complaints and threats of resignation were made. Sullivan was piqued because he did not have a "separate" command. Arnold was passed over in the appointment of major-generals—the beginning of the discontent that ended in treason—and on April 3, 1777, Washington acknowledged his surprise but advised against "any hasty step," adding: "General Greene . . . was informed, that the members from each State seemed to insist upon having a proportion of general officers, adequate to the number of men which they furnish, and that, as Connecticut had already two major-generals, it was their full share. I confess this is a strange mode of reasoning; but it may serve to show you, that a promotion, which was due to your seniority, was not overlooked for want of Merit in you."

The attitude of Congress was consistent with that expressed by John Adams: "I will vote upon the general principles of a republic for a new election of General Officers annually." He had "no fear from the resignation of Officers if junior Officers are preferred to them. If they have virtue they will continue with us. If not, their resignation will not hurt us."

PHILADELPHIA CAMPAIGN (1777)

Howe's campaign of 1777 having finally disclosed its objective as Philadelphia, Congress again went into retirement. On August 22 it voted that it wished "the General . . . to proceed in such manner, as shall appear to him most conducive to the general interest," and on the next day, that the President should "inform General Washington, that Congress never intended by any commission hitherto granted by them, or by the establishment of any department whatever, to supersede or circumscribe the power of General Washington as the commander in chief of all the continental land force within the United States." On September 17, after the battle of Brandywine and when the fall of Philadelphia impended, it again bestowed high powers on the general for sixty days, and later continued them to March 1. Congress adjourned to Lancaster, met there one day, September 27, and then crossed the Susquehanna to York. Having neglected once more to make adequate preparations, partly, indeed, because it was without the power to move the states into action even when convinced of the need, it left the commander and the fragmentary army to bear the consequences, which in this par-

ticular case included the winter cantonment at Valley Forge, with the breakdown of both the commissary and quartermaster departments. Congress, December 10, reproved Washington for not making requisitions, being able to "impute his forbearance . . . to a delicacy in exerting military authority on the citizens of the states; a delicacy, which though highly laudable in general, may, on critical exigencies, prove destructive to the army and prejudicial to the general liberties of America." This was what Lovell, Massachusetts delegate, called rapping "a Demi G -- over the Knuckles." Washington confessed that he felt "greatly embarrassed with respect to a vigorous exercise of military power," because the people at large "have ever looked with a jealous and suspicious eye" on the acts of military authority.

CONGRESSIONAL INTRIGUE (1777-1778)

Between Washington and Congress, however, the most important matter as respects its possible effect on American history was the intrigues, and especially the Conway Cabal. Congressional opposition to Washington had been growing during 1777. Henry Laurens writing to his son John, who was on Washington's staff, reported on these growlings as early as October, and his later letters throw new light on the matter. The Cabal itself, which according to Burnett, is still partly a mystery, was only one phase of the opposition, of what Burnett terms the "whines and whiffing criticisms, the nagging tactics, the snaps and snarls of small-fry politicians in Congress." Washington, perhaps not unconscious that he was a chosen instrument, kept silent until he was able to demolish the conspiracy with a single phrase.

That ended the only attempt to displace him as the head of the army, since the Cabal could not stand exposure. Yet the backbiting, in which Lovell was prominent, went on. Lovell complained of the "privy Counsellors of one great Man whom no citizen *shall* dare even to talk about, say Gentlemen of the Blade." In the end the caviling died down. This was inevitable, for it lacked public support. Burnett says: "In viewing this episode of our history in which a severe indictment stands against many members of Congress, sometimes indeed against a majority of them, it should not be forgotten that there remained nevertheless in Congress many hearts that were right and heads with wisdom to perceive that with Washington they might win, without him they must lose. . . . And this conviction not only took deeper and deeper hold upon the minds of Congress, it speedily gripped the mind and heart of the nation. It does to this day."

WASHINGTON ON THE INTRIGUE

Washington, besides his effective stifling of the Cabal, made other references that showed his scorn of the whole affair and of the wider opposition. He wrote Laurens

privately, January 31: "I was not unapprized, that a malignant faction had been for some time forming to my prejudice; which, conscious as I am of having ever done all in my power to answer the important purposes of the trust reposed in me, could not but give me some pain on a personal account. But my chief concern arises from an apprehension of the dangerous consequences, which intestine dissensions may produce to the common cause. As I have no other view than to promote the public good, and am unambitious of honors not founded in the approbation of my country, I would not desire in the least degree to suppress a free spirit of inquiry into any part of my conduct, that even faction itself may deem reprehensible. . . . My enemies take an ungenerous advantage of me. They know the delicacy of my situation, and that motives of policy deprive me of the defence I might otherwise make against their insidious attacks. They know I cannot combat their insinuations, however injurious, without disclosing secrets, which it is of the utmost moment to conceal."

CARTEL INCIDENT (1778)

One of the affronts put upon him by the prevailing spirit of Congress was in connection with a general cartel. This had been a serious and long standing problem, which seemed about to be solved. Washington's letters to the President of Congress tell the story. March 7, 1778, he wrote: "I was about to send commissioners to meet those appointed by General Howe . . . but, yesterday morning, . . . I found that a resolution had been made on the 26th of February, calling for all accounts against prisoners in our hands, and declaring that no exchange should take place, till the balance due thereon to the United States is discharged. . . . This resolution I cannot consider as an intended infraction of my engagements with General Howe; yet its operation is diametrically opposite both to the spirit and letter of the propositions made on my part, and acceded to on his. I supposed myself fully authorized 'by the instructions and intentions' of Congress to act as I did; and I now conceive, that the public as well as my own personal honor and faith are pledged for the performance. . . . it is much to be feared, if the exchange should be deferred till the terms of the last resolve were fulfilled, that it would be difficult to prevent our being generally accused of a breach of good faith." He wrote again, April 4: "It gives me pain to observe they appear to contain several implications by which my sensibility is not a little wounded."

This letter caused a furore in Congress. Burke of North Carolina in his account of it declared that an important phase was the exchange of Lee, which might not be effected by the military agreement but upon which Congress was determined. It is a valid presumption that the malcontents expected to find in him a new leader against Washing-

ton. Burke wrote that Washington "recommends that the Laws be suffered to sleep . . . and that a rule of practice be adopted directly contrary to them; but this proposal met with very great and almost general opposition and indignation in Congress." The proposed letter to the General and the debate on it were so virulent that Laurens wrote his son, April 9: "I am greatly distressed by circumstances now in agitation respecting your friend. I think I once said 'I hope he will never afford him or them his own consent to hurt him,' meaning, thereby, forcing him to resign. The letter as reported bore these statements: "by strictly attending to their Resolutions you will find they are founded in Humanity as well as Policy, and invariably regard the Dignity, Safety and Independence of these States. . . . It is the unalterable Determination of Congress, that unless this Point [the preliminary exchange of Lee] is acceded to, all further Negotiations . . . should cease, it being in their Opinion more eligible that no Cartel should take Place, than that the honor of these States should be sullied, and their Wisdom impeached, . . . I am further directed, Sir, by Congress to inform you, that in their opinion, the late Conduct and Correspondence of General Howe, render a strict Attention to the Support of the Dignity of these Free and Independent States, at this time peculiarly necessary; and that they esteem that Dignity Injured by permitting the Enemy's Officers . . . to go on Parole, before ours are sent out: a Practice admitting an Imputation of a want of good Faith on our Part, and a Perfect Confidence in an enemy whom we cannot trust: . . . they therefore doubt not from your Zeal for the Honor of these States, that you will pay a strict Attention to this Matter, as nothing can tend to sink us both in our Estimation and in that of all the World, than a patient Submission to that Insolent Superiority, which our Enemies affect in carrying on this War."

This, however, was too much for Burke who, by absenting himself, prevented a quorum, and the obnoxious matter was later cut out of the letter. The letter as sent, contained the following expression: "Congress with great Concern perceive that your Sensibility is wounded by their Resolutions. Placing the finest Confidence in your Prudence, Abilities and Integrity, they wish to preserve that Harmony with you, which is essential to the general Weal: you may be assured that far from any Intention to give you Pain, their Resolutions have no other Motive or End, but the public Good; they, therefore hope that you will not in future be distressed by Apprehensions, as injurious to their Honor, as they are to your own Feelings."

WASHINGTON AND THE FRENCH ALLIANCE (1778)

North's proposals for reconciliation were under consideration during 1778. Washing-

ton urged that Congress be not misled by them, since "nothing short of independence, it appears to me, can possibly do," taking the initiative in a manner that is suggestive not only of the real leadership but also of a realization of it on his part; but Congress was in complete harmony with the general's view and the affair had no influence upon their mutual relations. The same is true as to the French alliance, though he gave warning early of the danger of a let-down from too great expectations and dependence on it. It is questionable, however, whether he realized how great that danger was, though he was aware of the possible political effect. In the matter of the Canadian expedition which Congress had voted, he wrote November 11, 1778: "I am sorry to say that the plan proposed . . . does not appear to me to be eligible under our present circumstances," giving military reasons for it. But three days later he wrote Laurens privately: "The question of the Canadian expedition, in the form it now stands, appears to me one of the most interesting that has hitherto agitated our national deliberations. I have one objection to it, untouched in my public letter, which is, in my estimation, insurmountable, and alarms all my feelings for the true and permanent interests of my country. This is the introduction of a large body of French troops into Canada, and putting them in possession of the capital of that Province, attached to them by all the ties of blood, habits, manners, religion, and former connexion of Government. I fear this would be too great a temptation to be resisted by any power actuated by the common maxims of national policy." Under such circumstances he welcomed the direction of Congress to repair to Philadelphia in order to confer on the next campaign and military problems in general. The Canadian expedition was dropped; but by 1781 Washington himself was ready, in his instructions to John Laurens who was being sent to France, to implore for a liberal financial aid and more troops, as "indispensable" to the "safety of the United States."

ATTEMPTED ARMY REFORMS (1780)

The clash over the necessity of an adequate army continued. In the summer of 1780 he went over the whole ground with the Congressional Committee of Co-operation, evidently with conviction. He also once more admonished Congress, "we are again relapsing into the same Chaos." But the committee on its return to Philadelphia met with such a reception as gave Washington "much pain," as he wrote Delegate Mathews, who had been a member of the committee, October 4: "At a time when public harmony was so essential, when we should aid and assist each other with all our abilities, when our hearts should be open to information and our hands ready to administer relief, to find distrusts and jealousies

taking possession of the mind, and a party spirit prevailing, is a most melancholy reflection, and forbodes no good."

And to Delegate Duane, the same day: "I should have been happy in the information you give me, that some progress had been made in the business of raising a permanent army, had it not been intimated to me, through other channels, that in the resolutions framed on this article, the fatal alternative of *for one year* has been admitted. . . . The present juncture is, in my opinion, peculiarly favorable to a permanent army, and I regret that an opening is given for a temporary one. It also gives me pain to find, that the pernicious State system is still adhered to, by leaving the reduction and incorporation, &c., of the regiments to the particular States. This is one of the greatest evils of our affairs. . . . The history of the war is a history of false hopes and temporary expedients. Would to God they were to end here!"

But Congress as well as the General had begun to realize their relative positions, so the military plan as adopted was referred to Washington. He replied, courteously as always, October 11: "I am much obliged to Congress for the honor they do me by the fresh mark of their attention and confidence, conferred upon me in the reference they have been pleased to make. My wish to concur in sentiment with them, and a conviction that there is no time to be lost in carrying the measures relative to the army into execution, make me reluctantly offer any objections to the plan, that has been adopted; but a sense of what I owe to Congress, and a regard to consistency, will not permit me to suppress the difference of opinion, which happens to exist upon the present occasion, on points that appear to me far from unessential. In expressing it, I can only repeat the ideas, which I have more than once taken the liberty to urge."

WASHINGTON AND POLITICAL REFORM (1778)

Thereupon, as Steuben reported October 23, "the plan of arrangement for the army, which your Excellency sent to Congress, has been agreed to without any alteration." Not that it was carried out; the political situation did not permit, and by the end of 1778, Washington had begun to express freely the realization that he must have had much earlier, of the necessity of political amendment. He wrote Harrison, December 18: "What may be the effect of such large and frequent emissions, of the dissensions,—parties,—extravagance, and a general lax of public virtue, Heaven alone can tell! I am afraid even to think of it. But it appears as clear to me as ever the Sun did in its meridian brightness, that America never stood in more eminent need of the wise, patriotic, and spirited exertions of her Sons than at this period; and if it is not a sufficient cause for genl. lamentation, my misconception of the matter impresses it too

strongly upon me, that the States, separately, are too much engaged in their local concerns, and have too many of their ablest men withdrawn from the general council, for the good of the common weal. In a word, I think our political system may be compared to the mechanism of a clock, and that our conduct should derive a lesson from it; for it answers no good purpose to keep the smaller wheels in order, if the greater one, which is the support and prime mover of the whole, is neglected. . . .

"I have seen nothing since I came here [Philadelphia] . . . to change my opinion of Men or Measrs., but abundant reason to be convinced that our affairs are in a more distressed, ruinous, and deplorable condition than they have been in since the commencement of the War. . . . If I was to be called upon to draw a picture of the times and of Men, from what I have seen, and heard, and in part know, I should in one word say that idleness, dissipation & extravagance seems to have laid fast hold of most of them.—That speculation—peculation—and an insatiable thirst for riches seems to have got the better of every other consideration and almost of every order of Men.—That party disputes and personal quarels are the great business of the day whilst the momentous concerns of an empire—a great and accumulated debt—ruined finances—depreciated money—and want of credit (which in their consequences is the want of everything) are but secondary considerations and postponed from day to day—from week to week as if our affairs wear the most promising aspect—after drawing this picture, which from my Soul I believe to be a true one, I need not repeat to you that I am alarmed and wish to see my Countrymen aroused."

WASHINGTON AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS (1779)

He wrote Jay, President of Congress, March 1, 1779: "I have been a little surprised, that the several important pieces of intelligence lately received from Europe . . . have not been given to the public in a manner calculated to attract the attention and impress the minds of the people. . . . I have taken the liberty to trouble you with this hint, as sometimes things the most obvious escape attention." Again, April 23: "In one of your former letters you intimate, that a free communication of sentiments will not be displeasing to you. If, under this sanction, I should step beyond the line you would wish to draw, and suggest ideas, and ask questions, which are improper to be answered, you have only to pass them by in silence. I wish you to be convinced, that I do not desire to pry into measures, the knowledge of which is not necessary for my government as an executive officer [he does not say military!], or the premature discovery of which might be prejudicial to the plans in contemplation." Then he proceeds to make suggestions about the navy, Bermudian trade, and state of the cur-

rency. These were scarcely military matters. On September 7 he gave Jay his opinions on the European situation. Another indication was the greater frequency with which he wrote directly to the state authorities, ignoring Congress, the self-chosen medium for such communications. He had even appealed directly to the inhabitants of the middle states on February 18, 1778, though he might have justified that by his then existing enlarged direct powers. He corresponded directly with the French ministers; he issued circular letters to the states; he wrote to the commissioners at Paris. He may not have been conscious of the change, but it was there; the instinct of leadership was arousing and preparing to move into larger quarters.

WASHINGTON ON STATE RESPONSIBILITY (1780)

By 1780 the experience with a Congress that had no power to uphold its decrees, which could order by what Washington called "a timid kind of recommendations" but never enforce obedience upon the states, which had indeed no legal position other than that of wartime acceptance, showed clearly in Washington's writings. In a letter to Duane, May 13, 1780, he welcomed the "endeavors to accomplish the Confederation;" and wrote Joseph Jones, another delegate, that same month: "Certain I am, unless Congress speak in a more decisive tone, unless they are vested with powers by the several States competent to the great purposes of war, or assume them as matter of right, and they and the States respectively act with more energy than they hitherto have done, that our cause is lost. We can no longer drudge on in the old way. By ill timing the adoption of measures, by delays in the execution of them, or by unwarrantable jealousies, we incur enormous expenses and derive no benefit from them. One State will comply with a requisition of Congress; another neglects to do it; a third executes it by halves; and all differ either in the manner, the matter, or so much in point of time, that we are always working up hill, and ever shall be; and, while such a system as the present one or rather want of one prevails, we shall ever be unable to apply our strength or resources to any advantage. This, my dear Sir, is plain language to a member of Congress; but it is the language of truth and friendship. It is the result of long thinking, close application, and strict observation. I see one head gradually changing into thirteen. I see one army branching into thirteen, which, instead of looking up to Congress as the supreme controlling power of the United States, are considering themselves as dependent on their respective States. In a word, I see the powers of Congress declining too fast for the consideration and respect, which are due to them as the great representative body of America, and I am fearful of the consequences."

And in his circular to the states on the new army plan, October 18, he was very explicit in his condemnation of their recalcitrant attitude. "Every motive which can arise from a consideration of our circumstances, either in a domestic or foreign point of view, calls upon us to abandon temporary expedients and substitute something durable, systematic, and substantial. This applies as well to our civil administration as to our military establishment. It is as necessary to give Congress, the common head, sufficient powers to direct the common forces, as it is to raise an army for the war; but I should go out of my province to expatiate on civil affairs."

WASHINGTON'S CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM (1781)

His constructive criticism of Congress became even more direct, as in a letter to Sullivan, then a delegate, November 20: "This leads me to a remark, which I could wish never to make, and which is, that the multiplicity of business, in which Congress are engaged, will not let them extend that seasonable and provident care to many matters, which private convenience and public œconomy indispensably call for, and proves, in my opinion, the evident necessity of committing more of the executive business to small boards or responsible characters, than is practised at present; for I am very well convinced, that, for want of system in the execution of business, and a proper timing of things, that our public expenditures are inconceivably greater than they ought to be."

This was probably merely an expression of a general opinion; nevertheless it is interesting to note that on February 7, 1781, which was before the consent of Maryland made the Articles of Confederation active, a plan for executive departments—finance, war, and marine—was agreed to, a department of foreign affairs having been previously established. Washington welcomed these departments: "Proper Powers to and a judicious choice of men to fill these departments, will soon lead us to system, order, & œconomy—without which our affairs, already on the brink of ruin, would soon have passed redemption." And he remonstrated against the delay in making the appointments.

INADEQUACY OF THE CONFEDERATION

It is significant, however, that his comment on the Articles of Confederation going into operation was merely that it would "undoubtedly enable Congress to speak with more decision in their requisitions on the respective States." Evidently he did not consider the Articles as effecting the political reforms he desired; he wrote Custis just before they became active on March 1, 1781, of the necessity of vesting Congress with competent powers. "A nominal head which at present is but another name for Congress, will no longer do. That

honorable body, after hearing the interests and views of the several States fairly discussed and explained by their respective representatives, must dictate, and not merely recommend and leave it to the States afterwards to do as they please, which, as I have observed before, is in many cases to do nothing at all."

To Harrison, March 4, 1783, he was even more vehement: "What, my dear Sir, could induce the State of Virginia to rescind their assent to the Impost Law? . . . The Alarm Bell which has been rung with such tremendous sound of the danger of entrusting Congress with the money is too selfish & futile to require a serious answer—Who are Congress, but the People?—do they not return to them at certain short periods?—Are they not amenable at all times to them for their Conduct—& subject to recall?—What interests therefore can a man have under these circumstances distinct from his Constituents?—Can it be supposed, that with *design*, he would form a junto—or dangerous Aristocracy that would operate against himself in less than a Month perhaps after it should be established?—I can have no conception of it. But from the observations I have made in the course of this war—and my intercourse with the States both in their united and separate capacities have afforded ample opportunities of judging—I am decidedly of opinion that if the Powers of Congress are not enlarged, and made competent to all *general purposes* that the blood that has been spilt—the Expenses which have been incurred—and the distresses which we have undergone will avail us nothing—and that the band which at present holds us together, by a very feeble thread, will soon be broken when anarchy & confusion must ensue."

NEWBURGH ADDRESSES (1783)

After Yorktown victory was in the air, though he wrote in June, 1782, that the "end of our warfare is not to be obtained but by vigorous exertions"; and the concern turned from how to get and use an army to what to do with the army already on hand. With approaching peace and the inevitable result to discipline of inaction, the troops began to think more than ever of their past hardships, present prospects, and future rewards, and threatened not to disband until they had received justice.

The discontent of the officers culminated in the Newburgh Addresses; the principal one was later claimed by Armstrong, Gates's aide, but possibly Hamilton and Gouverneur Morris engineered the movement. Hamilton had urged Washington to take the lead in the army's plan for redress, but under cover, and even suggested Knox as a proper dummy. Washington's reply to the Addresses, March 15, 1783, prevented the crisis. Madison wrote: "The steps taken by the General to avert the gathering storm, and his professions of inflexible adherence to his duty to Congress and to his country,

excited the most affectionate sentiments towards him." In that reply, the general gave the expression of his final public opinion of the wartime Congress: "I cannot, in justice to my own belief, and what I have great reason to conceive is the intention of Congress, conclude this address without giving it as my decided opinion, that that honorable body entertain exalted sentiments of the services of the army, and, from a full conviction of its merits and sufferings, will do it complete justice. That their endeavors to discover, and establish funds for this purpose have been unwearied, and will not cease, till they have succeeded, I have no doubt; but, like all other large bodies, where there is a variety of different interests to reconcile, their deliberations are slow. Why then should we distrust them; and, in consequence of that distrust, adopt measures, which may cast a shade over that glory, which has been so justly acquired, and tarnish the reputation of an army, which is celebrated through all Europe for its fortitude and patriotism? And for what is this done? To bring the object we seek nearer? No! Most certainly, in my opinion, it will cast it at a greater distance. For myself . . . I . . . declare in this public and solemn manner, that, in the attainment of complete justice for all your toils and dangers, and in the gratification of every wish, so far as may be done consistently with the great duty I owe to my country, and those powers we are bound to respect, you may freely command my services to the utmost extent of my abilities."

But his private letters to Jones and Harrison show his realization that even if Congress were willing nothing would result from his efforts unless the states did their duty by providing the funds. It was much of a grandstand play after all, which only his great prestige made successful, for a letter written soon after to Hamilton showed clearly that he had no expectation of progress until there had been a radical change in the basis of the union.

OFFER OF KINGSHIP (1782)

So it happened that when he surrendered his commission to Congress at Annapolis at the end of the year, the army had already dispersed. An earlier episode is worthy of notice and it is interesting to speculate whether it would not have been much more important if he had not used his great influence to soothe the officers. This was the suggestion of kingship. Col. Lewis Nicola, who was the medium of the suggestion, had been in 1782 selected by the officers to confer with Washington about their grievances; he addressed to the general, possibly at the instigation of others, possibly not, a paper in which he spoke of the weakness of republics and ended, "I believe strong arguments might be produced for admitting the title of King, which I conceive would be attended with some material advantages." Washington's reaction was immediate and

explicit. His reply to the colonel was written on May 22, and he deemed it so important that he had Humphreys and Trumbull, aide and secretary, certify to the exactness of the copy he kept. "With a mixture of great surprise and astonishment, I have read with attention the sentiments you have submitted to my perusal. Be assured, Sir, no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensations, than your information of there being such ideas existing in the army, as you have expressed, and I must view with abhorrence and reprehend with severity. For the present the communicatn. of them will rest in my own bosom, unless some further agitation of the matter shall make a disclosure necessary. I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address, which to me seems big with the greatest mischiefs, that can befall my Country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable. . . . Let me conjure you, then, if you have any regard for your Country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate, as from yourself or any one else, a sentiment of the like nature."

SURRENDER OF COMMISSION (1783)

The surrender of the commission to Congress was the occasion of mutual felicitations as well as much natural emotion. Washington might well have passed in review in his mind his repeated admonitions and prophecies of irretrievable ruin unless certain reforms were made, which never were made. How did it happen that in spite of all his forebodings the army kept the field, the obvious weakness of Congress was not fatal, the recalcitrancy of the states did not utterly destroy, and a successful war brought independence? Washington does not attempt an explanation unless a characteristic statement in his farewell to the army may be so considered: "The singular interpositions of Providence in our feeble condition were such, as could scarcely escape the attention of the most unobserving; while the unparalleled perseverance of the armies of the United States, through almost every possible suffering and discouragement for the space of eight long years, was little short of a standing miracle." The proper summing up of the reasons has yet to be made, and in the recent death of Professor Van Tyne history has been deprived of the scholar probably best equipped to make it. Many factors entered into it: foreign aid and European conditions were a fundamental element; a greater determination on the part of the people than Washington suspected was probably there and it rose to meet crises; British mistakes; development of American generalship; the Allies' temporary control of the sea; even the militia did its appreciable part in such emergencies as the

Burgoyne and Yorktown campaigns, and in the harrowing of the British army in the South; above all, Washington probably did not realize the power of his own great example and influence.

One change which he made in his farewell address to Congress is of interest. Originally he wrote, "Happy in the confirmation of our Independence and Sovereignty, as well as in the contemplation of our prospects of national happiness," but as delivered the second phrase had become, "and pleased with the opportunity afforded the United States of becoming a respectable nation." He had written Hamilton on March 31 that he had a great inclination "to contribute my mite to pointing out all the defects of the present constitution"; and to Greene, Theodorick Bland, William Gordon, and others he continued to show the need of the reforms; as he expressed it, "all my private letters have teemed with these sentiments," and they continued to do so after his retirement.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE STATES (1783)

In his last circular letter to the states, June 8, 1783, he summed up his public utterances: "There are four things, which, I humbly conceive, are essential to the well-being, I may even venture to say, to the existence of the United States, as an independent power.

"First. An indissoluble union of the States under one federal head.

"Secondly. A sacred regard to public justice.

"Thirdly. The adoption of a proper peace establishment; and

"Fourthly. The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies; to make those mutual concessions, which are requisite to the general prosperity; and, in some instances, to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community. . . .

"Under the first head, . . . That, unless the States will suffer Congress to exercise those prerogatives they are undoubtedly invested with by the constitution, every thing must very rapidly tend to anarchy and confusion. That it is indispensable to the happiness of the individual States, that there should be lodged somewhere a supreme power to regulate and govern the general concerns of the confederated republic, without which the Union cannot be of long duration. That there must be a faithful and pointed compliance, on the part of every State, with the late proposals and demands of Congress, or the most fatal consequences will ensue. . . . It is only in our united character, as an empire, that our independence is acknowledged, that our power can be regarded, or our credit supported, among foreign nations. The treaties of the European powers

with the United States of America will have no validity on a dissolution of the Union. . . .

"If, after all, a spirit of disunion, or a temper of obstinacy and perverseness should manifest itself in any of the States; if such an ungracious disposition should attempt to frustrate all the happy effects that might be expected to flow from the Union; if there should be a refusal to comply with the requisition for funds to discharge the annual interest of the public debts; and if that refusal should revive again all those jealousies, and produce all those evils, which are now happily removed, Congress, who have, in all their transactions, shown a great degree of magnanimity and justice, will stand justified in the sight of God and man; and the State alone, which puts itself in opposition to the aggregate wisdom of the continent, and follows such mistaken and pernicious counsels, will be responsible for all the consequences."

REFORM THROUGH EXPERIENCE ONLY

In a letter to Lafayette, April 5, 1783, he makes the interesting statement that the reforms would probably be brought about only through the experience of their need: "We stand, now, an Independent People, and have yet to learn political Tactics. We are placed among the nations of the Earth, and have a character to establish; but how we shall acquit ourselves, time must discover. The probability (at least I fear it), is that local or State politics will interfere too much with the more liberal and extensive plan of government, which wisdom and foresight, freed from the mist of prejudice, would dictate; and that we shall be guilty of many blunders in treading this boundless theatre, before we shall have arrived at any perfection in this art; in a word, that the experience, which is purchased at the price of difficulties and distress, will alone

convince us that the honor, power, and true Interest of this Country must be measured by a Continental scale, and that every departure therefrom weakens the Union, and may ultimately break the band which holds us together." Certainly the first years of peace furnished sufficient experience.

POPULAR RESPONSIBILITY (1786)

He not only continued to see the danger, but now he began to fear that the necessary reforms would not take place. He wrote Jay, who was then Foreign Secretary, May 18, 1786: "I shall find myself happily mistaken if the remedies are at hand. We are certainly in a delicate situation; but my fear is, that the people are not yet sufficiently misled to retract from error. To be plainer, I think there is more wickedness than ignorance mixed in our councils. Under this impression I scarcely know what opinion to entertain of a general convention. That it is necessary to revise and amend the articles of confederation, I entertain no doubt; but what may be the consequences of such an attempt is doubtful. Yet something must be done, or the fabric must fall, for it certainly is tottering . . . From the high ground we stood upon, from the plain path which invited our footsteps, to be so fallen! so lost! it is really mortifying. But virtue, I fear, has in a great degree taken its departure from our land, and the want of a disposition to do justice is the source of the national embarrassments; . . ."

It is noticeable here that his reference has turned from the states to the people; and this idea is also in a letter to Lafayette, May 10, 1786, which, in addition shows that he did not entirely despair: "It is one of the evils of democratical government, that the people, not always seeing and frequently misled, must often feel before they can act right; but then evils of this nature seldom fail to work their own cure."

SHAYS REBELLION (1786)

He was to have his patience yet further tried, however, as in the final failure of the impost amendment and in the popular tumults, of which the most serious was the Shays Rebellion in Massachusetts. His comments on this are almost the last of those caused by, or at least under, the weak Confederation. He expressed his mind to Henry Lee, October 31, 1786: "You talk, my good Sir, of employing influence to appease the present tumults in Massachusetts. I know not where that influence is to be found, or, if attainable, that it would be a proper remedy for the disorders. *Influence* is no government. Let us have one by which our lives, liberties, and property will be secured, or let us know the worst at once. Under these impressions, my humble opinion is, that there is a call for decision. Know precisely what the insurgents aim at. If they have real grievances, redress them if possible; or acknowledge the justice of them, and your inability to do it in the present moment. If they have not, employ the force of government against them at once. If this is inadequate, *all* will be convinced, that the superstructure is bad, or wants support."

Also to Knox, December 26: "I feel, my dear General Knox, infinitely more than I can express to you, for the disorders, which have arisen in these States. Good God! Who, besides a Tory, could have foreseen, or a Briton predicted them? Were these people wiser than others, or did they judge of us from the corruption and depravity of their own hearts?" But even in this letter there is mention of the new interest, of the proposed Federal Convention, which was to turn the speculations upon evils, the need of remedies, and the bemoaning of the failure of inadequate, half-spirited, piecemeal efforts at reform, to the consideration of an active, general attempt to sweep away the old hampered government in favor of an entirely new plan. His interest and promotion of this is the subject of another article.

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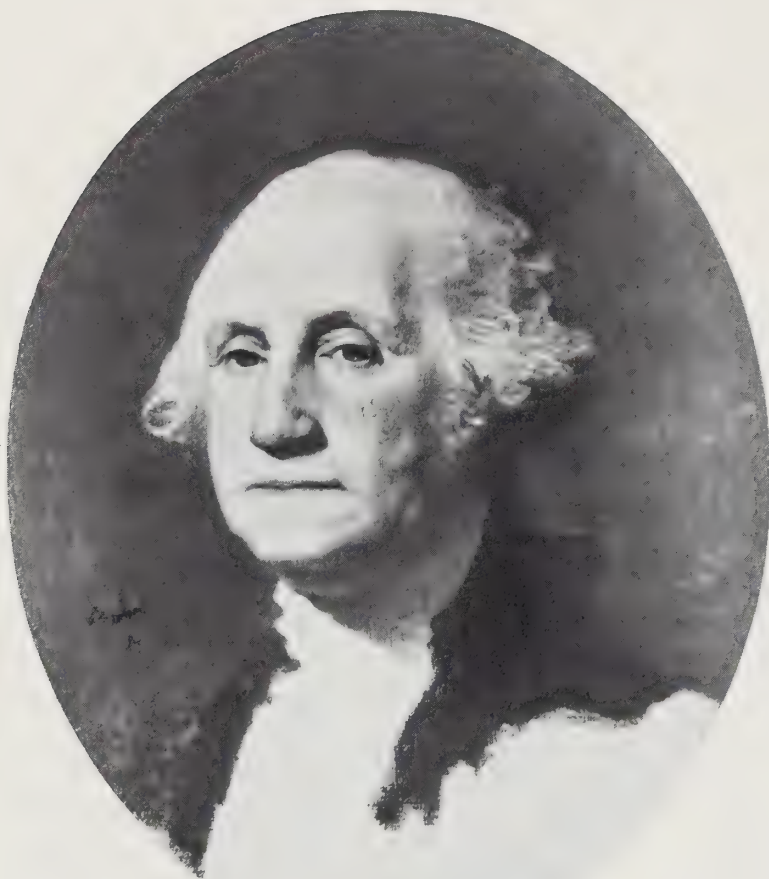
WASHINGTON RESIGNING HIS COMMISSION
 From a painting by John Trumbull

Washington and the Constitution

By David M. Matteson

Part I

Preliminaries of the Convention



GEORGE WASHINGTON

From the Gilbert Stuart "Athenaeum" Portrait

INFLUENCE OF POTOMAC NAVIGATION (1772-1785)

WASHINGTON'S first link in the chain of the Federal Convention was his interest in the improvement of the Potomac River navigation. Development of a route into the West had long been under consideration. It was a concern of the original Ohio Company, in which the Washington family was active; and George's early surveying and western journeys and campaigns, with the attendant acquirement of land, gave him both information and reason to advance the

project. This improvement as a commercial and engineering matter is treated elsewhere in this series; here the concern is with its political relation. Through Washington's efforts Virginia in 1772 passed an act "empowering Trustees . . . to raise money . . . for the purpose of opening and extending the Navigation of Potowmack from the Tide water to Fort Cumberland." Nothing was accomplished, however, until the close of the Revolution, when the general's enthusiasm for the project became great; and his western trip in 1784 was in part an inspection of possible water routes or of

combined water and land routes over the mountains.

His concern was not entirely economic. He realized that the developing West had a natural trade outlet down the Mississippi, and in order to counteract this tendency and to keep that distant region loyal to the yet fragile Union such an eastern route as he proposed was essential. He wrote Humphreys, July 25, 1785: "My attention is more immediately engaged in a project, which I think big with great political, as well as commercial consequences to these States, especially the middle ones; it is by removing the obstructions and extending the inland navigation of our rivers, to bring the States on the Atlantic in close connexion with those forming to the westward, by a short and easy transportation. Without this, I can easily conceive they will have different views, separate interests, and other connexions. I may be singular in my ideas, but they are these; that, to open a door to, and make easy the way for, those settlers to the westward (which ought to progress regularly and compactly) before we make any stir about the navigation of the Mississippi, and before our settlements are far advanced towards that river, would be our true line of policy.

"It can, I think, be demonstrated, that the produce of the western territory, (if the navigations which are now in hand succeed, and of which I have no doubt,) as low down the Ohio as the Great Kanhawa, I believe to the Falls, and between the parts above and the Lakes, may be brought either to the highest shipping port on this or James river, at a less expense, with more ease, (including the return,) and in a much shorter time, than it can be carried to New Orleans, if the Spaniards, instead of restricting, were to throw open their ports and invite our trade. But if the commerce of that country should embrace this channel, and connexions be formed, experience has taught us, and there is a very recent proof with great Britain, how next to impracticable it is to divert it; and, if that should be the case, the Atlantic States, (especially as those to the westward will in a great degree fill with foreigners,) will be no more to the present Union, except to excite perhaps very justly our fears, than the country of Cali-

fornia, which is still more to the westward, and belonging to another power."

RIVALRY OF VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND (1784-1785)

The Potomac was the boundary between Virginia and Maryland; indeed the waters were in the jurisdiction of the latter, Virginia had only reserved her right of navigation; so that an agreement between the two states was essential. Jefferson shared in Washington's desire for the development, and so did Thomas Johnson, formerly Governor of Maryland. Washington wrote Jefferson, who was then in Congress at Annapolis, March 29, 1784: "The plan, however, was in a tolerably good train, when I set out for Cambridge in 1775, and would have been in an excellent way, had it not been for the difficulties, which were met with in the Maryland Assembly from the opposition which was given (according to report) by the Baltimore merchants, who were alarmed, and perhaps not without cause, at the consequence of water transportation to Georgetown of the produce, which usually came to their market by land. The local interest of that place, joined to the short-sighted politics or contracted views of another part of that Assembly, gave Mr. Thomas Johnson, who was a warm promoter of the scheme on the north side of the Potomac, a great deal of trouble. . . . It appears to me, that the interest and policy of Maryland are proportionably concerned with those of Virginia, to remove obstructions, and to invite the trade of the western country into the channel you have mentioned. You will have frequent opportunities of learning the sentiments of the principle characters of that State, respecting this matter; and I wish, if it should fall in your way, that you would discourse with Mr. Thomas Johnson, formerly Governor of Maryland, on this subject."

At this same time Madison was writing to Jefferson concerning methods of an agreement with Maryland on the use of the river; suggesting as best "a mutual appointment of Commissioners for the general purpose of preserving a harmony and efficacy in the regulations on both sides." Accordingly, he carried through a resolution in the Virginia Assembly, June 28, 1784, for such a joint commission to "frame such liberal and equitable regulations concerning said river as may be mutually advantageous." Maryland agreed and the meeting was to take place in March, 1785.

Meanwhile Washington took his last trip over the mountains and returned more than ever persuaded of the need and possibility of the communication. He wrote Governor Harrison, October 10, a long letter on the subject, pointing out the efforts which Pennsylvania and New York were making, and the political consideration, "which is of still greater importance," since the "western settlers (I speak now from my own

observation) stand as it were upon a pivot. . . . A combination of circumstances makes the present conjuncture more favorable for Virginia, than for any other State in the Union, to fix these matters. . . . One thing more remains, . . . the supposed difficulty of obtaining a passage through the State of Pennsylvania. How an application to its legislature would be relished, in the first instance, I will not undertake to decide."

After his return from this journey a mass meeting was held in Alexandria, November 15, 1784, attended by gentlemen from both Maryland and Virginia. It is to be presumed that Washington was there. The newspaper report on the meeting contains this interesting sentence: "This is perhaps a work of more political than commercial consequence, and it will be one of the grandest chains for preserving the Federal Union."

ARRANGEMENTS FOR A CONFERENCE (1784-1785)

Here then was a commercial project in active contemplation, which would involve the interests of at least three of the states. Washington sent to Richmond and also to Annapolis a bill to incorporate the company he desired, which passed both legislatures; but a conference was necessary to iron out differences. Washington headed the Virginia delegation. He wrote Knox, January 5, 1785: "I am just returned from Annapolis to which place I was requested to go by our Assembly (with my bosom friend Genl. G-tes, who being at Richmond contrived to edge himself into the commission) for the purpose of arranging matters, and forming a Law which should be similar in both States, so far as it respected the river Potomack, which separates them. I met the most perfect accordance in that legislature; and the matter is now reported to ours, for its concurrence."

The recommendations made were later approved by the two legislatures. Madison in commenting on the matter wrote, December 25, 1784, that there would probably be provision made "for a survey of the different routes for a communication between the waters of Elizabeth River and those of North Carolina." The Virginia Legislature adopted a resolution directing the commissioners who were to meet those from Maryland the next summer to join "in a representation to Pennsylvania on the subject of the waters of the Ohio within her limits." Also it was well known that Maryland desired a canal connecting the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware, which would involve yet one more state in the commercial agitation.

The Maryland-Virginia joint commission on the navigation of the Potomac met in Alexandria on March 20, 1785, and continued its meeting at Mount Vernon where the compact was signed, March 28. Madison on July 26 spoke of the "urgency of General Washington in the late negotiation

with Maryland." The outcome is a part of national history. Both legislatures ratified the compact, but Maryland, November 21, on the motion of Stone, who had been a signer of the document, asked for a further conference and proposed the inclusion of Pennsylvania and Delaware. Both these states accepted and Maryland appointed new commissioners.

PROPOSAL OF A GENERAL CONVENTION (1786)

Meanwhile, a resolution went very quickly through the Virginia Legislature, January 21, 1786, which ignored Congress and appointed commissioners to meet with such other commissioners as should be appointed by any of the states to consider the trade of the Union. These Virginia delegates, of whom Madison was the leader, issued invitations which were generally accepted; but delegates from only five states met at Annapolis in September, 1786. A report was prepared by Hamilton and a new convention was proposed to meet in Philadelphia the next May. This call was addressed directly to the states, but a copy was sent to Congress; that body in the end ignored the particular summons but issued an invitation of its own for the same place and time. Thus the Federal Convention of 1787 is linked up with the question of transportation to the West.

Washington had no public share in any of these preliminary matters, but his interest was active. Madison was a frequent visitor at Mount Vernon at this time, staying over night or several days at a time. Mason and Edmund Randolph, as well as prominent men of other colonies, were also Washington's guests. The comments in his letters begin with one to Lafayette, May 10, 1786: ". . . whilst a measure, in which this State has taken the lead at its last session, will, it is to be hoped, give efficient powers to that body for all commercial purposes. This is a nomination of some of its first characters to meet other commissioners from the several States, in order to consider of and decide upon such powers, as shall be necessary for the sovereign power of them to act under; which are to be reported to the respective legislatures at their autumnal sessions, for, it is to be hoped, final adoption; thereby avoiding those tedious and futile deliberations, which result from recommendations and partial concurrences, at the same time that it places it at once in the power of Congress to meet European nations upon decisive and equal ground. All the legislatures, which I have heard from, have come into the proposition, and have made very judicious appointments. Much good is expected from this measure, and it is regretted by many, that more objects were not embraced by the meeting. A general convention is talked of by many for the purpose of revising and correcting the defects of the federal government; but whilst this is the wish of some, it is the dread of

others, from an opinion that matters are not yet sufficiently ripe for such an event."

After the Annapolis Convention had adjourned and its recommendation was before the Virginia Legislature, Washington wrote Madison, November 5: "No morn ever dawned more favorably than ours did; and no day was ever more clouded than the present. Wisdom and good examples are necessary at this time to rescue the political machine from the impending storm. Virginia has now an opportunity to set the latter, and has enough of the former, I hope, to take the lead in promoting this great and arduous work."

WOULD WASHINGTON ATTEND THE CONVENTION (1786)?

Madison, in his reply, brought directly to the general the problem of breaking his retirement once more. He wrote, November 8: "The expediency of complying with the recommendation from Annapolis in favor of a general revision of the federal system, was *unanimously* agreed to. A bill for the purpose is now depending, and in a form which attests the most federal spirit. As no opposition has been yet made, and it is ready for the third reading, I expect it will soon be before the public. It has been thought advisable to give this subject a very solemn dress, and all the weight which could be derived from a single State. This idea will also be pursued in the selection of characters to represent Virginia in the federal convention. You will infer our earnestness on this point from the liberty, which will be used, of placing your name at the head of them. How far this liberty may correspond with the ideas, by which you ought to be governed, will be best decided when it must ultimately be determined. In every event, it will assist powerfully in marking the zeal of our legislature, and its opinion of the magnitude of the occasion."

For the next few months the struggle between Washington's wishes and his sense of public responsibility engrossed his correspondence. He wrote Madison, December 16, stating that he had already refused to attend the meeting of the Cincinnati, also called for Philadelphia in May, and this alone would seem to preclude his attending the other convention; but adding: "That the present moment is pregnant of great and strange events, none who will cast their eyes around them can deny. What may be brought forth between this and the first of May, to remove the difficulties, which at present labor in my mind against the acceptance of the honor, which has lately been conferred on me by the Assembly, is not for me to predict; but I should think it incompatible with that candor, which ought to characterize an honest mind, not to declare, that, under my present view of the matter, I should be too much embarrassed by the meeting of these two bodies in the same place at the same moment, after what I have written to be easy in my situation, and

therefore that it would be improper to let my appointment stand in the way of another. Of this, you, who have had the whole matter before you, will judge; for, having received no other than private intimation of my election, and unacquainted with the formalities, which are or ought to be used on these occasions, silence may be deceptive, or considered as disrespectful. This imputation of both or either I would wish to avoid."

ADVICE OF FRIENDS (1786)

Madison persisted in his urging: "But I am still inclined to think, that the posture of our affairs, if it should continue, would prevent any criticism on the situation, which the contemporary meetings would place you in; and wish that at least a door could be left open for your acceptance hereafter, in case the gathering clouds should become so dark and menacing, as to supersede every consideration but that of our national existence or safety."

The retired warrior, anxious to know his duty, appealed then to Humphreys, his former aide, December 26: "That the federal government is nearly if not quite at a stand, none will deny. The first question then is, shall it be annihilated or supported? If the latter, the proposed convention is an object of the first magnitude, and should be sustained by all the friends of the present constitution. In the other case, if, on a full and dispassionate revision, the continuance shall be adjudged impracticable or unwise, as only delaying an event which must ere long take place, would it not be better for such a meeting to suggest some other, to avoid if possible civil disorder or other impending evils? I must candidly confess, as we could not remain quiet more than three or four years in time of peace, under the constitutions of our own choosing, which it was believed, in many States at least, were formed with deliberation and wisdom, I see little prospect either of our agreeing upon any other, or that we should remain long satisfied under it if we could. Yet I would wish any thing and every thing essayed to prevent the effusion of blood, and to avert the humiliating and contemptible figure we are about to make in the annals of mankind."

"If this second attempt to convene the States, for the purposes proposed by the report of the partial representation at Annapolis in September, should also prove abortive, it may be considered as an unequivocal evidence, that the States are not likely to agree on any general measure, which is to pervade the Union, and of course that there is an end of federal government. The States, therefore, which make the last dying essay to avoid these misfortunes, would be mortified at the issue, and their deputies would return home chagrined at their ill success and disappointment. This would be a disagreeable circumstance for any one of them to be in, but more particularly so for a person in my situation."

WASHINGTON ADVOCATES THE CONVENTION (1787)

Knox, too, was taken into his confidence; he wrote February 3, 1787: "Thus the matter stands, which is the reason of my saying to you *in confidence*, that at present I retain my first intention not to go. In the mean while, as I have the fullest conviction of your friendship for and attachment to me, know your abilities to judge, and your means of information, I shall receive any communication from you on this subject with thankfulness. My first wish is to do for the best, and to act with propriety. You know me too well to believe, that reserve or concealment of any opinion or circumstance would be at all agreeable to me. The legality of this convention I do not mean to discuss, nor how problematical the issue of it may be. That powers are wanting none can deny. Through what medium they are to be derived will, like other matters, engage the attention of the wise. That, which takes the shortest course to obtain them, in my opinion will, under present circumstances, be found best; otherwise, like a house on fire, whilst the most regular mode of extinguishing the flames is contended for, the building is reduced to ashes. My opinion of the energetic wants of the federal government are well known. My public announcements and private declarations have uniformly expressed these sentiments; and, however constitutional it may be for Congress to point out the defects of the federal system, I am strongly inclined to believe, that it would not be found the most efficacious channel for the recommendations, more especially the alterations, to flow, for reasons too obvious to enumerate."

WASHINGTON'S ESTIMATE OF THE DIFFICULTIES

Given the advisability of the convention, he was not inclined to stress the question of unconstitutionality: "I would fain try what the wisdom of the proposed convention will suggest, and what can be effected by their counsels. It may be the last peaceable mode of essaying the practicability of the present form, without a greater lapse of time, than the exigency of our affairs will allow. In strict propriety, a convention so holden may not be legal. Congress, however, may give it a coloring by recommendation, which would fit it more to the taste, without proceeding to a definition of the powers. This, however constitutionally it might be done, would not in my opinion be expedient."

Still, as he wrote Humphreys again, March 8, the action of Congress in the matter somewhat eased his troubles: "I am still indirectly and delicately pressed by many to attend this meeting; and a thought has run thro' my mind of late attended with more embarrassment than any former one. It is whether my not doing it will not be considered as an implied dereliction to Republicanism—nay more, whether (however injurious the imputation) it may not be

ascribed to other motives. My wish is I confess to see this Convention tied [tried?]; after which, if the present form is not made efficient, conviction of the propriety of a change will pervade all ranks, and many [may] be effected by peace. Till then, however necessary it may appear to the more discerning part of the community, my opinion is, that it cannot be accomplished without great contention and much confusion for reasons too obvious to enumerate. It is one of the evils, perhaps not the smallest, of democratical governments that they must feel before they will see or act under this view of matters, and not doubting but you have heard the sentiments of many respectable characters since the date of your letter of the 20th of January on this subject, and perhaps since the business has been moved in Congress of the propriety or impropriety of my attendance, let me pray you, my dear Sir, to give me confidentially the public opinion and expectation as far as it has come to your knowledge of what it is supposed, I will or ought to do on this occasion."

QUESTION OF MONARCHY

The letter of March 31 to Madison is of unusual interest, because therein he spoke directly of the monarchical possibility at which he merely hinted in the letters to Humphreys: "I think the reasons in favor have the preponderancy over those against it. It is idle in my opinion to suppose that the Sovereign can be insensible to the inadequacy of the powers under which they act, and that, seeing it, they should not recommend a revision of the federal system; especially when it is considered by many as the only constitutional mode by which the defects can be remedied. Had Congress proceeded to a delineation of the powers, it might have sounded an alarm; but, as the case is, I do not conceive that it will have that effect. . . .

"I am fully of opinion that those, who lean to a monarchical government, have either not consulted the public mind, or that they live in a region, which (the levelling principles in which they were bred being entirely eradicated) is much more productive of monarchical ideas, than are to be found in the southern States, where, from the habitual distinctions which have always existed among the people, one would have expected the first generation and the most rapid growth of them. I am also clear, that, even admitting the utility, nay, necessity of the form, yet that the period is not arrived for adopting the change without shaking the peace of this country to its foundation. That a thorough reform of the present system is indispensable, none, who have capacities to judge, will deny; and with hand [and heart] I hope the business will be essayed in a full convention.

"After which, if more powers and more decision is not found in the existing form, if it still wants energy and that secrecy and

despatch (either from the nonattendance or the local views of its members), which is characteristic of good government, and if it shall be found (the contrary of which, however, I have always been more afraid of than of the abuse of them), that Congress will, upon all proper occasions, exert the powers which are given, with a firm and steady hand, instead of frittering them back to the States, where the members, in place of viewing themselves in their national character, are too apt to be looking,—I say, after this essay is made, if the system proves inefficient, conviction of the necessity of a change will be disseminated among all classes of the people. Then, and not till then, in my opinion, can it be attempted without involving all the evils of civil discord.

"I confess, however, that my opinion of public virtue, is so far changed, that I have my doubts whether any system, without the means of coercion in the sovereign, will enforce due obedience to the ordinances of a general government; without which every thing else fails. Laws or ordinances unobserved, or partially attended to, had better never have been made; because the first is a mere nihil, and the second is productive of much jealousy and discontent. But what kind of coercion, you may ask. This indeed will require thought, though the non-compliance of the States with the late requisition is an evidence of the necessity."

Of interest in the light of the proceedings of the Federal Convention, in this insistence on the power of coercion in the central government, though there is no indication that he had in mind at this time at least the eventual solution of direct action of the federal government upon the people. It is interesting, too, to contrast the above statement with his indignant rejection of Nicola's suggestion of kingship in 1782.

COUNSELS ON ATTENDING THE CONVENTION (1787)

These and other letters produced replies that in general urged his attendance. Knox had no doubts, and was almost prophetic in his reply: "I imagine that your own satisfaction, or chagrin, and that of your friends, will depend entirely on the result of the convention. For I take it for granted, that, however reluctantly you may acquiesce, you will be constrained to accept of the president's chair. Hence the proceedings of the convention will more immediately be appropriated to you than to any other person. Were the convention to propose only amendments and patchwork to the present defective confederation, your reputation would in a degree suffer. But, were an energetic and judicious system to be proposed with your signature, it would be a circumstance highly honorable to your fame, in the judgment of the present and future ages; and doubly entitle you to the glorious republican epithet, *The Father of your Country*.

"But, the men generally chosen being of the first information, great reliance may be placed on the wisdom and vigor of their counsels and judgment, and therefore the balance of my opinion preponderates greatly in favor of your attendance. I am persuaded, that your name has had already great influence to induce the States to come into the measure, that your attendance will be grateful, that your presence would confer on the assembly a national complexion, and that it would more than any other circumstance induce a compliance with the propositions of the convention."

Humphreys personally thought Washington's attendance unwise. He wrote his General, January 20, 1787: "The personal character of yourself and some other Gentlemen would have a weight on individuals—but on democratic Assemblies & the bulk of the People, your opinions & your eloquence would be 'trifles light as air.' After the abominable neglects, with which your recommendations of the Army have been treated; he must indeed have faith to remove mountains, who can believe in the good dispositions of the Country." However, he later acknowledged that Gouverneur Morris and others had wished him to use whatever influence he might have to induce Washington to attend. "I could not have promised this without counteracting my own judgment. I will not, however, hesitate to say, that I do not conceive your attendance can hazard such personal ill consequences, as were to be apprehended before the proposed meeting had been legitimated by the sanction of Congress."

WASHINGTON AGREES TO ATTEND (1787)

In the end Washington decided to attend the Convention, writing Governor Randolph March 28: "I apprehend, too much cause to arraign my conduct with inconsistency in again appearing on a public theatre, after a public declaration to the contrary, and because it will, I fear, have a tendency to sweep me back into the tide of public affairs, when retirement and ease is so essentially necessary for and is so much desired by me. However, as my friends, with a degree of solicitude which is unusual, seem to wish for my attendance on this occasion, I have come to a resolution to go, if my health will permit."

The spirit with which he looked forward to the Convention was not very hopeful. To Madison he wrote in the letter above quoted, March 31: "It gives me great pleasure to hear, that there is a probability of a full representation of the States in convention; but if the delegates come to it under fetters, the salutary ends proposed will in my opinion be greatly embarrassed and retarded, if not altogether defeated. I am desirous of knowing how this matter is, as my wish is that the convention may adopt no temporizing expedients, but probe the

defects of the constitution to the bottom, and provide a radical cure, whether they are agreed to or not. A conduct of this kind will stamp wisdom and dignity on their proceedings, and hold up a light which sooner or later will have its influence."

To Randolph he sounded the more personal note, April 9: "I very much fear that all the States will not appear in convention, and that some of them will come fettered so as to impede rather than accelerate the great object of their convening; which,

under the peculiar circumstances of my case, would place me in a more disagreeable situation than any other member would stand in. As I have yielded, however, to what appeared to be the earnest wishes of my friends, I will hope for the best."

Part II

Results of the Convention

OPENING OF THE CONVENTION (MAY, 1787)

Washington set out for the Convention on May 9; on the 13th was met at Chester by Generals Knox, Mifflin, and Varnum, Humphreys, Major Jackson, who was to become secretary of the Convention, and other former army officers. "At Gray's Ferry the city light horse . . . met me, and escorted me in by the artillery officers who stood arranged and saluted as I passed. . . . kindly pressed by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morris to lodge with them, I did so. . . . Waited on the President, Doctr. Franklin, as soon as I got to Town. On my arrival, the Bells were chimed." For lack of a quorum the Convention did not meet until May 25, "when by a unanimous vote I was called up to the chair as President." Meetings were secret; Washington respected this so thoroughly that "nothing being suffered to transpire, no minutes of the proceedings has been, or will be inserted in this diary." There is an anecdote that when one member happened to drop his copy of the proceedings, luckily found by another member and given to the president, Washington's criticism was so scathing that the papers were never reclaimed.

VOTES AND ATTITUDE IN CON- VENTION (1787)

Since Washington followed his usual habit of making no use of his diary as a record of consultations or arguments, purposely confining the entries in this crisis to very brief notes on social engagements, we are dependent upon fellow members for knowledge of the participation and personal influence of the president of the Convention. So far as known he made but one speech in the Convention; Madison's notes give this as a plea, in the final hours of the meeting, in favor of a more liberal ratio of representation. The eloquent brief speech with which he is accredited during the early dark days is apocryphal. It appears first in Gouverneur Morris's funeral oration on Washington, and must be classed with the address on independence put in Adams's mouth by Webster, and Lincoln's tariff speech as imagined by Robert Ingersoll. His

only known votes were: (1) in favor of a single executive; (2) against the election of the executive by Congress; (3) in favor of an export tax requiring a two-thirds vote; (4) ratification by seven states; (5) and against overruling the veto by a two-thirds vote. He was originally opposed to restricting the introduction of money bills to the lower house, but receded from that stand for the sake of harmony, not deeming it important. Luther Martin declared that in committee of the whole he advocated a strong centralized government, which is very likely.

In the pamphlet on his earlier politics an attempt has been made in the quotations from his letters to give his thoughts on the proper form of government; and a study of these and other utterances in the present article will show points that throw light on his probable attitude toward the various problems in the Convention. Certain points deserve special attention. John Corbin, in a recent study of Washington's constitutional influence, points out that the basic principle of his polity was republican and not democratic: that is, government of the people, for the people, but by the constituted authorities. Washington believed in representative government. When his nephew Bushrod informed him of the formation of a local patriotic society to keep a check on its legislator, a sort of early local substitute for the initiative and referendum, Washington replied, September 30, 1786: "I am no friend to institutions, except in local matters, which are wholly or in a great measure confined to the county of the delegates. To me it appears much wiser and more politic to choose able and honest representatives, and leave them, in all national questions to determine from the evidence of reason, and the facts which shall be adduced, when internal and external information is given to them in a collective state. What certainty is there that societies in a corner or remote part of a State can possess that knowledge which is necessary for them to decide on many important questions which may come before an Assembly? . . . What figure then must a delegate make, who comes there with his hands tied, and his judgment forestalled?"

BASIS OF SOUND GOVERNMENT (1785-1787)

Washington believed in the absolute necessity of the federal government possessing coercive power, although he was uncertain of the form that power should take. This appears in his letter to Madison, March 31, 1786, previously quoted; and in various other places, such as a letter to Jay, August 1, 1786. On May 20 and again on November 5, 1785, Noah Webster was a visitor at Mount Vernon and remained over night in both cases. In this year Webster published his *Plan for the Union of the American States* which, though it probably made little impression at the time, contains thoughts on the need of coercion and direct application of the federal government—ideas upon which he and Washington undoubtedly exchanged opinions. Knox wrote Washington, January 4, 1787, offering some suggestions on government, including a separation of powers and also: "All national objects, to be designed and executed by the general government, without any reference to the local governments." Washington replied, February 3: "The system on which you seem disposed to build a national government, is certainly . . . in every point of view more desirable than the present, which . . . having the legislative, executive, and judiciary branches concentrated, is exceptionable." This shows not only that he had placed before him ideas from which the Law-of-the-Land principle might have originated, but this last quotation shows also his belief in the separation of powers.

Washington believed in a bicameral Congress. In the letter to his nephew he commented upon the Shays movement in Massachusetts, declaring as some evidences of its evil: "Why, they have declared the senate useless, many other parts of the constitution unnecessary, salaries of public officers burdensome, &c." He believed in a federal court. As early as 1775 he was urging the necessity of establishing without loss of time proper courts for the decision of property rights and the legality of seizures. As a result of this and other promptings, Congress first established a prize committee and later a fixed Court of Appeals in Cases of Capture, which Dr. Jameson considers "may be justly regarded not simply as the pred-

ecessor, but as one of the origins of the Supreme Court of the United States."

The Massachusetts Constitution of 1780 was nearer a model of the Federal Constitution than any other of the early constitutional documents. John Adams, who was the chief author of it, wrote a *Defence of the Constitutions of the Government of the United States*, which was originally published in London, but the first part of which was available in Philadelphia during the Federal Convention. Washington possessed a copy of it but we do not know from his accounts whether or not it came into his hands during the Convention.

WASHINGTON'S INFLUENCE IN THE CONVENTION

We know that he was acquainted with the Virginia Plan in advance. Madison wrote, April 16: "Having been lately led to resolve the subject which is to undergo the discussion of the Convention, and formed some outlines of a new system, I take the liberty of submitting them without apology to your eye." Undoubtedly, too, he attended the preliminary meetings of the Virginia delegation which discussed the plan.

Of his great influence in the Convention we get a few sidelights from other correspondence, especially on the subject of the presidency. Pierce Butler, who was a delegate, wrote, May 5, 1788: "Nor, Entre Nous, do I believe they would have been so great had not many of the members cast their eyes towards General Washington as President; and shaped their Ideas of the Powers to be given to a President by their opinions of his Virtue. So that the Man, who by his Patriotism and Virtue, Contributed largely to the Emancipation of his Country, may be the Innocent means of its being, when He is lay'd low, oppressed." This clearly indicates a belief in a presidential life tenure; and Jefferson wrote, August 12, 1788: "Another defect, the perpetual reeligibility of the same President, will probably not be cured during the life of General Washington. His merit has blinded our countrymen to the danger of making so important an office re-eligible. I presume there will not be a vote against him in the United States." An unknown writer, October 11, 1787, probably addressing Jefferson, supports this view: "I may pronounce that it will be adopted. General Washington lives; and as he will be appointed President, jealousy on this head vanishes."

Monroe wrote Jefferson, July 27, 1787, expressing a common opinion: "The convention is an expedient that will produce a decisive effect. It will either recover us from our present embarrassments or complete our ruin; for I do suspect that if what they recommend shod. be rejected this wod. be the case. But I trust that the presence of Genl. Washington will have great weight in the body itself so as to overawe and keep under the demon of party, & that the signature of his name to whatever act shall be

the result of their deliberations will secure its passage thro' the union."

WASHINGTON ON THE COMPROMISES OF THE CONSTITUTION (1787)

Through our present knowledge of the proceedings we can read between the lines of Washington's letters during the Convention. Thus he undoubtedly had the compromises in mind when he wrote Stuart, July 1: "I have had no wish more ardent, through the whole process of this business, than that of knowing what kind of government is best calculated for us to live under. No doubt there will be a diversity of sentiments on this important subject; and, to inform the judgment, it is necessary to hear all arguments that can be advanced. To please all is impossible, and to attempt it would be vain. The only way, therefore, is, under all the views in which it can be placed, and with a due consideration to circumstances, habits, &c., &c., to form such a government as will bear the scrutinizing eye of criticism, and trust it to the good sense and patriotism of the people to carry it into effect."

Hamilton, who was a New York delegate, had at this time withdrawn temporarily, because his colleagues had left in protest. When Washington wrote him, July 10, the Convention was in a critical state, having then under special consideration the proposition of the grand committee in favor of an equal state vote in the Senate, with the House to control the origin of money bills. This, which was being debated, seemed to involve a setback for the big states and for the advocates of a strong central government, men like King, Hamilton, Wilson; Madison, and Washington. The great Law-of-the-Land solution, by which the federal government was to operate directly on the people, had not yet been wrought out. Washington wrote: "When I refer you to the state of the counsels, which prevailed at the period you left this city, and add that they are now if possible in a worse train than ever, you will find but little ground on which the hope of a good establishment can be formed. In a word, I almost despair of seeing a favorable issue to the proceedings of our convention, and do therefore repent having had any agency in the business. The men who oppose a strong and energetic government, are in my opinion narrow-minded politicians, or are under the influence of local views. The apprehension expressed by them, that the *people* will not accede to the form proposed, is the *ostensible*, not the *real* cause of opposition. But, admitting that the present sentiment is as they prognosticate, the proper question ought nevertheless to be, Is it, or is it not, the best form that such a country as this can adopt? If it be the best, recommend it, and it will assuredly obtain, maugre opposition. I am sorry you went away. I wish you were back. The crisis is equally important and alarming, and

no opposition, under such circumstances, should discourage exertions till the signature is offered."

CLOSE OF THE CONVENTION (SEPTEMBER, 1787)

These doubts vanished with the successful accomplishment of the task. As Alexander wrote to Jefferson in November: "I never saw him so keen for anything in my life as he is for the adoption of the new scheme of government." Happy he was in being able to agree with Franklin that the device on the back of the president's chair was a rising and not a setting sun. Washington's Diary records the final session: "*Monday* [Sept.] *17th*. Met in Convention, when the Constitution received the unanimous assent of 11 States and Colo. Hamilton's from New York (the only delegate from thence in Convention), and was subscribed to by every Member present except Govr. Randolph and Colo. Mason from Virginia, and Mr. Gerry from Massachusetts.

"The business being thus closed, the Members adjourned to the City Tavern, dined together and took a cordial leave of each other; after which I returned to my lodgings, did some business with, and received the papers from the Secretary of the Convention, and retired to meditate on the momentous w[or]k which had been executed, after not less than five, for a large part of the time Six, and sometimes 7 hours sitting every day, [except] sundays and the ten days adjournment to give a comee. opportunity and time to arrange the business, for more than four months."

WASHINGTON'S INFLUENCE ON THE RATIFICATION CONTEST (1787-1788)

Washington took no public part in the agitation for ratification, but from Mount Vernon there proceeded a stream of private support and advice that filtered through various channels to public information. The mere knowledge that this venerated character had presided over the Convention and signed the drafted Constitution was one of the most powerful reasons in public opinion why it was worthy of acceptance. He was provoked because some "hasty and indigested sentiments" in a letter from him to Charles Carter got into the newspapers in a distorted form, even though Madison thought that on the whole "it may have been of service, notwithstanding the scandalous misinterpretations of it which have been attempted."

Never before, not even during the pre-revolutionary excitement, had there been so extensive and virulent use of newsletters and pamphlets. Washington's opinions, even rumors of them, were too good copy to be passed over even at his desire. Hamilton in some conjectures about the prospects of ratification wrote soon after the Convention adjourned: "The new Constitution has in favour of its success these circumstances—

very great weight of influence of the persons who framed it, particularly in the universal popularity of General Washington."

This was a valuable factor, but actual expressions from the mouth or pen of the great hero would be of still greater value; so much so that after ratification had been secured Washington wrote: "I did not incline to appear as a partisan in the interesting subject, that has agitated the public mind since the date of my last letter to you. For it was my sincere wish, that the constitution, which had been submitted to the people, might, after a fair and dispassionate investigation, stand or fall according to its merits or demerits. Besides, I found from disagreeable experience, that almost all the sentiments extracted from me in answer to private letters, or communicated orally, by some means or another found their way into the public gazettes, as well as some other sentiments ascribed to me, which never had an existence in my imagination."

SUPPORT OF WASHINGTON AND FRANKLIN (1787)

Even the objectors considered it necessary to explain away the fact that Washington and Franklin had endorsed the constitutional plan. Thus an "Officer in the Late Continental Army," in a newsletter, November 3, 1787, wrote: "The great names of Washington and Franklin have been taken in vain and shockingly prostituted to effect the most infamous purposes. What! because our august chieftain has subscribed his name in his capacity of president of the convention . . . will any one infer from this that it has met with . . . [his] entire approbation, and that . . . [he considers] it as a masterpiece of human wisdom? I am apt to think the contrary, as I have good reason to ground my opinion on."

"Centinel," who was probably Samuel Bryan, explained at greater length: "I would be very far from insinuating that the two illustrious personages alluded to, have not the welfare of their country at heart; but that the unsuspecting goodness and zeal of the one has been imposed upon, in a subject of which he must be necessarily inexperienced, from his other arduous engagements; and that the weakness and indecision attendant on old age, has been practiced on the other. . . . Is it derogating from the character of the illustrious and highly revered Washington, to suppose him fallible on a subject that must be in a great measure novel to him? As a patriotic hero, he stands unequalled in the annals of time, . . . In despair they are weakly endeavoring to screen their criminality by interposing the shield of the virtues of a Washington, in representing his concurrence in the proposed system of government as evidence of the purity of their intentions; but this impotent attempt to degrade the brightest ornament of his country to a base level with themselves will be considered as an aggravation of their treason, who have too much discern-

ment not to make a just discrimination between the honest mistaken zeal of the patriot and the flagitious machinations of an ambitious junto, and will resent the imposition that Machiavelian arts and consummate cunning have practiced upon our illustrious chief."

WASHINGTON'S ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION (1788)

Washington did not consider the plan flawless but, as he wrote Mrs. Macaulay-Graham, November 16, 1787: "I think it is much to be wondered at that any thing could be produced with such unanimity as the Constitution proposed."

To Lafayette he wrote with more freedom, February 7, 1788: "It appears to me, then, little short of a miracle, that the delegates from so many different States (which States you know are also different from each other), in their manners, circumstances, and prejudices, should unite in forming a system of national government, so little liable to well-founded objections. . . . With regard to the two great points (the pivots upon which the whole machine must move) my creed is simply,

"1st. That the general government is not invested with more powers, than are indispensably necessary to perform the functions of a good government; and consequently, that no objection ought to be made against the quantity of power delegated to it.

"2ly. That these powers, (as the appointment of all rulers will for ever arise from, and at short, stated intervals recur to, the free suffrage of the people,) are so distributed among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, into which the general government is arranged, that it can never be in danger of degenerating into a monarchy, an oligarchy, an aristocracy, or any other despotic or oppressive form, so long as there shall remain any virtue in the body of the people.

"I would not be understood, my dear Marquis, to speak of consequences, which may be produced in the revolution of ages, by corruption of morals, profligacy of manners, and listlessness for the preservation of the natural and unalienable rights of mankind, nor of the successful usurpations, that may be established at such an unpropitious juncture upon the ruins of liberty, however providently guarded and secured; as these are contingencies against which no human prudence can effectually provide. It will at least be a recommendation to the proposed constitution, that it is provided with more checks and barriers against the introduction of tyranny, and those of a nature less liable to be surmounted, than any government hitherto instituted among mortals hath possessed. We are not to expect perfection in this world; but mankind, in modern times, have apparently made some progress in the science of government. Should that, which is now offered to the

people of America, be found on experiment less perfect than it can be made, a constitutional door is left open for its amelioration."

His idea of the probable opposition and the proper answer to the candid portion of it he gives in a letter to Knox, October, 1787: "The constitution is now before the judgment-seat. It has, as was expected, its adversaries and supporters. Which will preponderate is yet to be decided. The former more than probably will be most active, as the major part of them will, it is to be feared, be governed by sinister and self-important motives, to which every thing in their breasts must yield. The opposition from another class of them may perhaps, (if they should be men of reflection, candor, and information,) subside in the solution of the following simple questions. 1. Is the constitution, which is submitted by the convention, preferable to the government, (if it can be called one,) under which we now live? 2. Is it probable that more confidence would at the time be placed in another convention, provided the experiment should be tried, than was placed in the last one, and is it likely that a better agreement would take place therein? What would be the consequences if these should not happen, or even from the delay, which must inevitably follow such an experiment? Is there not a constitutional door open for alterations or amendments? and is it not likely that real defects will be as readily discovered after as before trial? and will not our successors be as ready to apply the remedy as ourselves, if occasion should require it? To think otherwise will, in my judgment, be ascribing more of the *amor patriae*, more wisdom and more virtue to ourselves, than I think we deserve."

WASHINGTON'S OPPOSITION TO A SECOND CONVENTION (1788)

Later when the movement for a second convention was actively advanced, especially by Patrick Henry, Washington was quick to point out the weakness of the proposition in a letter to Randolph, January 8, 1788: "The various passions and *motives*, by which men are influenced, are concomitants of fallibility, engrafted into our nature for the purposes of unerring wisdom; but, had I entertained a latent hope, (at the time you moved to have the constitution submitted to a second convention,) that a more perfect form would be agreed to, in a word, that any constitution would be adopted under the impressions and instructions of the members, the publications, which have taken place since, would have eradicated every form of it. How do the sentiments of the influential characters in this State, who are opposed to the constitution, and have favored the public with their opinions, square with each other? Are they not at variance on some of the most important points? If the opponents in the *same* State

cannot agree in their principles, what prospect is there of a coalescence with the advocates of the measure, when the different views and jarring interests of so wide and extended an empire are to be brought forward or combated? To my judgment it is more clear than ever, that an attempt to amend the constitution, which is submitted, would be productive of more heat and greater confusion than can well be conceived."

Being not at all fearful of the result of a thorough public discussion into the merits of the Plan, he wrote Humphreys, October 10, 1787: "Much will depend however upon literary abilities, and the recommendation of it by good pens should be *openly*, I mean, publicly afforded in the *Gazettes*." This was after Congress had submitted the draft to the states, which action received the General's comment in a letter to Madison, who was in Congress: "I am better pleased that the proceedings of the convention are submitted from Congress by a unanimous vote, feeble as it is, than if they had appeared under strong marks of approbation without it. This apparent unanimity will have its effect. Not every one has opportunities to peep behind the curtain; and, as the multitude are often deceived by externals, the appearance of unanimity in that body on this occasion will be of great importance."

WASHINGTON ON THE FEDERALIST (1788)

He followed carefully the course of the public discussion, writing Stuart, who later was elected a delegate to the Virginia Convention, November 30: "I have seen no publication yet, that ought in my judgment to shake the proposed constitution in the mind of an impartial and candid public. In fine, I have hardly seen one, that is not addressed to the passions of the people, and obviously calculated to alarm their fears. Every attempt to amend the constitution at this time is in my opinion idle and vain. . . . That there are some writers, and others perhaps who may not have written, that wish to see this union divided into several confederacies, is pretty evident.

"As an antidote to these opinions, and in order to investigate the ground of objections to the constitution which is submitted, the *Federalist*, under the signature of PUBLIUS, is written. . . . They are, I think I may venture to say, written by able men; and before they are finished will, or I am mistaken, place matters in a true point of light. Although I am acquainted with the writers, who have a hand in this work, I am not at liberty to mention names, nor would I have it known, that they are sent by *me* to *you* for promulgation."

Later, when the battle had been won, he expressed again, this time to Hamilton, the chief author, his opinion on the merits of *The Federalist*: "As the perusal of the political papers under the signature of PUBLIUS has afforded me great satisfaction, I shall

certainly consider them as claiming a most distinguished place in my library. I have read every performance, which has been printed on one side and the other of the great question lately agitated (so far as I have been able to obtain them); and, without an unmeaning compliment, I will say, that I have seen no other so well calculated, in my judgment, to produce conviction on an unbiased mind as the *production* of your *triumvirate*. When the transient circumstances and fugitive performances, which attended this *crisis*, shall have disappeared, that work will merit the notice of posterity, because in it are candidly and ably discussed the principles of freedom and the topics of government, which will be always interesting to mankind, so long as they shall be connected in civil society."

PERSONAL DISCUSSIONS ON RATIFICATION (1788)

Washington seems to have been optimistic during most of the ratification contest. Throughout the whole period of ratification his residence continued to be "a well resorted tavern," and with such men as Madison, the Lees, Robert and Gouverneur Morris, Carrington, Dulany, Humphreys, Harrison of Maryland, Powell of Pennsylvania, Jones of North Carolina, and many other visitors, there must have been lively discussions over the dinner table. These visitors not only carried home but later voiced the general's impressions. Henry Lee wrote, December 7, 1787: "Genl. Washington . . . continues firm as a rock." Washington himself wrote Carter at this time, "My decided opinion of the matter is that there is no alternative between the adoption of it and anarchy"; and to Jay, March 3, 1788, "for myself I have never entertained much doubt of its adoption." This last statement was after the plan had successfully passed its first real test, in the Massachusetts Convention. The only large state which had previously ratified had been Pennsylvania, and there a species of dragoonage had checked the opposition.

Washington did not approve of the Massachusetts "concomitants" — the proposed amendments; but nevertheless he wrote Lincoln, February 28, 1788: "The full and fair discussion, which you gave the subject in your convention, was attended with the happiest consequences. It afforded complete information to all those, who went thither with dispositions to be informed, and at the same time gave an opportunity to confute and point out the fallacy of those specious arguments, which were offered in opposition to the proposed government. Nor is this all. The conciliating behavior of the minority will strike a damp on the hopes, which opponents in other States might otherwise have formed from the smallness of the majority, and must be greatly influential in obtaining a favorable determination in those States, which have not yet decided upon it."

DANGER IN ADJOURNMENTS (1788)

The ratification by Massachusetts was the sixth. The New Hampshire convention convened but adjourned. Though this action was really a measure to prevent rejection, since a majority of the convention were instructed against acceptance, it alarmed Washington. He wrote Knox, March 30: "The conduct of the State of New Hampshire has baffled all calculation, and has come extremely *malapropos* for a favorable decision on the proposed constitution in this State; for, be the real cause of the late adjournment what it may, the anti-federal party with us do not scruple to pronounce, that it was done to await the issue of this convention before it would decide, and add, that, if this State should reject it, all those who are to follow will do the same, and consequently that it cannot obtain, as there will be only eight States in favor of the measure."

When later the Maryland convention met he warned Thomas Johnson: "I take the liberty of expressing a single sentiment on the occasion. It is, that an adjournment, if attempted, of your convention, to a later period than the decision of the question in this State, will be tantamount to the rejection of the constitution. I have good reasons for this opinion, and am told it is the blow which the leading characters of the opposition in the next State [to meet in convention] have meditated, if it shall be found that a direct attack is not likely to succeed in yours. If this be true it cannot be too much deprecated and guarded against. The postponement in New Hampshire, (although it made no reference to the convention of this State, but proceeded altogether from the local circumstances of its own,) is ascribed by the opposition here to complaisance towards Virginia, and great use is made of it. An event similar to this in Maryland would have the worst tendency imaginable; for indecision there would certainly have considerable influence upon South Carolina, the only other State, which is to precede Virginia, and submits the question almost wholly to the determination of the latter. The pride of the State is already touched upon this string, and will be raised much higher if there is fresh cause."

INFLUENCE OF WASHINGTON ON THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION (1788)

Success or failure would turn probably on the action of Virginia, where the opposition was led by the Lees, Patrick Henry, Mason, Grayson, and Harrison. Washington wrote James Wilson, April 4, "It is impossible to say, with any degree of certainty, what will be the determination of the convention in this State upon the proposed plan of government." When the Virginia Convention met, eight states had acceded; if that state ratified, the Constitution could go into operation. To Washington's

Federalistic mind there could be no question of the duty of the Convention. He wrote Madison, who, with Randolph and Marshall, was to be a leading proponent in the Convention: "The decision of Maryland and South Carolina by so large majorities, and the almost certain adoption of the proposed constitution by New Hampshire, will make *all*, except desperate men, look before they leap into the dark consequences of rejection. The ratification by eight States without a negative, by three of them unanimously, by six against one in another, by three to one in another, by two to one in two more, and by *all* the weight of *abilities* and *property* in the other, is enough, one would think, to produce a cessation of opposition. I do not mean, that this alone is sufficient to produce conviction in the mind, but I think it ought to produce some change in the conduct of any man, who distrusted his infallibility."

The effects of rejection must also be considered, as he had written his nephew in the previous November: "Let the opponents of the proposed constitution in this State be asked, and it is a question they certainly ought to have asked themselves, what line of conduct they would advise to adopt, if nine other States, of which I think there is little doubt, should accede to the constitution. Would they recommend, that it should stand single? Will they connect it with Rhode Island? Or even with two others checkerwise, and remain with them, as outcasts from the society, to shift for themselves? Or will they return to their dependence on Great Britain? Or, lastly, have the mortification to come in when they will be allowed no credit for doing so?"

CRITICAL ACTION OF VIRGINIA (1788)

Maryland had been the seventh state to ratify. The procession at Baltimore in celebration included a miniature ship fifteen feet long, fully rigged. Later, June 9, this was navigated down the Chesapeake and up the Potomac to Mount Vernon by Capt. Joshua Barney and presented to Washington. On July 24 it sank in a gale; but the event could no longer be taken as an omen, for by that time South Carolina, New Hampshire, and Virginia had ratified. Even if, as then seemed likely, rejection by New York should separate New England from the rest of the states, that difficulty probably would not prevent the new government going into operation.

The Virginia Convention met on June 2, 1788. Washington followed with great interest the reports of the proceedings by which Madison and others kept him informed. By a small majority ratification was accomplished. Alexandria celebrated with a dinner, June 28. Washington wrote C. C. Pinckney the same day: "Thus the citizens of Alexandria, when convened, constituted the first public company in America,

which had the pleasure of pouring libation to the prosperity of the ten States, that had actually adopted the general government. The day itself is memorable for more reasons than one. It was recollected, that this day is the anniversary of the battles of Sullivan's Island and Monmouth. I have just returned from assisting at the entertainment, and mention these details, unimportant as they are in themselves, the rather because I think we may rationally indulge the pleasing hope, that the Union will now be established upon a durable basis, and that Providence seems still disposed to favor the members of it with unequalled opportunities for political happiness."

PROSPECTS IN THE LAST THREE STATES (1788)

As to prospects in North Carolina, New York, and Rhode Island, he continued in the letter to Pinckney: "From the local situation, as well as the other circumstances of North Carolina, I should be truly astonished if that State should withdraw itself from the Union. On the contrary, I flatter myself with a confident expectation, that more salutary counsels will certainly prevail. At present there is more doubt how the question will be immediately disposed of in New York; for it seems to be understood, that there is a majority in the convention opposed to the adoption of the new federal system. Yet it is hardly to be supposed, (or rather in my judgment it is irrational to suppose,) they will reject a government, which, from an unorganized embryo ready to be stifled with a breath, has now in the maturity of its birth assumed a confirmed bodily existence. Or, to drop the metaphor, the point in debate has at least shifted its ground from policy to expediency. The decision of ten States cannot be without its operation. Perhaps the wisest way in this crisis will be not to attempt to accept or reject, but to adjourn until the people in some parts of the State can consider the magnitude of the question, and of the consequences involved in it, more coolly and deliberately. After New York shall have acted, then only one little State will remain. Suffice it to say, *it is universally believed, that the scales are ready to drop from the eyes, and the infatuation to be removed from the heart, of Rhode Island.* May this be the case before that inconsiderate people shall have filled up the measure of iniquity, before it shall be too late."

WASHINGTON SUGGESTED FOR PRESIDENT (1788)

After New York ratified he expressed his thankfulness and praise with characteristic gallantry to Mrs. Stockton, August 31: "I can never trace the concatenation of causes, which led to these events, without acknowledging the mystery and admiring the goodness of Providence. To that Superintending Power alone is our retraction from the brink of ruin to be attributed. A spirit of ac-

comodation was happily infused into the leading characters of the Continent and the minds of men were gradually prepared, by disappointment, for the reception of a good government. Nor would I rob the fairer sex of their share in the glory of a revolution so honorably to human nature, for, indeed, I think you ladies are in the number of the best Patriots America can boast."

Even before any of the States had ratified, Washington was being informed of the necessity, the inevitableness, of his being President. Among the characteristic predictions was that of Hamilton: "If the government be adopted, it is probable General Washington will be President of the United States—This will insure a wise choice of men to administer the government and a good administration." Humphreys wrote his former chief, September 28, 1787: "Your good Angel, I am persuaded will not desert you. What will tend, perhaps, more than any thing to the adoption of the new System, will be an universal opinion of your being elected President of the United States, and an expectation that you will accept it for a while." Gouverneur Morris a month later added his plea: "I have observed that your Name to the new Constitution has been of infinite Service. Indeed I am convinced that if you had not attended the Convention, and the same Paper had been handed out to the World, it would have met with a colder Reception. . . . As it is, should the Idea prevail that you would not accept of the Presidency it would prove fatal in many Parts. . . . Your cool steady Temper is indispensibly necessary to give a firm and manly Tone to the new Government. . . . The Horses once trained may be managed by a Woman or a Child; not so when they first feel the Bit. . . . You therefore must I say *must* mount the Seat."

At that time Washington seems to have ignored the matter, at least so far as his published correspondence shows; though Alexander Donald's letter to Jefferson in November shows that the subject was also one of discussion by visitors: "As the eyes of all America are turned towards this truly Great and Good man, for the First President, I took the liberty of sounding him upon it, He appears to be greatly against going into Publick Life again, . . . but . . . I am fully of opinion he may be induced to appear once more on the Publick Stage of Life—I form my opinion from what passed between us in a very long & serious conversation, as well as from what I could gather from Mrs. Washington on the same subject."

After Virginia had ratified, Monroe wrote Jefferson, July 12: "The conduct of Genl. Washington upon this occasion has no doubt been right and meritorious. . . . To forsake the honorable retreat to which he had retired & risque the reputation he had so deservedly acquir'd, manifested a zeal for the publick interest, that could after so many and illustrious services, & at this stage of his life, scarcely have been expected from him."

... Be assured his influence carried this Government." And, as he had so successfully emerged from his retreat at the call of public duty, so this same call would not permit him to retire again.

PRESSURE TO ACCEPT THE PRESIDENCY (1788)

After ratification was accomplished, the burden of letters from all over the Union was that Washington must be President. Such men as Knox, Lincoln, Trumbull, Morris, Hamilton, Thomas Johnson, Henry Lee, Madison, and Lafayette united in their plea. Hamilton's urgency and Henry Lee's are characteristic. It will be noticed that in them not only duty but the effect of refusal upon the general's own reputation are stressed. The former wrote: "I should be deeply pained, my dear Sir, if your scruples in regard to a certain station should be matured into a resolution to decline it; though I am neither surprised at their existence, nor can I but agree in opinion that the caution you observe in deferring the ultimate determination is prudent. I have, however, reflected maturely on the subject, and have come to a conclusion (in which I feel no hesitation), that every public and personal consideration will demand from you an acquiescence in what will *certainly* be the unanimous wish of your country.

"First; in a matter so essential to the well being of society as the prosperity of a newly instituted government, a citizen of so much consequence as yourself to its success has no option but to lend his services if called for. Permit me to say, it would be inglorious, in such a situation, not to hazard the glory, however great, which he might have previously acquired.

"Secondly; your signature to the proposed system pledges your judgment for its being such an one as upon the whole was worthy of the public approbation. If it should miscarry, (as men commonly decide from success or the want of it) the blame will in all probability be laid on the system itself. And the framers of it will have to encounter the disrepute of having brought about a revolution in government, without substituting any thing that was worthy of the effort; they pulled down one Utopia, it will be said, to build up another. This view of the subject, if I mistake not, my dear Sir, will suggest to your mind greater hazard to that fame, which must be and ought to be dear to you, in refusing your future aid to the system, than in affording it. I will only add, that in my estimate of the matter, that aid is indispensable."

Henry Lee declared, September 13: "Solicitous for our common happiness as a people, and convicted as I continue to be, that our peace and prosperity depends on the proper improvement of the present period, my anxiety is extreme, that the new govt. may have an auspicious beginning—To effect this & perpetuate a nation formed under

your auspices, it is certain that again you will be called forth—"

WASHINGTON ON THE PRESIDENCY (1788)

Washington's reluctance was not assumed. To Hamilton he wrote, August 28: "On the delicate subject with which you conclude your letter, I can say nothing, because the event alluded to may never happen, and because, in case it should occur, it would be a point of prudence to defer forming one's ultimate and irrevocable decision, so long as new data might be afforded for one to act with the greater wisdom and propriety. I would not wish to conceal my prevailing sentiment from you; for you know me well enough, my good Sir, to be persuaded, that I am not guilty of affectation when I tell you, that it is my great and sole desire to live and die in peace and retirement on my own farm."

As the pressure increased, he enlarged on his reasons to Henry Lee, September 22: "The principal topic of your letter is to me a point of great delicacy indeed, insomuch that I can scarcely without some impropriety touch upon it. In the first place, the event to which you allude may never happen; among other reasons, because, if the partiality of my fellow citizens conceive it to be a means by which the sinews of the new government would be strengthened, it will of consequence be obnoxious to those, who are in opposition to it, many of whom unquestionably will be placed among the electors.

"This consideration alone would supersede the expediency of announcing any definite and irrevocable resolution. You are among the small number of those, who know my invincible attachment to domestic life, and that my sincerest wish is to continue in the enjoyment of it solely until my final hour. But the world would be neither so well instructed, nor so candidly disposed, as to believe me uninfluenced by sinister motives, in case any circumstance should render a deviation from the line of conduct I had prescribed to myself indispensable.

"Should the contingency you suggest take place, and (for argument's sake alone let me say it) should my unfeigned reluctance to accept the office be overcome by a deference for the reasons and opinions of my friends, might I not, after the declarations I have made (and Heaven knows they were made in the sincerity of my heart), in the judgment of the impartial world and of posterity, be chargeable with levity and inconsistency, if not with rashness and ambition? Nay farther, would there not even be some apparent foundation for the two former charges? Now justice to myself and tranquility of conscience require, that I should act a part, if not above imputation, at least capable of vindication. Nor will you conceive me to be too solicitous for reputation. Though I prize as I ought the good opinion of my fellow citizens, yet, if I

know myself, I would not seek or retain popularity at the expense of one social duty or moral virtue.

"While doing what my conscience informed me was right, as it respected my God, my country, and myself, I could despise all the party clamor and unjust censure, which must be expected from some, whose personal enmity might be occasioned by their hostility to the government. I am conscious, that I fear alone to give any real occasion for obloquy, and that I do not dread to meet with unmerited reproach. And certain I am, whensoever I shall be convinced the good of my country requires my reputation to be put in risk, regard for my own fame will not come in competition with an object of so much magnitude. If I declined the task, it would lie upon quite another principle. Notwithstanding my advanced season of life, my increasing fondness for agricultural amusements, and my growing love of retirement, augment and confirm my decided predilection for the character of a private citizen, yet it would be no one of these motives, nor the hazard to which my former reputation might be exposed, nor the terror of encountering new fatigues and troubles, that would deter me from an acceptance; but a belief, that some other person, who had less pretence and less inclination to be excused, could execute all the duties full as satisfactorily as myself."

To Hamilton he acknowledged, October 3, that: "I will not suppress the acknowledgment, my dear Sir, that I have always felt a kind of gloom upon my mind, as often as I have been taught to expect I might, and perhaps must, ere long, be called to make a decision. You will, I am well assured, believe the assertion, (though I have little expectation it would gain credit from those who are less acquainted with me,) that, if I should receive the appointment, and if I should be prevailed upon to accept it, the acceptance would be attended with more diffidence and reluctance than I ever experienced before in my life. It would be, however, with a fixed and sole determination of lending whatever assistance might be in my power to promote the public weal, in hopes that at a convenient and early period my services might be dispensed with, and that I might be permitted once more to retire, to pass an unclouded evening after the stormy day of life, in the bosom of domestic tranquillity."

WASHINGTON ACCEPTS THE PRESIDENCY (1789)

Duty won. Although not legally informed of his unanimous election until April 14, 1789, when Charles Thomson, who had been Secretary of the Continental Congress throughout almost the whole of its life, reached Mount Vernon with the notification, it was a foregone conclusion long before. His preparation for the new dignity included borrowing some money: "Under this statement, I am inclined to do what I never ex-

pected to be driven to, that is, to borrow money on Interest. Five hundred pounds would enable me to discharge what I owe in Alexandria, &c., and to leave the State (if it shall not be in my power to remain at home in retirement) without doing this, would be exceedingly disagreeable to me." Also he had a foretaste of the bitter cup of politics, in finding it necessary to refuse applicants for offices while still awaiting his election. To one of these requests from Benjamin Harrison, destined to be the ancestor of two Presidents, and who had opposed ratification, he replied: "I will go to the chair under no pre-engagement of any kind or nature whatsoever. But, when in it, I will, to the best of my judgment, discharge the duties of the office with that impartiality and zeal for the public good, which ought never to suffer connections of blood or friendship to intermingle so as to have the least sway on de-

cisions of a public nature. I may err, notwithstanding my most strenuous efforts to execute the difficult trust with fidelity and unexceptionably; but my errors shall be of the head, not of the heart. For all recommendations and appointments, so far as they may depend upon or come from me, a due regard shall be had to the fitness of characters, the pretensions of different candidates, and, so far as is proper, to political consideration. These shall be invariably my governing motives."

INAUGURATION OF WASHINGTON (1789)

April 16, 1789, with feelings, as he wrote Knox, April 1, "not unlike those of a culprit, who is going to the place of his execution," he left Mount Vernon for New York, the temporary capital. The journey was

one long triumphal procession; but according to an entry in a diary which Irving used but which is now lost, he remarked, after describing the crossing to New York and the reception there: "The display . . . filled my mind with sensations as painful (considering the reverse of this scene, which may be the case after all my labor to do good) as they are pleasing." On April 30, on the balcony of the New York City Hall, where now a statue stands before the sub-treasury, at the acme of his popularity though not of his fame, he took the oath: "I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." And the multitude shouted, "Long live George Washington, President of the United States."

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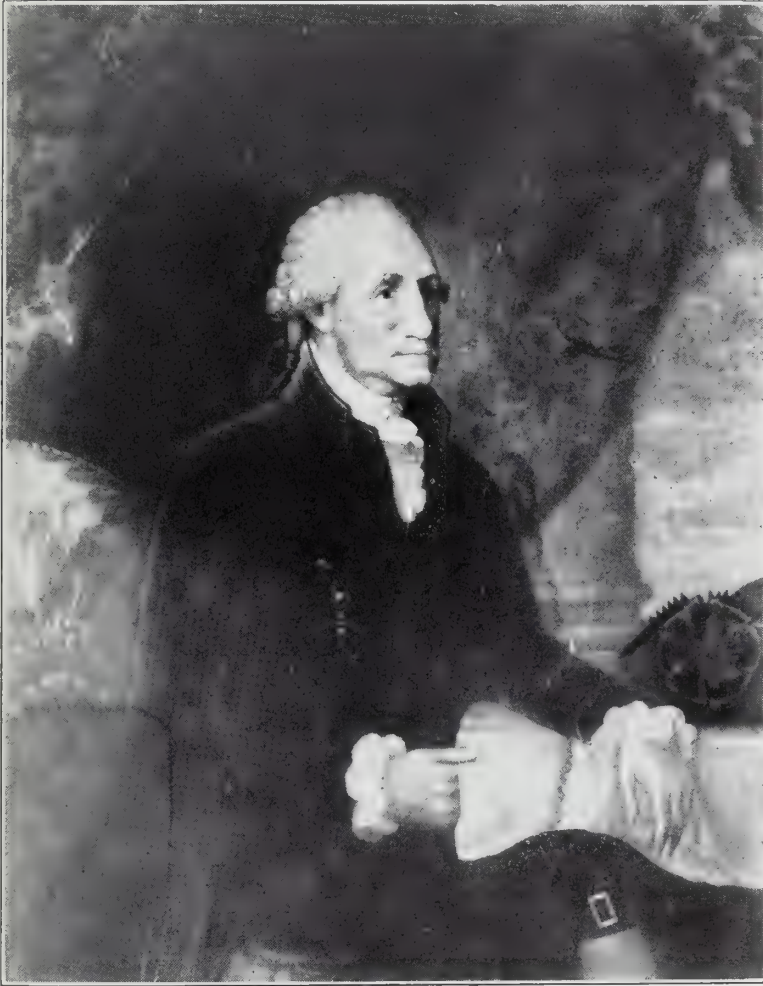


Washington as President

By Albert Bushnell Hart

Part I

Washington's Domestic Policy (1789-1797)



GEORGE WASHINGTON
From the Edward Savage Portrait

TRADITIONS OF GOVERNMENT

THE colonial tradition of the relation of the executive to the legislative branch was that of opposition and friction; but the royal governors were always between two fires: the British government (which appointed governors for all the colonies except Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the three proprietary colonies), and the colonial legislatures, which were frequently at odds. The whole trend of colonial effort for fifty years before

the Revolution was to hedge the governor in as much as possible and to weaken his prestige. From the early charters to the outbreak of the Revolution there was a running fight between the colonial assemblies and the colonial governors.

Hence Washington had little to learn about executive government from the pre-revolutionary experience of the Americans. On the other hand, in all the colonies there was a system of legislative committees exercising or seizing upon executive power.

Upon those committees the organization of the first revolutionary governments was based. The Continental Congress started with a system of standing committees. Later there was a postmaster general and also boards, such as those of war and treasury, with outside officials. Finally, just before the Articles of Confederation became active, departments with single executive heads were provided for the management of foreign, finance, war, and marine affairs, but no secretary for marine was even appointed. This system was not changed by the Articles of Confederation, which merely gave to Congress a general power to "appoint such . . . committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction."

The basis of that government in 1789 was modest. The total population was only four millions, of whom 700,000 were negro slaves. The arguments and influence of the leading statesmen, of whom Washington was the chief, brought about the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Up to the going into effect of that Constitution in 1789 there had been no national system of taxation or of commerce or regulation of interstate affairs.

The energies of the new nation were divided between two fields, military and financial. Most of the promising and active young men had gone into the military service and had left their plantations and their businesses behind them. When peace made efforts for private economic recuperation possible, public conditions under the feeble Confederation hampered recovery greatly. The colonies had enjoyed the protection and privileges of the British Acts of Trade, as well as been subjected to the annoyances; but the war had dislocated this normal trend of commerce, and as independent states the colonies were now, under the prevailing mercantile system, cut off from what had previously been their main market. Such great questions as the settlement of the national debt, the provision of a national revenue, the regulation of interstate and foreign commerce, had to be faced and settled after the Constitution went into effect.

FIRST ELECTION OF PRESIDENT (1788-1789)

In this critical period the whole country turned to George Washington as the most sagacious, most experienced, and ablest man. His views on public questions and the methods of government which he favored, quickly became a part of the history of the United States. During the eight years of his presidency no serious national question arose in which Washington's convictions and decisions were not essential. He was the center of all the great legislation during his presidency; and he had the opportunity to lay down the principles of such vital questions as public revenue, public debt, the civil and criminal law of the federation, the admission of new states, the treatment of the Indians, the system of taxation, the protection of life and property. Though he vetoed but two bills as President, his influence was felt on every important act of Congress. The first of the vetoes, in 1792, was of a bill for the apportionment of representatives, because not in harmony with the constitutional requirement. The second one, at the end of his administration, related to the provision for cavalry in the military establishment. Neither bill was passed over the veto.

As has been shown in the preceding pamphlet, Washington had at first strongly deprecated the idea that he should become the first President; but, as ever, he recognized the call of duty, and when forced to the realization that it was necessary that he should once more emerge from private life, he bent all his energies to his new task. His election was unanimous, and his journey from Mount Vernon to New York was a triumphal tour.

The first inauguration of Washington, April 30, 1789, took place on the portico of the New York City Hall of that period. An Official eyewitness of this scene was Senator Maclay, of Pennsylvania, who felt it to be his duty to criticise anything that seemed to him undemocratic.

"The President advanced between the Senate and Representatives, bowing to each. He was placed in the chair by the Vice-President; the Senate with their president on the right, the Speaker and the Representatives on his left. The Vice-President rose and addressed a short sentence to him. The import of it was that he should now take the oath of office as President. He seemed to have forgot half what he was to say, for he made a dead pause and stood for some time, to appearance, in a vacant mood. He finished with a formal bow, and the President was conducted out of the middle window into the gallery, and the oath was administered by the Chancellor. . . .

"As the company returned into the Senate chamber, the President took the chair and the Senators and Representatives their seats. He rose, and all arose also, and addressed them. This great man was agitated

and embarrassed more than ever he was by the leveled cannon or pointed musket. He trembled, and several times could scarce make out to read, though it must be supposed he had often read it before. . . . When he came to the words *all the world*, he made a flourish with his right hand, which left rather an ungainly impression. . . . He was dressed in deep brown, with metal buttons, with an eagle on them, white stockings, a bag, and sword."

PRESIDENT WASHINGTON'S SOCIAL LIFE

Washington was a grand gentleman. He had a large property; and though at times short for ready money, as was often the case with landed proprietors, he had a salary which was certainly the largest amount then paid to any man in America for personal services. First in New York and then in Philadelphia he lived in a handsome house (at his own expense) and held formal receptions open to members of Congress and senators, to executive officials, to foreign representatives and to substantial citizens and accredited visitors from overseas. To be a guest at the state dinners was an event to remember and record, as did Senator Maclay as follows:

"Senate adjourned early. At a little after four I called on Mr. Bassett, of the Delaware State. We went to the President's to dinner. . . . The President and Mrs. Washington sat opposite each other in the middle of the table; the two secretaries, one at each end. It was a great dinner, and the best of the kind I ever was at. The room, however, was disagreeably warm. . . .

"It was the most solemn dinner ever I sat at. Not a health drank; scarce a word said until the cloth was taken away. Then the President, filling a glass of wine, with great formality drank to the health of every individual by name round the table. Everybody imitated him, charged glasses, and such a buzz of 'health, sir,' and 'health, madam,' and 'thank you, sir,' and 'thank you, madam,' never had I heard before. Indeed, I had liked to have been thrown out in the hurry; but I got a little wine in my glass, and passed the ceremony. The ladies sat a good while, and the bottles passed about; but there was a dead silence almost. Mrs. Washington at last withdrew with the ladies.

"I expected the men would now begin, but the same stillness remained. The President told of a New England clergyman who had lost a hat and wig in passing a river called the Brunks. He smiled, and everybody else laughed. He now and then said a sentence or two on some common subject, and what he said was not amiss. . . . The President kept a fork in his hand, when the cloth was taken away, I thought for the purpose of picking nuts. He ate no nuts, however, but played with the fork, striking on the edge of the table with it.

We did not sit long after the ladies retired. The President rose, went up-stairs to drink coffee; the company followed. I took my hat and came home."

PROBLEMS OF ORGANIZATION (1789-1793)

Looking back a hundred and forty years the process of putting the machinery of the federal government into action looks simple and easy. We have no verbatim debates of Congress; but the accounts below the surface of the proceedings in both houses of Congress show exceedingly lively discussions. Regular political parties did not develop till after 1793. The necessary machinery of government was easily set in motion. Some of the states had two-house legislatures; and the general principles of parliamentary law and procedure were developed in colonial times. No colony or state, however, ever had formed a legislature of two about equally powerful houses. Deadlocks would have occurred in the new Federal Congress, but for the balance wheel—the President.

One of the most efficient men in Congress, and at first a cordial supporter and friend of the President, was James Madison of Virginia. Congress contained many men of experience. In a few months acts for the executive departments were passed and Washington began not only to require the written opinions of the principal officers, as permitted by the Constitution, but to hold meetings with them in cabinet, which was the origin of this extra-constitutional body. The executive post of most importance was the headship of the department of foreign affairs, which Washington filled with a great Virginian, Thomas Jefferson. Another Virginian, Edmund Randolph, was appointed Attorney General. The important office of Secretary of the Treasury was filled by Alexander Hamilton, a young man, allied by marriage to the wealthy Schuyler family in New York, and a believer in a strong financial system. The War Department was under Henry Knox of Massachusetts, and the Post Office continued under Samuel Osgood of the same state.

Washington's fortunes had suffered much from his eight years' absence as head of the national army. He accepted the salary of \$25,000 a year voted by Congress, but appears to have expended more than the amount in maintaining the expenditures incident to the office. Appointments to office included men from every section of the Union, with special pains to search out and bring into the public service men whose qualities he had learned while they were fellow members of the Continental Army. He was responsible for filling up the new Supreme Court, the first important tribunal ruling on the constitutionality of acts of the legislative body in the history of human government.

DEVELOPMENT OF PARTIES (1793-1797)

No political parties in the modern sense existed in the states during the Revolutionary War. Hence there was no opportunity in the Continental Congress or the Congress of the Confederation to build up an opposition to the body of adherents to the Revolution who were carrying on the war. Washington in his first administration was the only President of the United States who did not have behind him a political party extending through most of the Union.

That inevitable division began to show itself in national affairs about 1793, when there was a deep split between those who wished the United States to take a strong part in favor of France and against Great Britain in the European war that then broke out, and a conservative party which included those who were not willing to go to war on behalf of Great Britain or to break with the French, who a few years earlier had made possible the success of the Revolution. Coincident with this surface manifestation, and antedating it among the leaders, was the division over whether the Constitution should be interpreted along broad or restricted lines.

Two champions appeared as the leading spirits in this party division. Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, Secretary of State in Washington's first Cabinet, was the most talented member in what speedily became the Republican Party, that is, republican in the sense of opposition to aristocracy and royalty. It was nearly forty years later that that party took up the name of Democrat. This was also the party of strict construction. The opposite great party chieftain was Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, recognized as representing what we should now call the financial and commercial interests of the country; and which advocated liberal construction through the doctrine of implied powers. Washington believed in both men. Nevertheless Washington's mind naturally took the same side as Hamilton's on the great questions of giving the nation power over a sufficient revenue to carry on national affairs, and sufficient military and naval power at least to protect itself from invasion. The name adopted by this group was the Federalist Party, the main principles of which were years later taken over by the Whig Party and subsequently by the Republican Party, founded in 1854. Washington strove hard to maintain a neutral attitude between the two early parties; but in the difficulties brought about by the European wars Washington definitely sided with the Federalists. The financial phase of Washington's administration is considered in a later pamphlet of this series.

STABILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT (1793-1797)

Nothing in Washington's whole life is a stronger evidence of his character and his

abilities as a statesman than the serene judgment of men and affairs which he showed in the first political crisis. His reelection as President was an evidence of the confidence of the people; and he needed such confidence inasmuch as the crisis in foreign relations caused by the European war of 1793 tested his popularity and his statesmanship. The French revolutionary government and its diplomatic representative, Citizen Genêt, expected, if not an alliance, at least a strong preference for the French, particularly with regard to French commerce and French captures of British ships by cruisers and privateers. Genêt was not simply a very high tempered diplomat; he was an apostle of a democratic type of government far more extreme and aggressive than any democracy ever known in the United States. He began at once to found and to consult with the so-called democratic clubs formed in various parts of the Union on the model of the French Jacobins. President Washington found a hostile feeling in Philadelphia, although a remark of John Adams to the effect that there was some danger 'of personal violence to the President is not borne out by the real conditions. Certainly nothing in Washington's own writings indicates that he was afraid of the American people in the streets of an American city. Washington held steadily on his course and his friends and supporters chose John Adams, Vice-President and sharer in Washington's political fortunes, as President from 1797.

Nevertheless the political ordeal was severe and but for the courage and steadfastness of President Washington the federal government could not have been successfully organized. It could not have lived through the excitement of the French Revolution. It could not have weathered the storm and maintained neutrality in the midst of the European War. Or rather it was the confidence of the majority of the voters in the United States that President Washington was an upright, truthful, able, and courageous man that enabled the Republic to weather the storm.

A LIVELY CABINET MEETING (1793)

Jefferson has left an account of a Cabinet episode that brought out the passionate division of opinion within the Cabinet and outside, and indicated his own growing opposition to Washington.

"The President manifestly inclined to the appeal to the people. Knox, in a foolish, incoherent sort of a speech, introduced the pasquinade lately printed, called the funeral of George W-n, and James Wilson, King and Judge, &c., where the President was placed on a guillotine. The President was much inflamed; got into one of those passions when he cannot command himself; ran on much on the personal abuse which had been bestowed on him; defied any man on earth to produce one single act of his since he had been in the government, which was not done on the purest motives; that

he had never repented but once the having slipped the moment of resigning his office, and that was every moment since; that *by God* he had rather be in his grave than in his present situation; that he had rather be on his farm than to be made *Emperor of the world*; and yet that they were charging him with wanting to be a King. That that *rascal Freneau* sent him three of his papers every day, as if he thought he would become the distributor of his papers; that he could see in this, nothing but an impudent design to insult him. He ended in this high tone. There was a pause. Some difficulty in resuming our question; it was, however, after a little while, presented again, and he said there seemed to be no necessity for deciding it now; the propositions before agreed on might be put into a train of execution, and perhaps events would show whether the appeal would be necessary or not. He desired we would meet at my office the next day, to consider what should be done with the vessels armed in our ports by Mr. Genet, and their prizes."

THE INDIAN QUESTION (1793-1797)

No statesman of his time had so deep an interest in the problem of the native Indian tribes as Washington. He had been a great figure in the relations of the settlers with the Indians for forty years. He had a name given by the Indians, "Conoctocarius"—destroyer of villages. He was in the thick of the frontier wars from 1754 to 1758. He had some Indians under his command in the Revolution. Washington had large personal holdings of frontier lands which depended for their value on clearing them of Indian claims. Above all, Washington's unflagging interest in the West as the future home of immigrants from the existing eastern states was bound up with the Indian country.

The practice of colonial times, affecting the federal government, was to treat each tribe of Indians as an independent political power capable of making treaties and land cessions that could not be revoked. The new federal government, through the regulation of "common treaties" with the Indian tribes, acclaimed itself the only government that could negotiate boundary treaties with Indians. On the other hand, the federal government had a permanent armed force—though for a long time only a few hundred soldiers—which was the only military protection of the settlers, except their own trained militia.

THE WHISKEY REBELLION (1794)

The western settlements in the states were troublesome and difficult to manage. Pennsylvania beyond the mountains had a crude, Indian fighting, frontier community, acknowledging the supremacy of the state of Pennsylvania—but not much interested in the government of the United States of America. Among the formal measures urged in Congress by Washington and Ham-

ilton was a moderate tax on the manufacture of whiskey; and distilling was a western industry.

In protest an armed body in 1794 around Pittsburgh interrupted the collection of the tax. Washington looked upon this outburst as a direct defiance of the government of the United States. Therefore he called upon the militia of neighboring states to suppress the insurrection, and at the rendezvous at Bedford, Pennsylvania, he gave orders to the 15,000 troops which marched into the disturbed region.

This spirited action broke up the insurrection—there was no fighting, though some men were prosecuted in the civil courts. Washington's own comment on the affair, in a speech to Congress, November 19, 1794, runs as follows: "It has demonstrated, that our prosperity rests on solid foundations; by furnishing an additional proof, that my fellow-citizens understand the true principles of government and liberty; that they feel their inseparable union; that, notwithstanding all the devices, which have been used to sway them from their interest and duty, they are now as ready to maintain the authority of the laws against licentious invasions, as they were to defend their rights. Let them persevere in their affectionate vigilance over that precious depository of American happiness, the Constitution of the United States. Let them cherish it, too, for the sake of those, who, from every clime, are daily seeking a dwelling in our land."

HARMONY OF THE SECTIONS (1796)

Many times during his service as President, and particularly in the Farewell Address of 1796, Washington dwelt upon the reciprocal interest of the sections. For example: "The *North* in an unrestrained intercourse with the *South*, protected by the equal Laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter great additional resources of maritime and commercial

enterprise—and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The *South* in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the *North*, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the *North*, it finds its particular navigation invigorated;—and, while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength to which itself is unequally adapted.—The *East*, in a like intercourse with the *West*, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications, by land and water, will more and more find, a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home.—The *West* derives from the *East* supplies requisite to its growth and comfort,—and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the *secure* enjoyment of indispensable *outlets* for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest, as *one Nation*."

OPENING OF THE WEST (1791-1799)

So long and so bitter was the struggle between the radical and the conservative elements in Congress, in the Cabinet, and in the country at large that it seemed for a time as though the government would break down. Questions arose as to the admission of new states. Besides the thirteen political units previously represented in the Continental Congress and the Congress of the Confederation, several other areas asked admission. Rhode Island completed "the old thirteen" by ratifying the new Constitution in 1790, after which Washington took pains to make a visit to the new member of the Federal Union. The people of the so-called New Hampshire Grants, next west of the state of New Hampshire, were admitted as the state of Vermont in 1791. Virginia consented that the part of Virginia west of

the mountains should be allowed separate organization; and in 1792 the commonwealth of Kentucky was admitted. The West again made a loud call and Tennessee, which until its cession to the federal government in 1790 had been a part of North Carolina, came into the Union in 1796. Thus the number of states was raised to sixteen, each with its two senators and at least one representative in Congress. Among the early western senators was Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, then a backwoodsman who came to be the sixth man to follow Washington into the presidency.

Before 1789 various states had ceded their claims to the region north of the Ohio River, and this had been formed in 1787 into the Northwest Territory. At the time of Washington's death in 1799, the eastern portion of the territory was almost ready to enter the Union as the state of Ohio, thus creating a block of three states which extended from the British possessions of the north to near the Spanish colonies on the south.

These admissions carried out a principle which Washington had long had in his mind, namely, that the West must be a part of the Union on equal terms with the New England, middle, and southern states. Washington, though born and brought up in the oldest English community on the continent of North America, was always a western man, looking toward the Great Lakes and the Mississippi and their control as elements of a great western empire. The rapid development of the Union exactly fitted in with the hopes and expectations of his whole life. It was part of Washington's character that, though naturally interested in trade and commerce across the Atlantic, he believed more than any other statesman of his time in the policy of pushing the frontier, as it had been pushed ever since the earliest colonization. No man of his time had so great an influence as Washington in the expansion of population and of political and social ideas into the West.

Part II

Washington's Foreign Policy (1789-1797)

BASIS OF A NATIONAL POLICY

As in domestic matters, so in the external relations of the United States, the foundations of a national diplomatic policy were laid in the colonial and revolutionary eras. For a century and a half the English colonies were occupied in settling wild North America. They even made some local treaties with neighboring French and Dutch colo-

nies, set on foot military and naval expeditions of their own, and sent envoys to the capitals of non-English colonies. Nevertheless all permanent decisions as to lands, harbors, fisheries, boundaries, and wars by land and sea were made in England by Englishmen.

The one field of local diplomacy was with the Indian tribes, who were fierce enemies, but understood treaties and alliances.

George Washington in 1753 was an early colonial representative sent by the English in America to the Western Indians, as an incidental duty of his mission to the French commandant on the Ohio River, and he gained a knowledge of their character and their customs which was of great use to him during his presidency.

The Revolution gave the first practical experiences to American diplomats—Jay,

Deane, Jefferson, John Adams, and others; but Franklin had been abroad for many years, and the others probably already knew as much so-called international law as most European statesmen. They gained an acquaintance with foreign courts and with the methods of diplomatic intercourse which made possible the treaties of that period. The United States found its strongest friend in France; and through the French officers Washington was brought into close contact with the French point of view.

The two British questions of the debts and the boundary between the United States and Canada were adjusted for the time being while Washington was President. The relations with France resulted from the Revolution of 1789 which in a few years made France a conquering and aggressive power under Napoleon. Spain was an unwelcome neighbor in Louisiana and Florida during Washington's administration; and he was much disturbed by the practice of the North African pirates of capturing and enslaving American sailors. Most of these difficulties were postponed for adjustment by his successors.

PRIMARY OBJECTS OF DIPLOMACY

In the thick of the difficulties caused by the diplomatic representatives of France, in 1793, using the ports of the United States as a basis for naval operations against England, Washington wrote: "I believe it is the sincere wish of United America to have nothing to do with the political intrigues, or the squabbles, of European nations; but, on the contrary, to exchange commodities and live in peace and amity with all the inhabitants of the earth. And this I am persuaded they will do, if rightly it can be done. To administer justice to, and receive it from, every power with whom they are connected will, I hope, be always found the most prominent feature in the administration of this country; and I flatter myself that nothing short of imperious necessity can occasion a breach with any of them. Under such a system, if we are allowed to pursue it, the agriculture and mechanical arts, the wealth and population of these States will increase with that degree of rapidity as to baffle all calculation, and must surpass any idea your Lordship can hitherto have entertained on the occasion."

Again he wrote: "What is to be done in the case of the *Little Sarah* now at Chester? Is the minister of the French Republic to set the acts of this government at defiance *with impunity*? And then threaten the executive with an appeal to the people? What must the world think of such conduct, and of the government of the United States in submitting to it?"

AVOIDING OFFENSE TO OTHER NATIONS (1794)

The coming to the United States of visitors from Europe gave rise to protests from the legations of their home countries which

led Washington to express himself on this type of immigration in 1794, as follows: "My wish is, and it is not less my duty as an officer of the republic, to avoid offence to powers with which we are in friendship, by conduct towards their proscribed citizens, which would be disagreeable to them; whilst at the same time these emigrants, if people of a good character, ought to understand, that they will be protected in their persons and property, and will be entitled to all the benefits of our laws. For the rest, they must depend upon their own behavior and the civilities of the citizens at large, who are less restrained by political considerations, than the officers of the government must be."

In 1797, he warned against expecting "disinterested favors of friendship from any nation whatever." Again: "My policy has been and will continue to be . . . friendly terms with but independent of all the nations of the earth; to share in the broils of none; to fulfill our own engagements; to supply the wants and be carrier for them all."

FOREIGN POLICY IN THE FAREWELL ADDRESS (1796)

These principles are carefully stated in the familiar Farewell Address of September 17, 1796: "Observe good faith and justice toward all Nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all.—Religion and Morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it?—It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a People always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence.—Who can doubt that in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages, which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? . . .

"Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation.—Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns.—Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships, or enmities.

"Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course.—If we remain one People, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected. When belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest guided by our justice shall counsel."

"So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one Nation for another produces a variety of evils.—Sympathy for the favourite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification: it leads also to concessions to the favourite Nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the Nation making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld."

PLACE IN THE FAMILY OF NATIONS (1789-1790)

Much more serious even than the selection of the group of American diplomats, most of whom had seen previous service at foreign courts, was the question of the reception of foreign representatives. The government of the United States was organized just as the government of France was plunged into a crisis by the French Revolution. One of the most difficult episodes in the diplomatic history of the United States was the mission of Genêt, a fiery and uncontrollable representative of the new French Republic, who assumed that the United States was bound by gratitude to take up arms against Great Britain. Nowhere in his whole life was the hardheaded Washington more needed than in the quenching of this firebrand, who was backed up by a broad popular movement and, to some degree, by Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State. Washington held that the United States of America had become a part of a family of nations and could not ally itself with any of the European powers, and was in no condition to risk its existence by ranging itself along fiery France or eager Great Britain. Washington thus laid the corner stone of the American diplomacy of the succeeding century and a half, under which the United States refused to be a party to European wars until it felt itself attacked in 1917. Washington's appeal to his countrymen, particularly in his Farewell Address of 1796, was to keep out of disputes between other nations and to preserve their own republic if attacked.

AUTHORITY OF THE PRESIDENT

The Federal Constitution for the first time established a definite and continuous authority over foreign relations through the express power of the President to appoint diplomatic representatives and to instruct them as to the bases of treaties, subject to ratification of the eventual document by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. Several of the American diplomats of the war period entered the new public service, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, John Jay, and others; and the treaties already made with England, France, Holland, and Prussia continued in

force. Otherwise it was necessary for Washington to build up a diplomatic service; and still more important to decide what should be the attitude of the United States towards foreign nations.

JAY TREATY (1794)

One of the great services of Washington was to extend the diplomatic intercourse with other nations; and to settle, by means of the Jay Treaty, most of the vexatious questions left open with Great Britain by the treaty of peace of 1783. The Jay Treaty provided for the relinquishment of the western posts which the British continued to occupy, for an arbitration of the British debts, and also for a settlement of the disputed northeastern boundary of the United States. The treaty, the first commercial one with Great Britain, was not very satisfactory to the Americans, especially as regards neutral trade and trade with the British West Indies; but it was all that England was willing to grant, and it gave to the United States the peace with honor which was at that time so necessary to its own secure establishment.

Washington diagnosed clearly from the beginning that the trade and good will of England was essential to the prosperity of his country. He was strong for settling the debts with English merchants which were outstanding at the beginning of the Revolution, and therefore remarked: "With respect to British debts, I would feign hope, let the eloquence or abilities of any man or set of men be what they may, that the good sense and justice of this State will never suffer a violation of the treaty or pass acts of injustice to individuals. Honesty in States, as well as individuals, will ever be found the soundest policy."

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Washington felt a keen interest in the control of the mouth of the Mississippi. In the years immediately following the war, when he was especially interested in the development of the Potomac River navigation as a means of directing western commerce to the Atlantic shore, he had considered that while Spain's policy in closing the navigation of the river was impolitic, it gave a favorable opportunity for attaching the West to the Union by commercial ties. As President, however, he had come to realize that the free navigation of the Mississippi was of primary importance. It was during his second administration that the United States, taking advantage of the conditions in Europe which led Spain to desire peace in the New World, was able in 1795 to negotiate the treaty of San Lorenzo, by which Spain agreed to the northern boundary of West Florida which the United States claimed, opened the navigation of the lower portion of the Mississippi, where Spain controlled both sides of the river, and also granted a place of deposit at New Orleans.

The British and Spanish treaties strengthened the Union in the West.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A FOREIGN MINISTER

Washington records very early in his first administration a discussion of a confidential character on several persons available for foreign appointments. "Mr. Madison took his leave to-day. He saw no impropriety in my trip to the eastward; but with respect to the private agent to ascertain the disposition of the British Court with respect to the Western Posts and a Commercial treaty, he thought if the necessity did not press, it would be better to wait the arrival of Mr. Jefferson, who might be able to give the information wanted on this head—and with me thought that if Mr. Gouv'r Morris was employed in this business, it would be a commitment for his appointment as Minister, if one should be sent to that Court, or wanted at Versailles in place of Mr. Jefferson, and moreover if either of these was his wish, whether his representations might not be made with an eye to it. He thought with Colo. Hamilton, and as Mr. Jay also does, that Mr. Morris is a man of superior talents—but with the latter that his imagination sometimes runs ahead of his judgment—that his manners before he is known, and where known, had created opinions of himself that were not favourable to him, and which he did not merit."

COURTESIES TO DIPLOMATS (1790)

One of the amusing features of the new diplomatic corps was the solemn conferences between the President of the United States and his advisors over a presentation medal to retiring diplomatic representatives accredited to the United States. Washington's diary thus states the issue: "Fixed with the Secretary of State on the present which (according to the custom of other Nations) should be made to Diplomatic characters when they return from that employment in this Country—and this was a gold Medal, suspended to a gold Chain—in ordinary to be of the value of about 120 or 130 Guineas—Upon enquiry into the practice of other Countries, it was found, that France generally gave a gold Snuff-box set with diamonds; and of differt. costs; to the amount, generally, to a Minister Plenipotentiary of 500 Louisdors—That England usually gave to the same grade 300 guineas in *Specie*—and Holld. a Medal and Chain of the value of in common, 150 or 180 guineas the value of which to be encreased by an additional weight in the chain when they wished to mark a distinguished character. The Reason why a Medal and Chain was fixed upon for the American present, is, that the die being once made the Medals could at any time be struck at very little cost and the chain made by our artisans, which (while the first should be retained as a memento) might be converted into Cash."

TREATY MAKING AND THE SENATE (1789)

In 1789 Washington, in the consideration of an Indian treaty, presented to the Senate the problem of the "advice and consent," which the Constitution enjoined upon that body: "It doubtless is important that all treaties and compacts formed by the United States with other nations, whether civilized or not, should be made with caution and executed with fidelity.

"It is said to be the general understanding and practice of nations, as a check on the mistakes and indiscretions of ministers or commissioners, not to consider any treaty negotiated and signed by such officers as final and conclusive until ratified by the sovereign or government from whom they derive their powers. This practice has been adopted by the United States respecting their treaties with European nations, and I am inclined to think it would be advisable to observe it in the conduct of our treaties with the Indians; . . . It strikes me that this point should be well considered and settled, so that our national proceedings in this respect may become uniform and be directed by fixed and stable principles.

... "You have, indeed, advised me 'to execute and enjoin an observance of' the treaty with the Wyandottes, etc. You, gentlemen, doubtless intended to be clear and explicit, and yet, without further explanation, I fear I may misunderstand your meaning, for if by my executing that treaty you mean that I should make it (in a more particular and immediate manner than it now is) the act of Government, then it follows that I am to ratify it. If you mean by my executing it that I am to see that it be carried into effect and operation, then I am led to conclude either that you consider it as being perfect and obligatory in its present state, and therefore to be executed and observed, or that you consider it as to derive its completion and obligation from the silent approbation and ratification which my proclamation may be construed to imply."

RELATION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO TREATIES (1796)

On the important question of the ultimate treaty power, Washington had very clear views which he thus expressed:

"Having been a member of the General Convention, and knowing the principles on which the Constitution was formed, I have ever entertained but one opinion on this subject; and from the first establishment of the Government to this moment my conduct has exemplified that opinion—that the power of making treaties is exclusively vested in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and that every treaty so made and promulgated thenceforward became the law of the land.

It is thus that the treaty-making power has been understood by foreign nations, and in all the treaties made with them we have declared and they have believed that, when ratified by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, they became obligatory. In this construction of the Constitution every House of Representatives has heretofore acquiesced, and until the present time not a doubt or suspicion has appeared, to my knowledge, that this construction was not the true one. Nay, they have more than acquiesced; for till now, without controverting the obligation of such treaties, they have made all the requisite provisions for carrying them into effect."

BOUNDARY DIFFICULTIES (1783-1789)

To most foreign powers—which then meant only European powers—the United States of America in 1789 stood on about the footing of the present South African Free State toward Europe. It was a vigorous small country with great resources, a small population, far distant from the world centers of power and military might. The only neighboring possessions of European settlers at that time were English Canada, Spanish Louisiana, Spanish Florida, and the various West Indian Islands. It is hard now to realize this isolation from civilization of the American people back of the coast.

Nevertheless many forces were at work to draw the new little federal republic into the circles of European interests. The first of these was the transfer of Canada and the French colonies on the Atlantic coast to Great Britain in 1763. The "habitants" of French race and speech had no mind to be incorporated in the Protestant United States of America. The Great Lakes boundary as drawn by the treaty of peace in 1783 was very easy to lay out. Washington divined the significance of that line and also foresaw the establishment of a western center of trade for the United States. His engineer's eye saw the future importance of the Lakes; and he actually sketched an overland route from Virginia to the present Cleveland, and thence by water to Detroit.

The treaty of 1783 dealt also with a northeastern frontier little known in detail, and very soon after the Revolution a serious difficulty came to the front regarding the boundary line between Maine (till 1820 a part of Massachusetts) and New Brunswick—a province said to be named for New Brunswick, New Jersey. That line caused an international difficulty which was not settled till 1842, and which kept alive a resentful feeling toward Great Britain, though, as stated above, the solving of the problem was begun under the Jay Treaty.

EFFECT OF WAR IN EUROPE (1793-1797)

Just as Washington was stepping into the presidency came the appalling French Revolution which did its best to draw the United

States into war with England. Speedily followed the Terror, the destruction of royal government in France—the excesses of the Terror and the Jacobins. In 1794 the forces of order rallied and in a street fight in Paris in 1795 a young artillery officer named Bonaparte stood by the established government. Neither Washington nor anybody else in America foresaw the establishment of a French Empire.

The outbreak of the European war brought Washington face to face with the issue of neutrality. France claimed special international privileges under the treaty of alliance of 1778. President Washington took the safe and reasonable ground that the United States was the ally of neither party in the European wars.

PRINCIPLES OF NEUTRALITY (1793-1796)

On all these great questions of international responsibility Washington was in council with such men as John Adams and John Jay and Thomas Jefferson, skilled diplomats and experts in international law. Upon such councils was based his message of December 3, 1793. "As soon as the war in Europe had embraced those powers with whom the United States have the most extensive relations there was reason to apprehend that our intercourse with them might be interrupted and our disposition for peace drawn into question by the suspicions too often entertained by belligerent nations. It seems, therefore, to be my duty to admonish our citizens of the consequences of a contraband trade and of hostile acts to any of the parties, and to obtain by a declaration of the existing legal state of things an easier admission of our right to the immunities belonging to our situation. Under these impressions the proclamation which will be laid before you was issued.

"In this posture of affairs, both new and delicate, I resolved to adopt general rules which should conform to the treaties and assert the privileges of the United States. These were reduced into a system, which will be communicated to you. Although I have not thought myself at liberty to forbid the sale of the prizes permitted by our treaty of commerce with France to be brought into our ports, I have not refused to cause them to be restored when they were taken within the protection of our territory, or by vessels commissioned or equipped in a warlike form within the limits of the United States. It rests with the wisdom of Congress to correct, improve, or enforce this plan of procedure.

"Where individuals shall, within the United States, array themselves in hostility against any of the powers at war, or enter upon military expeditions or enterprises within the jurisdiction of the United States, or usurp and exercise judicial authority within the United States, or where the penalties on violations of the law of nations may have been indistinctly marked, or are

inadequate—these offenses can not receive too early and close an attention, and require prompt and decisive remedies."

WASHINGTON'S QUERIES ON NEUTRALITY (1793)

On this basis Washington stood firm in refusing the demand of Genêt that not only should the prizes captured by French vessels be brought into United States ports, which Washington acknowledged was a right under the treaty with France, but also that United States should become a place for fitting out expeditions against the British, and that captures made by such expeditions or those made within territorial waters of the United States should also be brought within the treaty privilege. Even Jefferson, who was far more sympathetic than Washington with the French, considered Genêt's demands excessive.

The significance of the issue well appears in a list of questions which Washington sent to his Cabinet. The whole theory and practice of modern neutrality is involved.

"I. Shall a proclamation issue for the purpose of preventing interferences of the citizens of the United States in the war between France and Great Britain, &c.? Shall it contain a declaration of neutrality or not? What shall it contain?

"II. Shall a minister from the Republic of France be received?

"III. If received, shall it be absolutely or with qualifications; and, if with qualifications, of what kind?

"IV. Are the United States obliged by good faith to consider the treaties heretofore made with France as applying to the present situation of the parties? May they either renounce them, or hold them suspended till the government of France shall be *established*?

"V. If they have the right, is it expedient to do either, and which?

"VI. If they have an option, would it be a breach of neutrality to consider the treaties still in operation?

"VII. If the treaties are to be considered as now in operation, is the guarantee in the treaties of alliance applicable to a defensive war only, or to war either offensive or defensive?

"VIII. Does the war in which France is engaged appear to be offensive or defensive on her part? Or of a mixed and equivocal character?

"IX. If of a mixed and equivocal character, does the guarantee in any event apply to such a war?

"X. What is the effect of a guarantee such as that to be found in the treaty of alliance between the United States and France?

"XI. Does any particle in either of the treaties prevent ships of war, other than privateers, of the powers opposed to France from coming into the ports of the United States to act as convoys of their own merchantmen. Or does it lay any other re-

straint upon them more than would apply to the ships of war of France?

"XII. Should the future regent of France send a minister to the United States, ought he to be received?"

"XIII. Is it necessary or advisable to call together the two houses of Congress, with a view to the present posture of European affairs? If it is, what should be the *particular* object of such a call?"

POLICY OF NEUTRALITY (1793)

The outcome proved how wise Washington was in this policy of insisting upon our rights as an independent nation, of standing by our treaties, for preventing aggressions by Americans on the territorial rights of other nations. His policy of neutrality saved his country from being tangled in the Napoleonic Wars and eventually perhaps from suffering invasion. He always advocated good temper and moderation in our diplomacy, and stood by his constitutional right as a President to direct the diplomacy of the country, subject to the right of the Senate to ratify treaties by a two-thirds vote. His foreign policy is summed up in a letter to his Secretary of State, Randolph, in 1794:

"My objects are, to prevent a war, if justice can be obtained by fair and strong representations (to be made by a special envoy) of the injuries which this country has sustained from Great Britain in various ways, to put it into a complete state of military defence, and to provide *eventually* for such measures, as seem to be now pending in Congress for execution, if negotiation in a reasonable time proves unsuccessful."

Also in 1796 he wrote James Monroe, whom he was about to supersede because of Francophilism: "I have always given it as my decided opinion, that no nation had a right to intermeddle in the internal concerns of another; that every one had a right to form and adopt whatever government they liked best to live under themselves; and that, if this country could, consistently with its engagements, maintain a strict neutrality and thereby preserve peace, it was bound to do so by motives of policy, interest, and every other consideration, that ought to actuate a people situated and circumstanced as we are, already deeply in debt, and in a convalescent state from the struggle we have been engaged in ourselves."

FRIENDLY TERMS WITH ALL NATIONS (1796)

Similarly in 1795 he wrote Gouverneur Morris, Monroe's predecessor: "... sure I am, if this country is preserved in tranquility twenty years longer, it may bid defiance in a just cause to any power whatever; such in that time will be its population, wealth, and resources. . . . a liberal [British] policy will be one of the most effectual means of deriving advantages to their trade and manufactures from the people of the United States, and will contribute, more than any-

thing else, to obliterate the impressions, which have been made by their late conduct towards us."

The same sentiment is in his Farewell Address in 1796: "In the execution of such a plan nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded; and that in place of them just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated.—The Nation, which indulges toward another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur."

NO PERMANENT ALLIANCES (1796)

Washington's treaty of arbitration with Great Britain led him into a settlement of the boundary between Maine and Canada. He was greatly interested in the Mississippi question which was settled within four years after his death by the annexation of Louisiana. He had a hand in the construction of the first ships of war built by the United States under the Constitution. He began a long and heartbreaking negotiation with the Barbary powers for the freedom of Americans who had been made slaves by those pirate countries.

Washington's ideas as to foreign relations were the same from the beginning of the Revolution to the end of his life twenty-four years later. As general of the armies he urged that temporary alliance with France which made independence possible. As President he declined to consider that the alliance of 1778 with France bound the United States to make war on Great Britain. As head of the diplomatic service he obtained commercial treaties and agreements with Great Britain and Spain, and opened the way for the later development of American commercial relations.

In his Farewell Address of 1796 he laid down the basis of the relation of the United States and foreign countries in unforgettable phrases: "Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to be *constantly* awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican Government. . . .

"The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign Nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little *Political* connection as possible.—So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith.—Here let us stop."

PREPAREDNESS (1782, 1793)

Preparedness was always an essential part of Washington's foreign policy. His attitude is shown by a letter written to McHenry in 1782, when it was a question whether peace would come without further fighting: "If we are wise, let us prepare for the worst. There is nothing, which will so soon produce a speedy and honorable peace, as a state of preparation for war; and we must either do this, or lay our account for a patched up inglorious peace, after all the toil, blood, and treasure we have spent."

Being criticised for insisting upon a well-organized militia, Washington defined his policy as follows: "Nor can such arrangements, with such objects, be exposed to the censure or jealousy of the warmest friends of republican government. They are incapable of abuse in the hands of the militia, who ought to possess a pride in being the depository of the force of the Republic, and may be trained to a degree of energy equal to every military exigency of the United States. But it is an inquiry which can not be too solemnly pursued, whether the act 'more effectually to provide for the national defense by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States' has organized them so as to produce their full effect."

Upon national defense Washington said in 1793: "I can not recommend to your notice measures for the fulfillment of our duties to the rest of the world without again pressing upon you the necessity of placing ourselves in a condition of complete defense and of exacting from them the fulfillment of their duties toward us. The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known, that we are at all times ready for war."

MILITARY ACADEMY (1796)

Military preparation included the intensive training of officers for the small standing army, and in his last annual address to Congress Washington said: "The institution of a military academy is also recommended by cogent reasons. However pacific the general policy of a nation may be, it ought never to be without an adequate stock of military knowledge for emergencies. The first would impair the energy of its character, and both would hazard its safety, or expose it to greater evils when war could not be avoided. Besides that war might often not depend upon its own choice. In proportion as the observance of pacific maxims might exempt a nation from the

necessity of practising the rules of the military art, ought to be its care in preserving and transmitting, by proper establishments, the knowledge of that art. . . . [We know] that the art of war is at once comprehensive and complicated; that it demands much previous study; and that the possession of it, in its most improved and perfect state, is always of great moment to the security of a nation. This, therefore, ought to be a serious care of every government; and for this purpose, an academy, where a regular course of instruction is given, is an obvious expedient, which different nations have successfully employed."

COMBINATIONS OF NATIONS

Since the World War of 1914-1918 and the formation of a League of Nations in 1919, some efforts have been made to show that President Washington had in his mind something resembling that form of international organizations. Though alliances and military leagues abounded throughout the eighteenth century, nothing approaching a league of nations to act in time of peace was put into effect.

His unwillingness to venture the future of the United States on any combination of states is shown by a remark in 1793: "All our late accounts from Europe hold up the expectation of a general war in that

quarter. . . . I ardently wish we may not be forced into it by the conduct of other nations. If we are permitted to improve without interruption the great advantages, which nature and circumstances have placed within our reach, many years will not revolve before we may be ranked not only among the most respectable, but among the happiest people on this globe."

After retirement from the presidency he wrote to a friend: "No policy, in my opinion, can be more clearly demonstrated, than that we should do justice to all, and have no political connexion with any of the European powers beyond those, which result from and serve to regulate our commerce with them. Our own experience, if it has not already had this effect, will soon convince us, that the idea of disinterested favors or friendship from any nation whatever is too novel to be calculated on, and there will always be found a wide difference between the words and actions of any of them."

PERMANENT WORLD PEACE

Washington's most striking remark on permanent world peace was made in 1786 to Lafayette: "Although I pretend to no peculiar information respecting commercial affairs, nor any foresight into the scenes of futurity, yet, as the member of an infant

empire, as a philanthropist by character, and, (if I may be allowed the expression,) as a citizen of the great republic of humanity at large, I cannot help turning my attention sometimes to this subject. I would be understood to mean, I cannot avoid reflecting with pleasure on the probable influence, that commerce may hereafter have on human manners and society in general. On these occasions I consider how mankind may be connected like one great family in fraternal ties. I indulge a fond, perhaps an enthusiastic idea, that, as the world is evidently much less barbarous than it has been, its melioration must still be progressive; that nations are becoming more humanized in their policy, that the subjects of ambition and causes for hostility are daily diminishing; and, in fine, that the period is not very remote, when the benefits of a liberal and free commerce will pretty generally succeed to the devastations and horrors of war."

Valiantly he strove in the succeeding years of his presidency for peace abroad as well as progress at home, for "a General Peace" which he did not live to witness. He laid deeply and broadly the foundations of domestic and foreign policy upon which his country has become a world power which, more than any other great nation, stands for permanent peace.

Part III

Significant Events in the Public Life of George Washington (1749-1799)

- 1749, July 20—Official surveyor of Culpeper County, Va., through examination and commission of William and Mary College.
- 1752, November 6—Appointed an Adjutant General of Virginia with rank of major; assigned to northern district November, 1753.
- 1753, October 31-1754, January 16—Takes Governor Dinwiddie's letter demanding that the French withdraw from the Ohio country, to Le Gardeur de St. Pierre, French commandant "on the Ohio," at Fort Le Boeuf (near Waterford, Pa.), and returns with reply. Perilous frontier journey.
- 1754, April 2—Begins march as Lieutenant Colonel of Virginia Regiment to reinforce and complete the fort at Forks of the Ohio (Pittsburgh).
- May 28—Attacks French detachment under Jumonville; kills leader; beginning of French and Indian War.

- May 30—Throws up a rude fort, Fort Necessity, in Great Meadow, Fayette Co., Pa.
- June 4—Notice of appointment as Colonel on death of Colonel Fry, his superior officer.
- July 3—Surrenders to French detachment at Fort Necessity, and under terms of capitulation begins march back to Virginia the next day.
- October—Resigns his commission as Colonel of Virginia Regiment; question of rank involved.
- 1755, April 23—Leaves Mount Vernon to join General Braddock's forces at Fort Cumberland, as volunteer aide on general's staff; appointment announced on May 10.
- July 9—Defeat of Braddock's army at the Monongahela; Washington active in withdrawing the remnant to Fort Cumberland.
- August 14—Commissioned Colonel and Commander-in-Chief of the

- Virginia forces for protection of the frontier against Indians and French.
- 1756, February 4-March 23—Trip to Boston to have Shirley decide question of rank in relation to a captain of Maryland militia who has a minor royal commission.
- 1757, February 13-April 1—Trip to Philadelphia to attend conference Loudoun has called of governors of southern colonies.
- 1758, June 24—Begins his march from Fort Loudoun (Winchester) to join the Forbes expedition against Fort Duquesne.
- July 24—Elected to House of Burgesses (in his absence) from Frederick County.
- November 25—Forbes's army occupies site of Fort Duquesne, French having destroyed the fort and retreated the day before. Washington resigns military commission soon after.

- 1759, January 6—Married to Martha (Dandridge) Custis, a wealthy widow.
February 22—Attends House of Burgesses as representative of Frederick County. Continues as Burgess from Frederick County, and after 1765 from Fairfax County, until he goes to the Continental Congress in 1774.
- 1769, May 16—Votes with other Burgesses in unanimous adoption of Virginia Resolves; Governor dissolves them.
May 17.—Meets with other Burgesses at Raleigh Tavern, Williamsburg, to formulate the Virginia Non-importation Association, which he signs next day.
- 1770, October 5–December 1—Trip to and down the Ohio, and up the Great Kanawha, to select land for the grant to the officers of the First Virginia Regiment for their service in 1754.
- 1772, April 11—Virginia act for the improvement of the Potomac. Washington active in the promotion, but the Revolution interrupts all plans.
- 1773, March 12—The Burgesses appoint an intercolonial committee of correspondence.
May 10–June 8—Trip to New York to place stepson Custis in King's College. Dines with several governors and has intercourse with other prominent men along the way.
- 1774, May 24—Burgesses appoint a day of fasting because of the Boston Port Bill, and on being dissolved next day meet at Raleigh Tavern and renew the Non-importation Association, and suggest the calling of an intercolonial congress.
May 31—Attends a further deliberation of twenty-five Burgesses that results in a call for Burgesses to meet in a Provincial Convention on August 1.
July 18—Presides over Fairfax County mass meeting, which adopts the Fairfax County Resolves; member of Committee of Safety.
August 1–6—Attends the Virginia Provincial Convention at Williamsburg; elected a delegate to the (First) Continental Congress.
September 5–October 26—Attends Continental Congress at Philadelphia.
- 1775, March 20–27—Attends at Richmond the Second Provincial Convention; is again elected to Continental Congress.
May 10–June 22—Attends (Second) Continental Congress at Philadelphia; appointed to various military and financial committees.
June 15—Elected by Congress as General and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United Colonies; accepts June 16; commissioned June 19.
- June 23–July 2—Journey to the army before Boston. Battle of Bunker Hill has occurred June 17.
July 3—Takes command at Cambridge.
- 1776, January 18—Arrival of Knox at camp with train of artillery from Fort Ticonderoga.
March 4—Dorchester Heights fortified.
March 17—British evacuate Boston.
April 4–13—Journey to New York, where a British attack is expected; adequate preparations not possible, but defense of the city required for political reasons.
May 23–June 5—At Philadelphia in consultation with Congress on plan of campaign.
June 29—British forces arrive before New York.
August 27—Battle of Long Island; followed by American retreat to New York City.
September 13—Skirmish at Kips Bay and evacuation of New York City.
October 21—Headquarters moved from Harlem Heights to Westchester County; White Plains, October 23.
October 28—Battle of White Plains.
November 16—Surrender of Fort Washington, followed November 21 by abandonment of Fort Lee on western side of the Hudson, and beginning of the retreat across New Jersey.
December 8—Army crosses into Pennsylvania.
December 25–26—Recrossing of Delaware River and Battle of Trenton.
- 1777, January 2—Battle of the Assanpink.
January 3—Battle of Princeton, followed by advance across New Jersey and establishment of winter quarters at Morristown, January 6.
May 29–July 3—Headquarters at Middlebrook, N. J.
July 3—Army prepares to follow Howe either northward or southward.
July 31—Army crosses into Pennsylvania as Howe has gone southward.
August 2–4—At Philadelphia in consultation with Congress.
August 25—British army begins to debark at Head of Elk, Chesapeake Bay.
September 11—Battle of Brandywine.
September 26—British occupy Philadelphia.
October 4—Battle of Germantown.
October 17—Surrender of Burgoyne to Gates at Saratoga.
November 9—Letter to Conway on the Cabal.
December 19—Army goes into winter quarters at Valley Forge.
- 1778, May 6—Announces French alliance to army.
June 18—British evacuate Philadelphia, retire across New Jersey, Washington in pursuit.
June 28—Battle of Monmouth.
July 20—British and American armies in about the same position as before the battle of White Plains. No major movements by either army until 1781.
December 11–June 3, 1779—Winter quarters at Middlebrook.
December 22 to February 2, 1779—Washington in Philadelphia.
- 1780, July 10—French fleet and army under Rochambeau arrive off Newport, R. I.
September 21–22—Conference at Hartford, Conn., with Rochambeau and Admiral de Ternay.
December 6 to June 25, 1781—Winter quarters at New Windsor, N. Y.
- 1781, March 6–13—At Newport in consultation with the French.
May 19–24—At Weathersfield, Conn., in consultation with Rochambeau, planning ostensible attack against New York.
July 6—Junction of American and French armies at Phillipsburg, N. Y., but plan to attack New York not carried out.
August—Cornwallis's British army following a Virginia campaign with Lafayette and Steuben, takes post at Yorktown.
August 14—Washington receives word of Comte de Grasse's fleet being intended for Chesapeake Bay.
August 19—Washington's and Rochambeau's armies begin the march to Virginia.
September 5—De Grasse prevents the British fleet under Graves from relieving Cornwallis.
September 28—Siege of Yorktown begins.
October 19—Surrender of Yorktown; American army returns to the Hudson, but the French remain in Virginia until the latter part of 1782, when most of them march to Boston and embark.
November 26–1782, March 22—At Philadelphia.
- 1782, May 22—Washington rejects a suggestion of kingship.
July 14–24—At Philadelphia, with Rochambeau.
July 27–1783, August 18—Headquarters at Newburgh, N. Y.
- 1783, March 15—Reply to the Newburgh Addresses; blocks direct action on grievances.
April 19—Cessation of hostilities.
May 8—Dines on a British warship with Carleton, after a conference; saluted with seventeen guns on de-

- parture, as high official of an independent nation.
- June 8—Circular letter to the governors of the states on political situation.
- June 19—Elected President General of the newly organized military Society of the Cincinnati.
- July 18–August 5—Makes a tour with Gov. Clinton through the Lake Champlain and Mohawk regions.
- August 25–November 9—Headquarters at Rocky Hill, N. J.; to be near Congress, then at Princeton.
- November 2—Farewell Orders to the armies.
- November 25—Reoccupies New York City on British evacuation.
- December 4—Takes leave of his officers at Fraunces' Tavern, New York City.
- December 23—Surrenders his commission of Commander-in-Chief to Congress at Annapolis.
- December 24—Reaches Mount Vernon to resume private life.
- 1784, May 4–18—Attends first general meeting of the Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
- September 1–October 4—Tour of his lands beyond the Alleghenies. Because of Indian conditions does not go down the Ohio; makes inquiries and observations respecting the interlocking of branch headwaters of Potomac and Ohio and the possibility of improvements and uniting roads.
- December 20–29—Conference with committee of the Maryland Legislature as Virginia representative at Annapolis on Potomac improvement agreement.
- 1785, January 5—Virginia act to incorporate the Potomac Company; organization effected May 17 with Washington as president; operations begin soon after and Washington makes many inspections.
- October 6—Washington has first sitting for Houdon bust.
- 1787, May 25—Federal Convention meets at Philadelphia; Washington, a Virginia delegate, elected president.
- September 17—Draft Constitution signed; Convention adjourns.
- 1788, June 26—Constitution ratified by Virginia; strong influence of Washington.
- 1789, February 4—Electoral vote for President; Washington the unanimous choice; notified of election April 14.
- April 16–23—Triumphal journey to New York; on arrival occupies executive mansion already prepared for him.
- April 30—Inauguration as President.
- June 1—Signs first act of Congress.
- August 25—Death of mother at Fredericksburg, Va.
- September 26—Appointment of head executive officers completed, forming what came to be the Cabinet; but Jefferson as Secretary of State does not assume office until March, 1790.
- October 15–November 13—Tour of New England states (except Rhode Island and Vermont, neither being yet a member of the new federal government).
- 1790, February 23—Moves to second executive mansion in New York.
- April 20–24—Tour of Long Island.
- July 16—Signs act for the permanent federal capital on the Potomac; Washington to appoint commissioners and have an oversight in deciding on exact location of district, laying out of city, and selection of sites of public buildings. He is active in this work during his two administrations.
- August 15–22—Visits Rhode Island via Long Island Sound, that state having finally ratified the Constitution.
- August 30—Leaves New York for Philadelphia, the new temporary capital.
- 1791, March 28–30—At Georgetown; examines surveys and L'Enfant's plans on location of federal capital.
- March 30—Proclaims the boundary lines of the District.
- April 7–June 12—Tour of the Southern States.
- 1792, April 5—First of Washington's two vetoes of acts of Congress; on apportionment of representation.
- December 5—Electoral votes cast; Washington unanimously reelected President.
- 1793, March 4—Second inauguration.
- April 22—Proclamation of neutrality in war between France and Great Britain.
- May 18—Receives Genêt as French Minister.
- August 1—Cabinet meeting; decision to request Genêt's recall.
- September 18—Lays cornerstone of Federal Capitol at city of Washington.
- December 31—Jefferson resigns and becomes leader of opposition to the administration.
- 1794, April 16—Nominates Jay as special minister to negotiate treaty with England; final attempt to avoid war over neutral rights and frontier posts.
- August 7—Proclamation on insurrection in western Pennsylvania against excise tax; so-called Whiskey Rebellion.
- September 2—Calls out the militia of several states against the insurgents.
- September 30–October 27—Journey to Bedford, Pa.; rendezvous of the militia; orders the advance over the mountains to begin on October 23.
- November 19—Annual message, in which he denounces the Democratic "self-created" societies.
- 1795, June 8—Submits Jay Treaty to the Senate in special session.
- July 10—Proclamation of amnesty for Western insurgents.
- August 18—Ratifies Jay Treaty.
- 1796, March 3—Ratifies Spanish treaty of San Lorenzo.
- March 30—Refuses House request for Jay Treaty papers.
- September 17—Issues Farewell Address to people of the United States; it first appeared in Claypoole's (Philadelphia) *American Daily Advertiser*, September 19.
- 1797, February 28—Washington's second veto; on military establishment.
- March 4—Attends inauguration of John Adams, his successor.
- March 9–15—Journey to Mount Vernon where he resumes life of active farmer.
- 1798, July 4—Appointed Lieutenant General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies for threatened French war; accepts, July 13, with a reservation as to field service.
- November 5–December 19—Trip to Philadelphia for consultation on military matters; his last extensive journey from Mount Vernon.
- 1799, December 12—Takes last ride out to his farms; catches cold, develops quinsy.
- December 14—Dies in his room at Mount Vernon.
- December 18—Buried in the family vault.

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FIRST IN PEACE
From a painting by Henry Hintermeister

and returned there in 1747 to reside with his brother, Lawrence. Lawrence Washington died in 1752, leaving the property to his daughter, and in case of her death (which happened the same year) to his brother, George. During the Revolution George Washington enlarged the house to its present dimensions. With the return of peace it became a Mecca to which journeyed the prominent people of the country and foreign visitors. It has now become a national shrine, lovingly preserved by the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union. General and Mrs. Washington and other members of the family are buried in the tomb on the grounds.



MOUNT VERNON, VIRGINIA—THE HOME THAT WASHINGTON LOVED



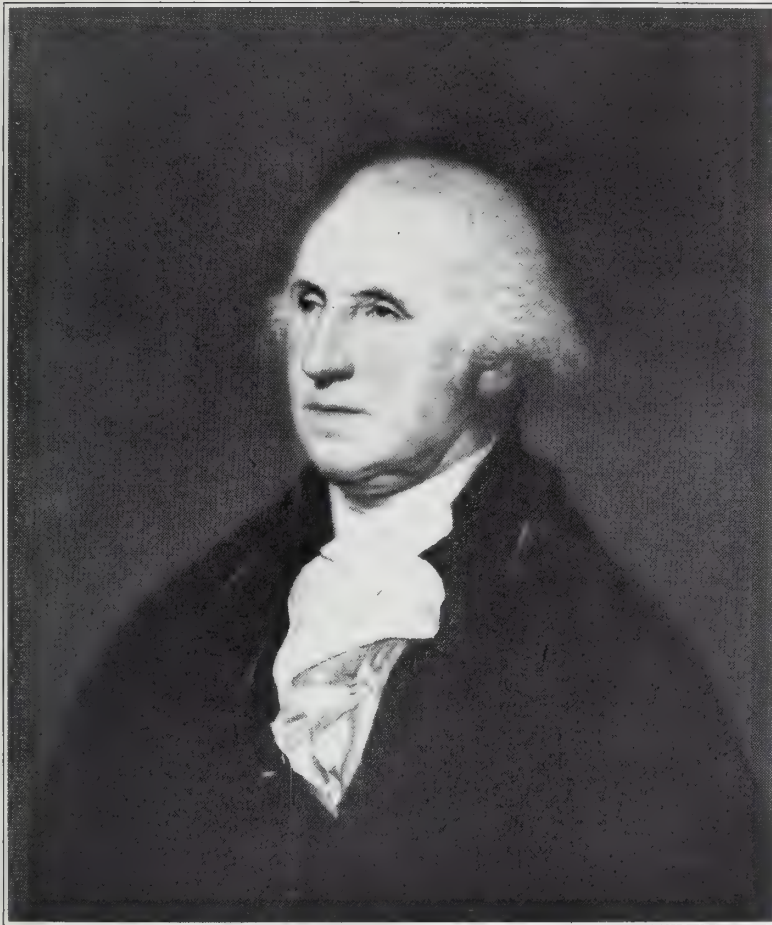
WAKEFIELD, VIRGINIA—THE BIRTHPLACE OF WASHINGTON

WAKEFIELD, VIRGINIA, the house recently built, under the auspices of the Wakefield National Memorial Association, at the site of the birthplace of George Washington. When Washington was born the estate was called after Bridges Creek; later it was named Wakefield. The birthplace was burned in 1780, while occupied by the son of Augustine Washington, half-brother of George, to whom it had descended. In 1815 George Washington Parke Custis placed a tablet at the site; in 1858 the property was conveyed to Virginia; and in 1882, to the United States. A monument, now moved, was erected in 1896. The present house is not a copy of the original, but is typical of the Virginia house of the period; it, with the estate around it, is administered by the National Park Service as the George Washington Birthplace National Monument at Wakefield.

Washington Proprietor of Mount Vernon

By James Hosmer Penniman

Part I The Estate



GEORGE WASHINGTON

*From a painting by Charles Willson Peale in the
New York Historical Society*

A NATIONAL SHRINE

IN the Potomac, a few miles below the city of Washington, has been standing for nearly two centuries a mansion which is a shrine of humanity, for Mount Vernon is more than a national memorial. Distinguished pilgrims of many races lay wreaths at the tomb of him who devoted all he was and all he had to making freedom secure for mankind.

Mount Vernon is the most famous home in the world. Nowhere else do we get so close to such an illustrious man. It is at Mount Vernon alone that Washington comes down from his heroic pedestal and reveals

himself to us in the majestic simplicity of the Virginia farmer, the Cincinnatus of the West. Washington was not common clay, nor is Mount Vernon common earth. He could not have been such a patriot if he had not loved the place so much, because affection for the actual ground and wood and stone of the home is the most natural foundation of love of country.

The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, incorporated in 1856, is the oldest patriotic organization of women in the United States. Wisely directed energy, unselfish devotion, and reverent patriotism—these conspicuous qualities of Washington have been manifested in an eminent degree by the Ladies

of Mount Vernon in making permanent for us his hallowed shrine. Reassembling the original furniture and relics is the most wonderful of all the things that the Ladies of Mount Vernon have done. They have made the mansion a museum of priceless treasures, and it is the duty of patriotic Americans to see to it that everything that used to be at Mount Vernon is returned there.

THE HISTORIC MANSION

To know Mount Vernon one must visit it in rain and in sunshine, in winter and in summer, in the morning and with the lengthening shadows of the afternoon. The mansion is kept in such perfect condition that it gives no indication of having endured the storms of so many years. Yet you are surrounded by the atmosphere of the eighteenth century, that age of silk stockings, lace cuffs, powdered hair, and stately manners, so that one almost expects to see Lady Washington drive up with her coach and four. Life at Mount Vernon, though simple, was in the grand style; and the mansion, too, is simple, but with an air of elegance to a certain extent its own, for it is not entirely derived from its association with its illustrious proprietor.

Though rich in memories, they are all noble; there is no skeleton in the closet and no ghost. Listen to what the old house has to tell you, for it is silently eloquent. As you walk through these rooms you are turning the pages of history. No other private residence in the world is so permeated with the annals of a great nation, and its associations are all the result of the life work of one great man. Here the ablest men came to confer with Washington. In the library he drafted historic documents and wrote hundreds of letters of the utmost importance to our country. It adds interest to the reading of a letter of Washington to be able to picture him as he wrote it in his library.

We must visit Mount Vernon to know the real Washington; and, to know him as we ought, we should visit it many times and read and re-read his works, for the more we know of Washington the more we appreciate his home. There have been hundreds of books written about Washington, but the best will always be those he wrote himself. We should hear less about the hatchet and the cherry tree and other myths,

and we should be better Americans if we read as much as we can of what Washington himself has written; for, in so doing, we not only become acquainted with the first American but we also learn how our country was made a nation.

ORIGIN OF MOUNT VERNON

The Vestry Book of Pohick Church recorded November 18, 1735, that Augustine Washington, father of George, was sworn in as vestryman and attended meetings August 18, 1736, August 13, 1737, and October 3, 1737, after which his name does not appear. By a deed recorded in October, 1740, Augustine Washington conveyed to his son Lawrence the 2500 acres of land at Hunting Creek, which was later called Mount Vernon. From Jamaica, May 30, 1741, Lawrence wrote his father, "I hope my lots are secured, which, if I return, shall make use of as my dwelling." He did not return until the spring of 1743, and on the 19th of July was married to Anne Fairfax. It is difficult to understand how Lawrence could have given attention to the building of the original central part of the mansion at this time, and it seems more reasonable to attribute its construction to the loving care of Augustine for his son, who was to be married as soon as his military service was over, and to suppose that Augustine alluded to these facts when he had cut on the corner stone the initials L. W. with the heart and military axes. Augustine's will, executed April 11, 1743, gives Lawrence the "Land at Hunting Creek . . . with the water mill adjoining thereto . . . And all the slaves, Cattle & Stocke . . . and all the household Furniture whatsoever now in & upon or which have been Commonly possessed by my said son."

Lawrence called his estate Mount Vernon, thus showing his affection for his old chief, Admiral Vernon. The construction of the Great House went on at intervals during most of George Washington's life, nor did he consider it finished when he died. Augustine, Lawrence, and George were probably its only architects. You may restore the house to its condition in Lawrence's time, in your imagination, by removing the portico, the colonnades, the third story, the banquet hall, the library, and replacing with a few cabins all the outbuildings except the barn. The mansion will be left about one-third of its present size, with two stories and a garret with gable roof and dormer windows. There were four rooms on each floor, a small porch at the front door, and chimneys at each end. Lawrence died at Mount Vernon, July 26, 1752, aged thirty-four.

At the death of Lawrence's daughter and only surviving child, George inherited Mount Vernon, subject to a life interest in favor of the widow of Lawrence, who died in 1761. In October, 1754, George Washington resigned his military command of

the Virginia forces and retired to Mount Vernon, where he stayed till he set out with General Braddock in 1755; after that campaign he returned to Mount Vernon, where he remained in a weak and feeble condition. August 14 he was commissioned commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces, and he was for four years busy on the frontier, returning to Mount Vernon from time to time.

In 1756, Washington wrote from Winchester asking for leave of absence to attend a meeting of executors of the estate of Lawrence in September at Alexandria, "as I am very deeply interested, not only as an executor and heir of part of his estate, but also in a very important dispute, subsisting between Colonel Lee, who married the widow, and my brothers and self, concerning advice in the will, which brings the whole personal estate in question." In September, 1757, Washington came to Mount Vernon to the funeral of William Fairfax, of Belvoir, the father of Anne. In November, Washington returned to Mount Vernon in bad health and was attended by his physician, Charles Green, who was also rector of Pohick Church.

THE FAMILY MANSION (1759)

When Washington's approaching marriage made it necessary to enlarge his mansion, John Patterson wrote him, June 17, 1758, that he would take the roof off the house as soon as the carpenters got the laths to shingle on. July 13, Patterson wrote, "The Great House was rais'd six days ago; sixteen thousand bricks have been burnt for the underpinning." July 14, Colonel John Carlyle wrote Washington that his house was now uncovered. August 13, Patterson reported that the outside of the house was finished. Humphrey Knight wrote Washington, August 24, "The great house goes on as brisk as possible. The painter has been painting 3 days. Our carpenter is now getting laths to sheath ye great house." The repairs included new weather boards, closets, floors, and a stairway to the attic. It is not necessary to go into the extensive alterations and additions which were made at various times later, as they have been fully described by other writers.

In December, 1758, Washington resigned his commission. In January, 1759, he was married to Mrs. Martha Custis and stayed at his bride's estate, White House, in New Kent on the Pamunkey, and at Williamsburg, until the close of the session of the House of Burgesses in May, when the couple came to live at Mount Vernon. Washington wrote September 20, 1759: "I am now I believe fix'd at this seat with an agreeable Consort for Life. And hope to find more happiness in retirement than I ever experienced amidst a wide and bustling World." Both the White House and Mrs. Washington's other residence, the Six Chimney House in Williamsburg, were finer mansions than Mount Vernon was at that time, but she

cheerfully made her home in the remote "and humble" dwelling of Colonel Washington.

CHANGES AND FURNITURE

From then until 1775 it was truly his home, and he proceeded at once to develop and enlarge the estate, adding many acres to the original property, but not at that time altering the main house, though he adjoined various outhouses in immediate connection, and improved the grounds. For instance, the diaries under date of March 27, 1760, record: "Agreed to give Mr. William Triplet £18 to build the two houses in the Front of my House [this means the side away from the river] (plastering them also), and running walls for Pallisades to them from the Great house, and from the Great House to the Wash House and Kitchen also." January 9, 1769, he was "At home all day, opening the Avenue to the House, and for bringing the Road along." The interior was largely refurnished, partly with Mrs. Washington's goods, partly with supplies from England; though it must always be remembered that the fact that he ordered such and such articles did not prove that he ever received them.

For instance, the invoices show that for his painstaking order of busts of Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Charles XII of Sweden, and the King of Prussia (Frederick the Great), Prince Eugene, and the Duke of Marlborough, together with "Wild Beasts" and "Sundry Small Ornaments for chimy piece," he received, with the agent's explanation, "A Groupe of Aeneas carrying his Father out of Troy, with four statues, viz. his Father Anchises, his wife Cresusa and his son, Ascanius, neatly finisht and bronzed with copper . . . Two Groupes, with two statues each of Bacchus & Flora, . . . Two ornamented vases . . . Two Lyons." Nevertheless he probably received the "1 Tester Bedstead 7½ feet pitch with fashionable bleu or bleu and White Curtains to suit a Room lind w't the Ireld. paper." The English traveler Burnaby, writing in 1760, says of Mount Vernon at this time: "This place is the property of colonel Washington, and truly deserving of its owner. The house is most beautifully situated upon a high hill on the banks of the Potowmac; and commands a noble prospect of water, of cliffs, of woods, and plantations."

PRIDE IN MOUNT VERNON

Washington described Mount Vernon as follows: "No estate in United America, is more pleasantly situated than this. It lies in a high, dry and healthy country, 300 miles by water from the sea, and, as you will see by the plan, on one of the finest rivers in the world. Its margin is washed by more than ten miles of tide water; . . . This river, which encompasses the land the distance above-mentioned, is well supplied with various kinds of fish, at all seasons of

the year; and, in the spring, with the greatest profusion of shad, herrings, bass, carp, perch, sturgeon, &c. Several valuable fisheries appertain to the estate; the whole shore, in short, is one entire fishery." The estate was divided into Mansion House Farm, River Farm, Union Farm, Muddy Hole Farm, Dogue Run Farm. There were some thirty buildings at Mount Vernon, among which were the kitchen, connected with the mansion by an arcade, servants' quarters, butler's house, gardener's house, store house, smoke house, wash house, stable, coach house, barns, salt house, carpenter shop, spinning house, where sixteen wheels were kept going, green house, spring house, milk house, and an ice house which in mild winters was filled with snow.

Washington was never really happy away from Mount Vernon. After the Revolution he wrote: "Agriculture has ever been the most favorite amusement of my life." In 1785 a visitor to Mount Vernon stated that Washington's greatest pride was to be thought the first farmer in America. That combination of accurate knowledge of human nature and untiring industry which made him a great commander made him also a great farmer. He was master of the art of turning his circumstances to the best account. At Mount Vernon there was no want, because there was no waste when the master was there.

It is extraordinary how much Washington, who was the busiest man in America, did for his estate in a lifetime, during large portions of which he was absent in the service of his country. With the art of a skillful landscape gardener, he improved the natural beauties of the place. He wrote General Knox that, in the course of the conversation at Boston, he "was most interested by something which was said respecting the composition for a public walk." Washington remarked that the Mount Vernon land has "an understratum of hard clay impervious to water, which, penetrating that far and unable to descend lower, sweeps off the upper soil." Washington was anxious about the possibility of fire at Mount Vernon, and that his fears were not without cause is shown by an entry in his diary, January 5, 1788: "About Eight o'clock in the evening we were alarmed, and the house a good deal endangered, by the soot of one of the Chimneys taking fire and burning furiously, discharging great flakes of fire on the Roof, but happily by having aid at hand and proper exertion no damage ensued." He wrote his manager: "I beg you will make my people (about the Mansion house) be careful of the fire; for it is no uncommon thing for them to be running from one house to another in cold, windy nights with sparks of fire flying and dropping as they go along, without paying the least attention to the consequences."

SCIENTIFIC IMPROVEMENTS

In what he called his Botanical Garden, between the flower-garden and the spinner's house, Washington carried on much of his investigation. The nurseries, gardens, and greenhouse were filled with choice collections of rare plants, fruit trees, vegetables, and flowers. To do this was not easy at a time when means of communication and transportation were almost primitive, but admirers in all parts of the world knew that the best way to please the most distinguished man in the world was to send him a choice plant or animal for his estate. Washington's favorite Bible quotation about the shade of his own vine and fig-tree was not entirely a figure of speech, for fig-trees were trained on the warm side of the north garden wall, and he paid much attention to the cultivation of grapes. It is not in accordance with his character that the story by which Washington is most widely known represents him as wantonly destroying a cherry tree. In later years he wrote: "It is always in one's power to cut a tree down, but time only can place them where one would have them." The passages in Washington's letters and diaries, in which he spoke of his trees, would make a book of considerable size. The last time he left the house, which was the afternoon of the day before he died, he walked out through the snow to mark some trees to be cut down between mansion and river. One of his last letters was to his manager about the care of Mount Vernon. At his death he left written plans for the rotation of crops up to the end of 1803.

THE LIBRARY

Washington took great pains to secure the most exact information on subjects which interested him. All his life he was buying books. His library of more than a thousand volumes, mostly on agriculture, government, and military affairs, was a large one for that time. An interesting date is Friday, June 16, 1786, when Washington recorded: "Began about 10 O'clock to put up the Book press in my study." This was probably a press for copying letters. Washington had at Mount Vernon more than two hundred folio volumes of his documents, and these formed only a part of his manuscripts. His diary noted entire days spent in writing. In 1797, he stated that he intends to erect a building at Mount Vernon for the security of his papers. How restful it was for him to turn aside from weighty and perplexing matters of state and the selfish designs of politicians, and to write: "I have a high opinion of beans." "Of all the improving and ameliorating crops, none in my opinion is equal to potatoes."

It was in his library that Washington made those painstaking studies of republican forms of government, the notes of which still exist in his writing. He made good use of them when he presided at the

Constitutional Convention, which convened in 1787. We form a better idea of his sacrifices for our country as we picture him before the convention, going around Mount Vernon for ten days with his arm in a sling because of rheumatism. Few Americans understand that if we had had no Washington we should not have had our Constitution; not only because of his powerful agency in framing it and his great influence in securing its adoption, but because the certainty that Washington would be first President made the people sure that the provisions of the Constitution would be interpreted with wisdom and executed with justice. Not until Washington was elected was the chief power in America vested in a single person, and in Washington the highest power was entrusted to the most worthy, which is the greatest assurance of good government. Respect for Washington among the nations of Europe gave dignity to our new government.

POLITICS (1774)

George Mason, who drafted the first Constitution of Virginia, lived at Gunston Hall, a few miles down the river. Among Washington's papers are the Fairfax Resolves, in the writing of Mason, adopted by a county meeting of which Washington was chairman, July 18, 1774. There were twenty-four of these resolutions, forming one of the most important documents in our early history. They may be summed up in the statement—we will religiously maintain and inviolably adhere to such measures as shall be concerted by the general Congress for the preservation of our lives, liberties, and fortunes. There can be little doubt that Washington and Mason did a large part of the work on these resolutions at Mount Vernon. Two weeks later these resolves were in effect adopted by the Virginia Convention, where Washington represented Fairfax County, and they formed the basis of Virginia's instructions to her delegates to the First Continental Congress. Before that Congress Washington entered in his diary: "August 30—Colo. Pendleton, Mr. Henry, Colo. Mason and Mr. Thos. Triplet came in the Eveng. and stayd all Night. 31. All the above Gentlemen dined here, after which, with Colo. Pendleton and Mr. Henry, I set out on my journey to Phila." Horatio Gates, Richard Henry Lee, and others had an important conference at Mount Vernon, May 3, 1775, and the next day Washington set out for the Second Congress at Philadelphia.

A VISITOR'S JUDGMENT (1785)

Several of the many visitors to what Washington called his "well resorted tavern" have left descriptions of the house in these days of its prime. John Hunter, an English merchant, who was there in November, 1785, wrote that he "rose early and took a walk about the General's grounds—which are really beautifully laid out. . . . The style of his house is very elegant, something

References

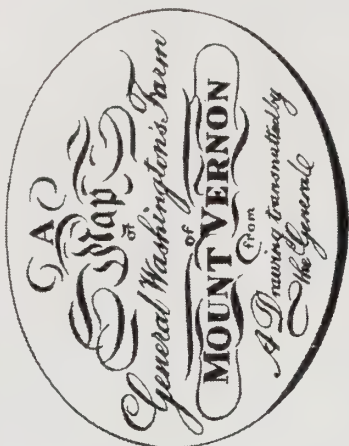
A. Moreover these lines are on the well-wooded and convenient fragments might be formed. The greater part of the land is capable of high improvement for mutton; piny on; part of it is already settled and a part still to be reclaimed by mowing to be drained. There are no houses on it.

B. Great part of other these lines is in grass, but there is a sufficiency of good cleared and in cultivation, for a small sized farm, with a house on it; and a most beautiful site for a better and seat.

C. As the same, and the whole is cleared land, but there is no house on it.

D. It also cleared land and might be used to River farm is on; if that farm should be subdivided, it might form part of the smaller ones. A good pleasant site for houses on the bank of the River.

E. The use of this farm is allowed to a station.



like the Prince de Conde's at Chantille, near Paris, only not quite so large; but it's a pity he did not build a new one at once, as it has cost him nearly as much repairing his old one. His improvements I'm told are very great within the last year. He is making a most delightful bowling green before the house and cutting a new road thro' the woods to Alexandria. It would be endless to attempt describing his house and grounds—I must content myself with having seen them. The situation is a heavenly one, upon one of the finest rivers in the world."

Brissot de Warville gives his impressions in 1788: "You discover a country house of an elegant and majestic simplicity. It is preceded by grass plats; on one side of the avenue are the stables, on the other a greenhouse, and houses for a number of negro mechanics. . . . This house overlooks the Potowmack, enjoys an extensive prospect, has a vast and elevated portico on the front next the river, and a convenient distribution of the apartments within. . . . Every thing has an air of simplicity in his house; his table is good, but not ostentatious; and no deviation is seen from regularity and domestic economy."

Amariah Frost in 1797 "viewed the garden and walks, which are very elegant, abounding with many curiosities, Fig trees, raisins, limes, oranges, etc., large English mulberries, artichokes, etc. . . . There are beautiful groves arranged in proper order back of both the gardens and rows of trees exactly corresponding with each other, between which and the two gardens is the great green and circular walk fronting northerly from the house and seen at a great distance. The southern part of the house fronts the river. The house is long but not high, with a cupola in the center of the roof. The chamber windows are small, being only 12 lights, 8 or 10, or less, to a window. The lower windows are larger. Two wings and other buildings corresponding to each other on either side, also, a large piazza in the front, add much to the beauty of the house."

ABSENCES FROM MOUNT VERNON (1789-1797)

When it became probable that Washington would be chosen first President of the United States, he wrote John Armstrong: "I well remember the observation you made in your letter to me of last year, 'that my domestic retirement must suffer an interruption.' This took place, notwithstanding it was utterly repugnant to my feelings, my interests, and my wishes. I sacrificed every private consideration, and personal enjoyment, to the earnest and pressing solicitations of those, who saw and knew the alarming situation of our public concerns, and had no other end in view but to promote the interests of their country; conceiving, that under those circumstances, and at so critical a moment, an absolute refusal to act might

on my part be construed as a total disregard of my country, if imputed to no worse motives. . . . I am so wedded to a state of retirement, and find the occupations of a rural life so congenial with my feelings, that to be drawn into public at my advanced age would be a sacrifice, that would admit of no compensation."

When he was leaving to be inaugurated at New York, Washington wrote, April 16, 1789: "I bade adieu to Mount Vernon, to private life and to domestic felicity." That Mrs. Washington shared her husband's regret at leaving Mount Vernon is clear from the following letter written in December, 1789: "I little thought when the war was finished that any circumstances could possibly happen which would call the General into public life again. I had anticipated that, from that moment, we should be suffered to grow old together, in solitude and tranquility. That was the first and dearest wish of my heart. I will not, however, contemplate with too much regret disappointments that were inevitable; though his feelings and my own were in perfect unison with respect to our predilections for private life, yet I cannot blame him for having acted according to his ideas of duty in obeying the voice of his country. It is owing to the kindness of our numerous friends, in all quarters, that my new and unwished for situation is not, indeed, a burden to me. When I was much younger I should probably have enjoyed the innocent gayeties of life as much as most persons of my age; but I had long since placed all the prospects of my future worldly happiness in the still enjoyments of the fireside at Mount Vernon."

LAST RESIDENCE AT MOUNT VERNON (1797-1799)

Washington lived but two years and nine months after he retired from the Presidency, March 4, 1797. He wrote General Knox: "The remainder of my life, (which in the course of nature cannot be long,) will be occupied in rural amusements; and, though I shall seclude myself as much as possible from the noisy and bustling crowd, none more than myself would be regaled by the company of those I esteem, at Mount Vernon; more than twenty miles from which, after I arrive there, it is not likely that I shall ever be." Washington wrote in October, 1797: "An eight years absence from home (excepting short occasional visits) had so deranged my private affairs;—had so despoiled my buildings;—and in a word had thrown my domestic concerns into such disorder,—as at no period of my life have I been more engaged than in the last six months to recover and put them in some tolerable train again." September 28, 1799, he wrote Lawrence Lewis: "It is my wish to place my estate in this country on a new establishment, thereby bringing it into so narrow a compass as not only to supersede the necessity of a manager, but to make the management of what I retain in my own

hands a healthy and agreeable amusement to look after myself, if I should not be again called to the public service of the country." Who does not sympathize with Washington when he writes McHenry: "Although I have not houses to build (except one, which I must erect for the accommodation and security of my Military, Civil and private Papers, which are voluminous and may be interesting), yet I have not one, or scarcely anything else about me that does not require considerable repairs. In a word, I am already surrounded by Joiners, Masons, Painters, &c., &c.; and such is my anxiety to get out of their hands, that I have scarcely a room to put a friend into, or to sit in myself, without the music of hammers, or the odoriferous smell of paint."

AMUSEMENTS AND DIVERSIONS

When you cross the threshold of the mansion, you step into the home life of the Washingtons. George and Martha made their house a beautiful home, filled with handsome furniture of a period when furniture was noted for its substantial elegance. They were both of them particular about the appointments of the table, and Washington goes with minute care into details of wine-glasses, finger-bowls, decanters, butter-boats, tureens, and other dishes. It is possible here to mention but a few of the priceless relics of Washington with which the Ladies of Mount Vernon have filled the library. At sixteen he was earning his living by surveying, and he worked at it in later years, sometimes making surveys of Hunting Creek and other streams on the ice. As late as April 21, 1785, he records that he went to Abingdon in his barge, "Took my Instruments, with intent to Survey the Land I hold by purchase on 4 Mile Run," three miles above Alexandria, but the surveying ended abruptly, because Billy Lee, who was carrying the chain, fell and broke his knee pan, so that he had to be carried to Abingdon on a sled, as he could neither walk, stand, nor ride.

In the hall of Mount Vernon are the swords with which he directed his troops. In leaving them to his nephews he told them not to unsheath them for the purpose of shedding blood, except for self-defense or in defense of their country and its rights, and in the latter case to keep them unsheathed, and to prefer falling with them in their hands to the relinquishment thereof. Washington's spyglasses are poor things compared with modern binoculars, but he was the best observer in either army, and always wished to do his reconnoitering with his own eyes. He strained his eyes, so that he had to use spectacles, and remarked that he had not only grown old but blind in the service. There is a flute in the music room, though Washington wrote Francis Hopkinson that he could neither sing one of his songs nor raise a single note on any instrument. In his earliest account-book there is an entry

when Washington was sixteen "to cash pd ye Musick Master for my Entrance 3/9." Thirty Windsor chairs were provided for the porch. The large number of chairs indicates that the Washingtons had to be prepared to receive many friends.

Elkanah Watson, in January, 1785, spent at Mount Vernon what he called "two of the richest days of my life." He said: "I found him [Washington] kind and benignant in the domestic circle, revered and beloved by all around him; agreeably social, without ostentation; delighting in anecdote and adventures, without assumption; his domestic arrangements harmonious and systematic. His servants seemed to watch his eye, and to anticipate his every wish; hence a look was equivalent to a command. His servant, Billy, the faithful companion of his military career, was always at his side, smiling content, animated and beamed on every countenance in his presence." Watson had a severe cough, and he said that some time after he had retired, "the door of my room was gently opened and on drawing my bed-curtains, to my utter astonishment, I beheld Washington himself, standing at my bedside with a bowl of hot tea in his hand."

PORTRAITURE

In the hall hangs the original deed of 1674 by which John Washington, the emigrant, great grandfather of George, derived from Lord Culpeper his title to Mount Vernon. The Houdon bust, which Stuart called the only representation of Washington better than his own portraits, was made at Mount Vernon. Houdon, the most celebrated sculptor of that time, came from France at the request of the General Assembly of Virginia in order to model Washington from life. With his three assistants he arrived from Alexandria by water at eleven o'clock at night. He remained about three weeks, and made a cast of the face, head, and shoulders, and took minute measurements of the body. Amid so much that is vague and legendary, the Houdon statue stands forth clear in its artistic and historic accuracy. No work of art exists that is more authentic. It is historically marked by a chronological record of facts, resolutions, correspondence, and inscriptions. Lafayette said that it is a "fac-simile of Washington's Person."

Other representations of Washington had been executed at Mount Vernon before the arrival of Houdon. In May, 1772, Charles Willson Peale painted Washington in the blue and red uniform of a colonel of Virginia militia, and he made also miniatures of Mrs. Washington and her two children. Peale returned in January, 1774, and painted the portrait of John Parke Custis. April 28, 1784, Robert Edge Pine came and remained three weeks, painting Washington and the two grandchildren, George Washington Parke Custis and Nelly Custis.

CONSIDERATION FOR THE POOR

Washington paid his debts promptly, and no man was more liberal to the poor or more ready to give his time and money to the public service. When he took command of the Army, in 1775, he wrote Lund Washington, who had charge of his affairs at Mount Vernon: "Let the hospitality of the house, with respect to the poor, be kept up. Let no one go hungry away. If any of this kind of people should be in want of corn, supply their necessities, provided it does not encourage them in idleness; and I have no objection to your giving my money in charity, to the amount of forty or fifty pounds a year, when you think it well bestowed. What I mean by having no objection is, that it is my desire that it should be done." "I wish that my horses and stock of every kind should be fed with judicious plenty and economy, but without the least profusion or waste."

One of the overseers wrote: "I had orders from General Washington to fill a corn-house every year, for the sole use of the poor in my neighborhood, to whom it was a most seasonable and precious relief, saving numbers of poor women and children from extreme want, and blessing them with plenty. . . . He owned several fishing stations on the Potomac, at which excellent herring were caught, and which, when salted, proved an important article of food to the poor. For their accommodation he appropriated a station—one of the best he had—and furnished it with all the necessary apparatus for taking herring. Here the honest poor might fish free of expense, at any time, by only an application to the overseer; and if at any time unequal to the labor of hauling the seine, assistance was rendered by order of the General."

VISITORS

In 1794, Washington gave his overseer definite instructions with regard to the entertainment of visitors at Mount Vernon. There were, he said, three classes of persons to whom should be given: "first, my particular and intimate acquaintance, in case business should call them there, such for instance as Doctor Craik. 2dly, some of the most respectable foreigners who may, perchance, be in Alexandria or the federal city; and be either brought down, or introduced by letter, from some of my particular acquaintance as before mentioned; or thirdly, to persons of some distinction (such as members of Congress, &c.) who may be travelling through the country from North to South, or from South to North. . . . I have no objection to any sober, or orderly person's gratifying their curiosity in viewing the buildings, gardens, &c., about Mt. Vernon; but it is only to such persons as I have described that I ought to be run to any expence on account of these visits of curiosity, beyond common civility and hospitality. No gentleman who has a proper respect for his own character (except relations

and intimates) would use the house in my absence for the sake of convenience (as it is far removed from the public roads), unless invited to do so by me or some friend; nor do I suppose any of this description would go there without a personal, or written introduction."

Washington's ability to express a proposition clearly and to refuse a request gracefully is exemplified in the following letter, which he wrote October 30, 1787: "My fixed determination is, that no person whatever shall hunt upon my grounds or waters. —To grant leave to one, and refuse another, would not only be drawing a line of discrimination which would be offensive, but would subject one to great inconvenience—for my strict and positive orders to all my people are if they hear a gun fired upon my Land to go immediately in pursuit of it.—Permission therefore to any one would keep them either always in pursuit—or make them inattentive to my orders under the supposition of its belonging to a licensed person by which means I should be obtruded upon by others who to my cost I find had other objects in view. Besides, as I have not lost my relish for this sport when I can find time to indulge myself in it, and Gentlemen who come to the House are pleased with it, it is my wish not to have the game within my jurisdiction disturbed. For these reasons I beg you will not take my refusal amiss, because I would give the same to my brother if he lived off my land."

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS (1780-1789)

A letter of General Greene, November 13, 1780, tells of a hurried visit paid to Mount Vernon by Generals Greene and Steuben during the Southern Campaign, and was written to Washington:

"Sir: I arrived here yesterday about noon, and met with a kind and hospitable reception by Mrs. Washington and all the family. Mrs. Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Custis (who are here) and Mr. Lund Washington and his Lady are all well.

"We set out this morning for Richmond, and it is now so early that I am obliged to write by candlelight. Nothing but the absolute necessity of my being with my command as soon as possible should induce me to make my stay so short at your Excellency's seat, where there is everything that nature and art can afford to render my stay happy and agreeable. Mount Vernon is one of the most pleasant places I ever saw; and I don't wonder that you languish so often to return to the pleasures of domestic life. Nothing but the glory of being Commander in Chief, and the happiness of being universally admired could compensate a person for such a sacrifice as you make. Baron Steuben is delighted with the place, and charmed with the reception we met with. Mrs. Washington sets out for camp about the middle of this week."

In March, 1781, Lafayette, who was carrying on operations in Virginia which resulted in the penning up of Cornwallis at Yorktown, came to Mount Vernon, but he was not entertained there by the General until he returned to America in 1784. Mrs. General Knox visited Mrs. Washington at Mount Vernon in October, 1781, while the siege of Yorktown was in progress.

April 12, 1784, Luzerne, the French minister, who was spending several days at Mount Vernon, wrote of Washington: "He dresses in a gray coat like a Virginia farmer, and nothing about him recalls the recollection of the important part which he has played, except the great number of foreigners who come to see him." Lafayette arrived in New York from France August 4, 1784, and reached Mount Vernon August 17, where he remained twelve days. November 14 Washington went to Richmond, met Lafayette there, and the Marquis returned to Mount Vernon for a second visit of a week. November 29 Washington and Lafayette went to Annapolis, where he bade a final farewell to the Marquis.

The years from 1784 to 1789 Washington called his furlough. Brissot de Warville, who visited Mount Vernon in 1788, wrote: "Mrs. Washington superintends the whole, and joins to the qualities of an excellent house-wife the simple dignity which ought to characterize a woman, whose husband has acted the greatest part on the theater of human affairs; while she possesses that amenity, and manifests that attention to strangers which renders hospitality so charming." Thomas Lee Shippen wrote from Mount Vernon: "Mrs. Washington is the very essence of kindness. Her soul seems to overflow with it like the most abundant fountain and her happiness is in exact proportion to the number of objects upon which she can dispense her benefits."

During the Revolution Washington was always looking forward to the time when he could return to his beloved home. He wrote his wife: "I should enjoy more real happiness in one month with you at home, than I have the most distant prospect of finding abroad, if my stay were to be seven times seven years."

RETURN TO MOUNT VERNON (1783)

Washington resigned his commission at Annapolis, December 23, 1783, and, once more a private citizen, reached Mount Vernon with Mrs. Washington on Christmas eve. Relatives and friends had gathered to welcome them, and the servants made the night gay with bonfires, fiddling, and dancing. February 1, 1784, Washington wrote Lafayette: "At length, my dear Marquis, I am become a private citizen on the banks of the Potomac; and under the shadow of my own vine and my own fig-tree, free from the bustle of a camp, and the busy scenes of public life, I am solacing myself with those tranquil enjoyments, of which the soldier,

who is ever in pursuit of fame, the statesman, whose watchful days and sleepless nights are spent in devising schemes to promote the welfare of his own, perhaps the ruin of other countries, as if this globe was insufficient for us all, and the courtier, who is always watching the countenance of his prince, in hopes of catching a gracious smile, can have very little conception."

OUTDOOR SPORTS

All his life Washington was an outdoor man. He was conceded to be the best horseman in Virginia. Before the Revolution he rode a hunting two or three times a week with neighbors and guests, and the mellow baying of the long-eared hounds, the distant horn, and the view halloo, resounded from field and wood as the hunt swept on. When after foxes, sometimes the hounds would start a deer. Bears were seen near Mount Vernon as late as 1772. The wild turkeys sometimes weighed thirty or forty pounds. Before the Revolution we find Washington ordering for himself "1 pr. of best Buck Breeches pr. Mea'e sent last y'r, to J. Coleman, to have a side Pocket, and a Buckle behind A Gentleman's Hunt'g Cap, Coverd with Black Velvet, to fit a pretty large head, cushioned round or stuffd to make it sit easy thereon. A Silk Band, and handsome Silv'r Buckle to it. 1 pr. of Silver Spur's of the New'r Fashn. . . . 1 Best whole hunting Whip, pretty stout and strong, cap'd with Silver and my name and the y'r engraved thereon" "A Riding Frock of a handsome Drab colour'd broad Cloth with plain dble gilt Button's A Riding Waistcoat of Superfine Scarlet Cloth, and gold Lace with Button's like those of the Coat." "1 large loud Hunting Horn, lap'd and securd in the strongest manner."

Washington went to many horse races, and on one occasion to a boat race on the Potomac. He made a fishing trip on his schooner that lasted for several days. Washington and his neighbors on the Potomac had barges manned by negroes in uniform. Among his orders from England were "a whale boat, long narrow sharp at both ends"; also "1 doz'n Neat and light 18 Feet oars for a Light Whale Boat, the Blades scoop'd &ca. and Painted." Mr. Digges was a wealthy planter, whose estate, Warburton, could be seen across the Potomac in Maryland. At a signal his barge and that of Washington would meet in the middle of the river and transfer passengers. Washington had also a ferry boat in which carriages and horses were "put over" the Potomac. In Washington's time hundreds of shad and thousands of herring were taken at Mount Vernon by means of seines drawn in by a windlass turned by horses.

TREE CULTURE

On each side of the east lawn a grove of locusts extended to the river. Trees and shrubs were carefully trimmed to make a frame to the view of the Potomac, and care

was taken to keep vistas open in every direction. The level lawn on the west front, with the wide serpentine walk shaded by weeping willows, the oval grass plot, the flower garden on one side and the kitchen garden on the other, were all laid out according to a plan drawn by Washington himself and still unchanged. He paid great attention to his lawns, and the first order sent to England after his marriage includes "a large assortment of grass seed." Carefully trimmed box borders outline the paths today exactly as in Washington's time, their dark green making the flower beds flame like stained-glass windows. Roses named by Washington for his mother and for Nelly Custis still bloom, together with yellow, damask, tea, and guilder roses. Old-fashioned flowers and plants are cherished—iris, sweetwilliams, spice pinks, ivy, honeysuckle, lilacs, and jasmine. Mrs. Washington's active interest in the garden is indicated by this extract from a letter of her husband: "I have, too, Mrs. Washington's particular thanks to offer you for the flower roots and seeds."

No other living things bring us so close to Washington as some of the trees of Mount Vernon, for they were planted by him, and on them his eyes have rested with long and loving gaze. Washington studied as well as he could the economic value of forests and the ornamental properties of trees, but the technical aspects of forestry, such as reforestation, the relation of forests to moisture and rain fall, water supply, climate, and public health were not so well understood in his time as they are now. The magnolia planted by Washington is the most famous tree at Mount Vernon. Three hemlocks planted by him still remain. Three box trees probably planted by him are among the handsomest and most interesting trees. Washington wished to have perfect specimens of every tree that would grow at Mount Vernon. He personally superintended the selection of the most beautiful from the neighboring woods, and watched them with care until it was clear that the transplanting was successful. He arranged them symmetrically, and mingled forest trees, flowering shrubs, and evergreens so as to produce the most agreeable effect.

Washington wrote January 27, 1785: "I went to Belvoir and viewed the ruined Buildings of that place. In doing this I passed along the side of Dogue Creek and the River to the White Ho. in search of Elm and other Trees for my Shrubberies, etc. Found none of the former, but discovered one fringe Tree and a few Crab trees in the first field beyond my line, and in returning home (which I did to Dinner) by the way of Accatinck Creek I found several young Holly trees." The next day he wrote: "Road to day to my Plantations in the Neck, partly with a view to search for Trees; for which purpose I passed through the Woods and in the first drain beyond the Bars in

my lower pasture, I discovered in tracing it upwards, many small and thriving plants of the Magnolio, and about and within the Fence, not far distant, some young Maple Trees; and the red berry of the Swamp. I also, along the Branch within Colo. Mason's field, . . . came across a mere nursery of young Crab trees of all sizes and handsome and thriving, and along the same branch on the outer side of the fence I discovered several young Holly Trees. But whether from the real scarcity, or difficulty of distinguishing, I could find none of the fringe tree."

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES

At Mount Vernon the cultivation of no part of Washington's nature was neglected. He found abundant exercise for his body in hard work on his farms, in the long rides which it was necessary for him to take, in hunting with his horses and hounds, and he was a stately and graceful dancer. Books, letters, pondering on important matters and converse with intellectual neighbors like George Mason and Lord Fairfax, exercised his mind. He found uplift for his soul in reading his Bible, in communion with his good wife, who was a woman of eminent piety, and in the church services at Pohick and Alexandria. On Sundays, when the Washingtons were stormbound, he read the Bible and sermons to his family with distinct and precise enunciation. There is a pocket note-book in which Washington has entered Bible references. His answers to the many congratulatory addresses from religious societies are models of their kind. In 1794 he wrote Charles Thomson that he had finished reading the first part of his translation of the Septuagint.

Washington often quoted the Scriptures, his favorite reference being to the verse in Micah about reposing under his own vine and fig-tree. He expresses a wish that the swords might be turned to plough shares, the spears into pruning-hooks, and as the Scripture expresses it, "the nations learn war no more." He regretted that Noah allowed the tobacco worms to get into the ark.

His nephew, Robert Lewis, said that he had accidentally witnessed Washington's private devotions in his library both morning and evening, and had seen him kneeling with an open Bible before him, and that this was his daily habit. Washington went to his library at four in the morning, and, after his devotions, spent the time till breakfast in writing and study. He also spent an hour in his library before retiring at night, and he wrote: "It is my intention to retire (and unless prevented by very particular company, I always do retire) either to bed or to my study soon after candlelight."

In 1789, acknowledging a sermon on the text "But ye shall die like men," Washington not only said that he has read the sermon, but also that he approved the doctrine inculcated. August 14, 1797, Washington wrote the Reverend Zachariah Lewis, thank-

ing him for the sermons he had sent, and saying that the doctrine in them was sound and did credit to the author.

CHURCH GOING

Nelly Custis wrote Jared Sparks with regard to Washington: "He attended the church at Alexandria when the weather and roads permitted, a ride of ten miles. In New York and Philadelphia he never omitted attendance at church in the morning, unless detained by indisposition. The afternoon was spent in his own room at home; the evening with his family, and without company. Sometimes an old and intimate friend called to see us for an hour or two; but visiting and visitors were prohibited for that day. No one in church attended to the services with more reverential respect. My grandmother, who was eminently pious, never deviated from her early habits. She always knelt. The General, as was then the custom, stood during the devotional parts of the service." Bishop White stated that Washington's manner at church was always serious and attentive. A foreign house guest at Mount Vernon observed that on Sabbath evening there was no secular music and not even a game of chess.

Throughout his campaigns Washington was always careful about religious services. William Fairfax wrote him in 1754 that he had no doubt that his having public prayers in camp would have great influence with the Indians. Washington persisted in his efforts for the welfare of his frontier troops and frequently read prayers and the Scriptures to his men. During the French and Indian War Colonel Temple "more than once found him on his knees at his devotions." In his diary at Williamsburg, June 1, 1774, Washington recorded: "went to Church and fasted all day." Unless a clergyman was present Washington always asked a blessing at his table. The Pohick vestry book shows that from 1763 to 1774 George Washington attended twenty-three of the thirty-one meetings of Pohick vestry, once he was sick in bed, twice he was in attendance on the House of Burgesses, and three times he is known to have been out of the county, and the other two times he was probably out of the county. Rev. Charles Green, who was rector of Pohick, 1738-65, was also the family physician and a valued friend. His successor, Rev. Lee Massey, wrote: "I never knew so constant an attendant in church as Washington, and his behavior in the house of God was ever so deeply reverential that it produced the happiest effect on my congregation and greatly assisted me in my pulpit labors."

SOCIAL LIFE

In a letter to his neighbor, George Mason, written in 1769, Washington spoke of those "who live genteely and hospitably on clear estates," and this is an exact description in eight words of the life at Mount Vernon. Though Washington said, "We live in a

state of peaceful tranquillity," Mount Vernon was by no means quiet. The original brass knocker hangs on the central door, but it was rarely used, for long before reaching the door the arrival of company was announced by the barking of the dogs. Martha Washington wrote that when she had gone on a visit and left her small son at home, every time the dogs barked she thought it was a messenger for her. If a day passed without company at Mount Vernon, Washington mentioned it in his diary. It has been figured out that in two months in 1768, Washington had company to dinner or to spend the night on twenty-nine days, and dined away or visited on seven.

People whose very names their host did not know were entertained there. Mount Vernon stands back a mile from the road to Colchester. Though the house can be seen from a considerable distance, people did not arrive there by accident. In 1787 Washington wrote that his house "may be compared to a well resorted tavern, as scarcely any strangers who are going from north to south, or from south to north, do not spend a day or two at it." "Those who resort here are strangers and people of the first distinction." Washington had so many letters to write and so much company that he was deprived of exercise. Persons who had been connected with the army wished certificates in order to prove claims against the government; these made it necessary to spend much time consulting his records. For more than two years after the war he had no secretary.

Though he lived simply and kept early hours, George Washington always paid great attention to the manner of doing things, and the grand air which he learned in his youth from Lord Fairfax he always retained. Distinguished guests were lighted to their rooms by the general himself. The broad piazza overlooking the river was the usual meeting place when the weather permitted. The amount of entertaining which the Washingtons expected to do may be inferred from the fact that six carving knives and forks were in the first order from England after their marriage. They were both of them particular about their clothes, china, furniture, and equipages. When at Mount Vernon Mrs. Washington dressed plainly. When she drove to Alexandria or Annapolis or Williamsburg with her coach and four, with the negro postillions and coachman in white and scarlet, she dressed as was fitting. In December, 1755, Washington ordered from London two complete livery suits for servants. "I wou'd have you choose the livery by our Arms; only, as the Field of the Arms is white. I think the Cloaths had better not be quite so but nearly like the inclos'd. The Trimmings and Facings of Scarlet and a Scarlet Waistcoat . . . If livery Lace is not quite disus'd I shou'd be glad to have these cloaths laced. I like that fashion best; also two Silver lac'd hatts to the above Liv-

ery's." August 10, 1764, he ordered: "A Livery suit to be made of worsted Shagg of the Inclosed colour and fineness lined with red shalloon; and made as follows: The Coat and Breeches alike with a plain white washed button; the Button holes worked with Mohair of the same col'r. A collar of red shagg to the Coat with a narrow lace like the Inclosed round it; a narrow Cuff of the same colour of the Coat turn'd up to the bent of the Arm and laced round at that part; the waistcoat made of red Shagg (worsted Shagg also) and laced with the same lace as that upon the Collar and Sleeves." No doubt it was that the white flowers of the dogwood and the red of the red bud might reproduce his colors that, March 1, 1785, Washington planted "a circle of Dogwood with a red bud in the Middle, close to the old Cherry tree near the South Garden Ho[use]."

MARTHA WASHINGTON IN THE MANSION

While the sweet influences of Mount Vernon are sinking into our souls, let us not forget the gracious lady who inspired and comforted her husband throughout so many anxious years. Martha Washington preferred to remain in the background, so that her services to our country have never been understood and appreciated. She always encouraged the general to patriotic effort at the sacrifice of that domestic life to which both were devoted. At the very beginning of the Revolution she wrote: "My mind is made up; my heart is in the cause." For that cause, which was our cause, the Washingtons placed at stake their lives and all their earthly possessions.

Edmund Pendleton left a charming description of their hostess at Mount Vernon at the critical period of 1774: "I was much pleased with Mrs. Washington and her spirit. She seemed ready to make any sacrifice, and was cheerful, though I know she felt anxious. She talked like a Spartan mother to her son on going to battle. 'I hope you will all stand firm. I know George will,' she said. The dear little woman was busy from morning until night with domestic duties, but she gave us much time in conversation and affording us entertainment. When we set off in the morning, she stood in the door and cheered us with the good words, 'God be with you gentlemen.'"

Martha Washington little thought, when she said good-bye to her husband in May, 1775, that it would be more than six years before he returned to Mount Vernon, and that when she saw him next he would be five hundred miles away from home, at the head of the American army. Till she went to Cambridge she had never been farther north than Annapolis. She traveled in state in the family coach, attended by liveried servants and accompanied by her son and his wife. She filled her difficult position at headquarters in the Longfellow

House with tact and courtesy, for she was equal to every situation in which her husband's exalted station placed her.

The uniform testimony of those who knew Martha Washington is that she combined, in an extraordinary degree, dignity and affability. You will realize her delicacy of feeling and elevation of character when you read this exquisite letter which Martha Washington wrote in 1773 to the girl bride of her only son:

"My dear Nelly: God took from Me a Daughter when June Roses were blooming. He has now given me another daughter about her Age when Winter winds are blowing, to warm my Heart again. I am as Happy as One so Afflicted and so Blest can be. Pray receive my Benediction and a wish that you may long live the Loving Wife of my Happy Son, and a Loving Daughter of

"Your Affectionate Mother,

"M. WASHINGTON."

WASHINGTON'S FONDNESS FOR MARTHA

One of the three letters to his wife that has been preserved is the following:

"PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1775.

"My Dearest: As I am within a few minutes of leaving this city, I would not think of departing from it with out dropping you a line, especially as I do not know whether it may be in my power to write again till I get to the camp at Boston. I go fully trusting in that providence, which has been more bountiful to me than I deserve and in full confidence of a happy meeting with you some time in the fall. I have no time to add more as I am surrounded with company to take leave of me. I return an unalterable affection for you which neither time or distance can change my best love to Jack and Nelly and regard for the rest of the family; conclude me with the utmost truth and Sincerity,

"Yr. entire,

"G. WASHINGTON."

On his appointment to command of the army, Washington wrote his brother, John Augustine: "I shall hope that my friends will visit and endeavor to keep up the spirits of my wife, as much as they can, as my departure will, I know, be a cutting stroke upon her; and on this account alone I have many disagreeable sensations." The general also wrote Jack Custis that he thought it absolutely necessary for the peace and satisfaction of his mother that he and his wife should live at Mount Vernon during his own absence.

MARTHA WASHINGTON DURING THE WAR

Mrs. Washington described herself as being "a kind of walking perambulator" during the war. She spent every winter with the general at headquarters, and said that she heard the first and last guns every

season, and "marched home when the campaign was about to open." Lord Dunmore came up the Potomac to capture her, but the Virginia militia assembled in such numbers that he did not dare to attempt it. When her friends advised her to move back into the interior of the country, she said: "No, I will not desert my post." Valuables and important papers were kept in trunks, so that they could be moved at a moment's notice. In those times, when there were no telegraphs and telephones, what anxious days Martha Washington must have spent when important operations were in progress! For instance, when the British army was landing at the head of Elk, about to fight a battle which they expected would destroy her husband's army. Late in August, 1777, while reconnoitering before the battle of the Brandywine, Washington spent the night near the Head of Elk. This was the nearest that he came to Mount Vernon during the war, until, as he entered in his diary on Sunday, September 9, 1781: "I reached my own Seat at Mount Vernon (distant 120 Miles from the Hd. of Elk) where I staid till the 12th." The 10th, Washington wrote Lafayette: "We are thus far on our way to you. The Count de Rochambeau has just arrived. General Chastellux will be here, and we propose, after resting to-morrow, to be at Fredericksburg on the night of the 12th."

THE CUSTISES

No man loved his home more than Washington, and yet no man was so ready to leave it at his country's call. His accepting the command of the army in 1798 was the most patriotic act of all his patriotic life. His fame was bright and secure; he was comfortably established at Mount Vernon, where the infirmities of age were creeping upon him; he had everything to lose and nothing to gain; no man would be shrewder than Washington in understanding this; yet he was ready to sacrifice reputation and comfort, because he thought that he might serve his country. He wrote: "As my whole life has been dedicated to my country in one shape or another, for the poor remains of it, it is not an object to contend for ease and quiet, when all that is valuable in it is at stake, further than to be satisfied that the sacrifice I should make of these is acceptable and desired by my Country."

John Parke Custis, Mrs. Washington's son, left four children, the two youngest of whom were brought up by Washington. When in 1824 Lafayette last visited America, he told G. W. P. Custis that he had seen him first on the portico at Mount Vernon in 1784. "A very little gentleman, with a feather in his hat, holding fast to one finger of the good general's remarkable hand, which (so large that hand!) was all, my dear sir, you could well do at that time." Nelly, the sister of George Washington Parke Custis, used to stand on tiptoe to hold the button of the General's coat while she charmed him with her girlish

confidences. Nelly Custis was married to Lawrence Lewis at Mount Vernon on Washington's last birthday. At the wedding the General wore his old continental uniform of blue and buff, and this was probably the last time he had it on. The first child of Nelly Custis was born a few days before Washington's death at Mount Vernon.

Washington would have been touched by the important part which school children have borne in the restoration of Mount Vernon. He took an affectionate interest in the bringing up of youth, and there was no philanthropy for which he opened his purse more freely than education. Though God left him childless in order that he might be the Father of his Country, fondness for children was a charming characteristic, and the beautiful children and grandchildren of Mrs. Washington added joy to their life at Mount Vernon. Mrs. Fitzhugh, who, as a child, was a frequent visitor to Mount Vernon, said that often, when at their games in the drawing room at night—perhaps romping, dancing and noisy—they would see the general watching their movements at some side door, enjoying their sport; and if at any time his presence seemed to check them, he would beg them not to mind him, but go on just as before, encouraging them in every possible way to continue their amusements to their hearts' content.

When, in 1773, Mrs. Washington's only daughter, beautiful Patsy Custis, was fatally stricken, Washington stated in his diary, June 19: "At home all day. About five o'clock poor Patcy Custis Died Suddenly." The next day Washington wrote: "It is an easier matter to conceive, than to describe the distress of this Family; . . . the Sweet Innocent Girl Entered into a more happy & peaceful abode than any she has met with in the afflicted Path she hitherto has trod. She . . . expired in . . . less than two minutes without uttering a word, a groan, or scarce a sigh.—This sudden and unexpected blow, I scarce need add has almost reduced my poor Wife to the lowest ebb of Misery; which is encreas'd by the absence of her son, (whom I have just fixed at the College in New York . . .)." Patsy was laid to rest in the old tomb on the twentieth. The diary states

the nineteenth as very warm and clear, with a south wind. The day of the funeral it was still very warm, with thunder and appearances of rain, but none fell at Mount Vernon. The custom of placing the tomb near the mansion caused the departed to continue in a peculiar and intimate manner members of the household.

THE END OF LIFE AT MOUNT VERNON

In spite of the fact that his mother was vigorous to an advanced age, Washington wrote: "I am of a short-lived family and cannot expect to remain very long upon the earth." A few days before his death he pointed out to his nephew, Major Lewis, the spot where he intended to build the new family vault, saying: "This change I shall make the first of all for I may require it before the rest." The last entries in his diary are as follows: December 12, 1799, "Morning Cloudy. Wind at No. Et. and Mer. 33. A large circle round the Moon last Night. About 10 o'clock it began to snow, soon after to Hail, and then to a settled cold Rain. Mer. 28 at Night. 13. Morning Snowing and abt. 3 inches deep. Wind at No. Et., and Mer. at 30, contg. Snowing till 1 O'clock, and abt. 4 it became perfectly clear. Wind in the same place but not hard. Mer. 28 at Night." These are no doubt the last words Washington wrote.

The passing of this great soul has been described by Tobias Lear, who says that, although Washington himself had been in the saddle in the storm most of Thursday the twelfth, on the evening of which he was stricken with his last illness, he considered the weather too bad to send his servant to the post office. "Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Saturday morning he awoke Mrs. Washington and told her he was very unwell, and had had an ague. She would . . . have got up to call a servant; but he would not permit her lest she should take cold." He lay nearly four hours in a chill in a cold bedroom before anything was done or a fire lighted. When on his death bed, Washington said to Mr. Lear:

"I am afraid I shall fatigue you too much; . . . it is a debt we must pay to each other,

and I hope, when you want aid of this kind you will find it." He motioned to his attendant, Christopher, who had been standing, to take a seat by his bedside. Washington's patience, fortitude, and resignation never forsook him for a moment. He said: "I am not afraid to die, and therefore can bear the worst." The clock which was in the death chamber marked the hour 10.20 P. M.

MOUNT VERNON A NATIONAL POSSESSION (1799-1932)

The history of the Mount Vernon Estate, including the tomb of George Washington and Martha Washington, is long and complicated. George Washington left the central part of the estate, including the mansion, to his nephew, Bushrod Washington, who had not the means to keep up such a property and properly to receive the numerous visitors. Twenty years after Washington's death the house and the tomb were falling into decay. Bushrod Washington, in 1829, left the mansion and the surroundings to his nephew, John Augustine Washington, a son of Corbin Washington. Thence it passed to John Augustine's widow and to her son, the second John Augustine Washington.

This story of neglect and decay would be sad enough if it did not lead up to the saving of Mount Vernon by the insistence of one woman, Ann Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina. In 1853 she began to agitate for a federal society of women to take over and preserve the estate as a national shrine. What was then the immense sum of \$200,000 was raised for the purchase of the mansion and the two hundred acres surrounding it. February 22, 1860, the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, which became the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, took possession of the estate. The history of that Association and its skillful and patriotic management of the Mount Vernon estate is a part of the long story of the association of the Washingtons with that estate. From 1674 to the present day, more than two hundred and fifty years, Mount Vernon has been a part of the history of the Washington family and hence of the history of the nation.

Part II

Ownership of Mount Vernon

1607-1932 (325 YEARS)

1607—Occupied by Indian tribes; politically unorganized.

1607—Colony of Virginia; asserts jurisdiction by first charter of 1606.

1649—Grant of Northern Neck by Charles II to a body of his adherents.

Patent renewed August 3, 1663,

and new patent granted May 8, 1669, of which Lord Culpeper became managing partner.

1674-5, March 1—Joint grant by Culpeper to Nicholas Spencer and John Washington of 5,000 acres on the Potomac River.

1677—Confirmation by Virginia Council of

the grant to Spencer and Washington.

1677-8, January 11—Will proved by which John Washington left his half of the grant to his son, Lawrence.

1690—Tract divided, Lawrence Washington taking 2,500 acres next to Little Hunting Creek.

- 1698, March 30—Will proved by which Lawrence Washington left the tract to his daughter, Mildred (Gregory).
- 1726, May—Mildred Gregory and her husband deed the property to her brother, Augustine.
- 1740, October —Augustine Washington transfers the property to his son, Lawrence. Confirmed by will, April 11, 1743, with reversion to George if Lawrence died without issue.
- 1752, September 26—Will of Lawrence Washington proved, by which he leaves the property of 2,700 acres now called Mount Vernon to his infant daughter, Sarah, subject to his wife's life interest, and with reversion to his brother, George, for life only failing lawful issue.
- 1752—Death of the child, Sarah. George Washington inherits Mount Vernon.
- 1754, December 16—Widow of Lawrence Washington sells her life interest to George Washington.
- 1754-1799—Complete and undisputed ownership of Mount Vernon by George Washington.
- 1802-1829—By will of George Washington proved on January 20, 1800, and following Martha Washington's life occupancy, his nephew, Bushrod Washington, occupies the Mount Vernon mansion and some 3,500 acres of surrounding land, the lawful heirs accepting other bequests in lieu.
- 1829-1832—Mansion and 1,225 acres of land held by John Augustine Washington, nephew of Bushrod Washington.
- 1832-1850—Property held by Jane C. Washington, widow of John Augustine.
- 1850-1858—By deed of his mother, confirmed by will in 1855, John Augustine Washington is owner of the property.
- 1858, April 6—Contract to transfer Mount Vernon mansion, the tomb, and some 200 acres of land to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union.
- 1860, February 22—The Association takes formal possession of the property; but legal title does not pass until November 12, 1868.
- 1860-1932—Property held and enlarged by the Association.
- 1932—The Mount Vernon Memorial Highway opened from the Arlington Memorial Bridge along the Potomac, to Mount Vernon by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

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Washington the Business Man

By Hon. Sol Bloom

Part I

Conditions of Colonial Business



GEORGE WASHINGTON

From a painting by Gilbert Stuart

THE BUSINESS MIND

EVIDENCE accumulated in this set of Washington Pamphlets confirms the national belief that George Washington was the most successful American of his century. General testimony proves that he was so held, and posterity calls him a great man of the world. Nearly all of these favorable judgments, however, relate either to Washington as a soldier, or to Washington as a statesman. Americans are only now beginning to realize that the same qualities that made him indispensable as head of the Continental Army and the necessary choice as first President of

the United States of America, made him also a remarkable man of affairs in the colonies and the federal republic. A study of his interest in many lines of business and his success in most of them, will therefore bring out his unusual abilities as a practical modern spirit without diminishing his greatness as a public man.

COLONIAL ECONOMICS

The circumstances of practical life in America in the eighteenth century were very different from those of later times. It might be said that Washington crossed an economic bridge; for business conditions

radically changed in his half century of active life; and at the time of his death the modern era of commerce and manufacturing was beginning.

In the South, and in considerable areas of occupied territory in other parts of the colonies in Washington's time, no roads existed in the modern sense. The usual highways were beaten tracks with many fords and few bridges. Washington lived to see the beginnings of the planked or surfaced turnpikes, which were the predecessors of our modern highways. Navigation in that period was confined to sailing craft, which for ocean travel averaged less than 200 tons late in Washington's life. Washington was one of the first men to realize the possibilities of power boats. Down to the Revolution, in America as in Europe, nearly all manufactured goods were made by hand in private houses or small shops. Such manufactures were carried on at Mount Vernon. About the time of Washington's death began the period of factories using water power on a considerable scale to move machines.

Washington was in early life accustomed to very primitive methods of finance, which consisted chiefly in the accounts kept by his agents in England, and the bills of exchange drawn on them, with an occasional local loan. We shall see that he lived to be head of a joint stock enterprise and a stockholder in banks, and helped to inaugurate the first national banking system. His success as a business man, therefore, must be placed against the background of his own times and the business methods of an early community. He began life as a cadet of a planter family; began to accumulate property before he was of age; and made himself a successful business man by sterling honesty, by force of character, by forward-looking judgment, by capacity to grasp facts and control conditions.

Down to 1775 the business element in most of the colonies, especially in the South, was overshadowed by the landholder. In New England and the middle colonies merchants or shipowners, such as John Hancock, might aspire to enter a high social class of recognized families, and to be a power in the government of their colonies. Some of them founded permanent hereditary fortunes. In Washington's part of the country there were few wealthy men except the large landowners into whose fellowship Washington was born. To be sure a small class of wealthy

merchants and shipowners was growing up even in some of the southern ports, particularly Charleston and Savannah, but most of the holders of large wealth owned inherited acres and formed a landed aristocracy. One reason for the success of the great Revolutionary movement was that the Virginia planters mostly joined the democratic movement for independence. In the Revolution, therefore, Washington was politically on the same side as his immediate friends and neighbors. Yet he had the force to win the confidence of the canny merchant classes of New England and the middle colonies.

DESCENT FROM BUSINESS MEN

According to modern doctrines of heredity the business sagacity of Washington was presumably in part a matter of descent. In his direct line, father to son, seven generations back, appeared Lawrence Washington, mayor of Northampton, England. Lawrence Washington's father had married Margaret Kitson, sister of the great Sir Thomas Kitson, who was a kind of Henry Ford of his time. Kitson developed a great and profitable business in fish; and hence his arms bear three fish. He also developed a large business in wool, with the intention of furnishing the raw material on English soil and encouraging its weaving into cloth of English style.

Kitson's nephew, Lawrence, mayor of Northampton, acquired in 1538 by royal grant (not without payment of smart fees) a portion of the recently confiscated

landed estates of the Priory of St. Andrew in Northampton, which were sequestered by Henry VIII. Among them was the estate of Sulgrave, which for some years was the seat of George Washington's direct ancestors. His great-grandfather, the immigrant John, also showed remarkable ability, became a sailor and a trader and made voyages to the West Indies and eventually Virginia. His sons and grandsons acquired considerable estates and George, through the early death of his halfbrother, Lawrence, came into possession of a handsome portion of his father's landed property. From his youth up therefore Washington associated with men who had wealth, increased it, and transmitted it. Fortune favored George Washington. It placed in his hands large opportunities of testing his talents of organization, supervision, record, and willingness to try new methods.

CUSTIS WEALTH

Washington's business capacity was evident long before the Revolution and in the first stages of the accumulation that made him one of the wealthiest Americans of his time, at least in land values, he was aided by his marriage. When nearly 27 years old he married a wealthy woman, heir, with her two children, to the property of the deceased Daniel Parke Custis, embracing plantations, a town house, slaves, livestock, and household and farm equipment, besides more liquid resources. The Custis wealth has per-

haps been overestimated, but the portion of it in funds which came to Washington as part of his wife's dower, was evidently the means by which he began to enlarge his land holdings at Mount Vernon and elsewhere. Throughout his life his income came chiefly from the returns of his farms and interest on bonds which constituted a large part of the financial business of Virginia at that time. These returns were the basic capital of his other business ventures.

The records of the Custis estate are no longer available, but according to an entry under probable date of 1759, each of the two children had about \$33,000, and it has been supposed that Mrs. Washington's share was the same. Evidently this did not include the landed property. Washington's letters to his agents in England refer to the division of the estate. He informed an agent in 1762 that the Bank of England stock of a par value of £1,650 had been allocated to Patsy. There is no evidence in the writings of any investment abroad except this bank stock, or of any tobacco being shipped on Patsy's account. In the absence of exact figures it seems likely that there was no division of the estate into equal thirds of personal and real property, but it has been estimated that Washington's eventual share, as his wife's third in the estate, was about \$100,000 measured by the specie standard of the time. He was a prudent administrator and the value of his wards' estates, as well as his own, increased in his hands.

Part II

Washington's Business Records

BOOKKEEPING SYSTEM

Washington had a neat and methodical mind; he was an early example of economic efficiency. He recognized the value of records, and to that recognition we owe the great body of material available upon his career and its share in the history of the country. This bent of mind was shown as early as 1748, when he began to keep an expense account and in the early establishment of the diary habit. Washington's account books are valuable not only as a personal record, but also as source material for economic study.

Rigorous commercial bookkeeping, like that of today, was not one of the accomplishments of the colonial Americans. Even heavy merchants like John Hancock were satisfied with direct records. The so-called Italian system of double-entry bookkeeping appears to have been little known in the colonies. There were no banks, few insurance companies, very few commercial corporations; and, notwithstanding a very

extensive credit system, both wholesale and retail, the usual books of account were simple.

Washington's strong sense of system enabled him to summarize his yearly financial condition, though it does not appear that he classified his minor expenses with absolute exactness. He kept an elaborate system of classified accounts for his farm activities; and tobacco, weaving, fishing, and other definite industries were debited and credited in separate accounts, as illustrated by the table given herewith.

Washington carried out a simple but effective system of records of all cash transactions and was very careful to obtain legal documents for payments made by him. He never "kept books" in the modern sense, but throughout his life, besides many financial entries in his diaries, he kept a series of little books of original entry of cash transactions, later transferred to the ledgers, which reveal his habits of life. He was a generous man and his books abound in such entries as the following:

"By Cash gave a Soldiers wife 5/;" "Gave a man who had his House Burnt £1.;" "By a begging woman /5;" "By Charity to an invalid wounded Soldier who came from Redston with a petition for Charity 18/;" "Delivd to the President to send to two distress'd french women at Newcastle \$25;" "By Madame de Seguer a french Lady in distress gave her \$50;" "By subscription paid to Mr. Jas. Blythe towards erecting and Supporting an Academy in the State of Kentucky \$100;" "By Charity sent Genl Charles Pinckney in Columbus Bank Notes, for the sufferers by the fire in Charleston So. Carolina \$300;" "By an annual Donation to the Academy at Alexandria pd. Dr. Cook \$166.67;" "By Charity to the poor of Alexandria deld. to the revd. Dr. Muir \$100."

He was particularly regardful of the members of his own family, and he recorded various loans to his kindred, which were eventually transferred into gifts. The diary accounts of his visits to his mother at Fredericksburg are often paralleled by an

expense account showing that he presented her with money. He never denied a loan to a friend if he had the cash on hand. There is no end to these minor entries of occasional expense for a multitude of purposes, which bring into relief a daily life of great variety of interests and amusements.

ILLUSTRATIVE ENTRIES

This variety of Washington's payments and the minuteness of his accounts may be illustrated by a few extracts from his ledgers and diaries. For example: "By a year's and 3 Months Ferriage at ye lower Ferry on Rappaoppe [Rappahanock], my Mothers. 12s. 6d." "To my Burgesses Wages untill the adjournment in Octr. Sessions—viz 54 days @ 15/ £40.10." "To 12 traveling days—to and from Do, @ . . . Do. £9." "To Ferriages going and coming over Occoquan, Rappahannock and Pamunky £1.17.9." "Dancing Master—Mackay for Childn. £1." "To washing while Quartered in Alexandria £1.13.3." "To gave away at Edward Thompson's 3/9."

"By a Chr. [chariot] bot. of Mr. P. Claiborne Mr. Braxton's £50." "Surgn. Dentist £4.0.0." "By Dinners & Clubs thereat, at Mrs. Campbell's during my stay in Willmsburg £7.7.6." "By Mrs. Charltons Acct. against Miss Custis 16s. 3d. By Ditto for Mrs. Washington. 16s. 0d. By Ditto for my board there since the 1st of March. £11.0.0." "Mr. Robinson's Servants £1.4.0." "By Ditto for a Ticket to ye Assembly 7/6." "By Cash to my Nurse £1.0.0." This last was the soldier who attended him in the illness just before Braddock's defeat.

Almost the only knowledge that we have of his journey to Boston in 1756 comes from his account books, which disclose the route as well as evidence of his social activities.

February 15-20. New York City.

"By Cash for my Club at Tavn. 5/1. for treatg. Ladies to ye Mi[crocos]m £1.8.0. At Mrs. Baron's Rout 6/ Club at Willets 4/2 . . . treating Ladies to ye Microcosm £1.4.0 . . . Mr. Robinson's Servts. £1.8.6 . . . lost at cards 8/. Gave to Servants on ye Rd. 10/."

His election expenses in 1771 at Alexandria are also enlightening:

"Went up to the Election and the Ball I had given at Alexa. Mr. Crawford and Jno. P. Custis with me. Stayd all Night."

"Dec. 19 By Mr. Arroll Balle. of Acct. to this date £ 15 12—

By Mr. Lomax getting a Supper at My Ball the Night of Election 4. 7. 8

By Mr. William Shaw providg. Sundries &ca. for ye Election & Ball & his own Trouble 4. 1. 9

By Mr. Piper's Charles playg. Fiddle 12.

1772, May 18. 'By Mrs. Young for cakes at ye last Electn. £ 1. 9. 8.'"

Lotteries were a regular occurrence in those days, many of them for religious and educational purposes. Washington took his share of such chances and records the result, often with dry humor. In 1766 he "invested" in the York Lottery; and in 1775 two of the six tickets he held in the land lottery in Ulster County, New York, were "fortunate." He recorded another transaction as "By profit & loss in two chances in raffling for encyclopadia Britannica, which I did not win, 1£ 4 shillings."

His diaries and cash books are full of entertaining out-goes. "To ye Club of a bottle of Rhenish at Mitchells 1£ 3 shillings."—"By Ball[ance] I never expected 2. 5. 2." "I got Nation's Estate Appraised by Messrs. McCarty, Barry and Triplet,—as follows, viz.

One old Gun and Lock . . .	7-6
1 Small Bell	2-6
1 Suit of Cloaths, viz.	
a Coat Waist't Breechs	10
Shirt, Hat, Shoes &	
Garters	
A Small Parcel of Leather . . .	1

On the last day of 1769 he noted: "By Cash lost, Stolen, or paid away without charging £143.15.2." What looks like a very unhumanitarian entry refers not to a man but to a weapon: "To Cash paid Mr. Lewis for a Baby and 2 doz. Gun Flints 5/."

A class of expenditures of which there were several during his life, is the following in 1772:

"By Mr. Peale Painter,	
Drawg. my Pictre. £18.4.0	
Miniature Do. for	
Mrs. Washingt. £13.	
Ditto Do. for Miss	
Custis 13.	
Ditto Do. for Mr.	
Custis 13. £57.4.0"	

ANALYTICAL ACCOUNTS

These simple records enabled him to judge whether a particular commercial transaction or product was profitable. Hence he was one of the earliest Virginia planters to realize that tobacco was an exhausting and, therefore, an unprofitable crop. He finally abandoned it entirely at the Mount Vernon farms and substituted the cultivation of other crops, particularly wheat. An example of the accounts of the special industries already mentioned are pictured in a general statement for the whole Mount Vernon estate, as in the form, item by item, shown in the following extract from his books:

"BALANCE OF GAIN AND LOSS, 1798.

Dr. gained.

Dogue Run Farm	397.11. 2
Union Farm	529.10.11 1/2
River Farm	234. 4.11
Smith's Shop	34.12. 9 1/2
Distillery	83.13. 1

Jacks	56. 1
Traveller (stud horse)	9.17
Shoemaker	28.17. 1
Fishery	165.12. 0 3/4
Dairy	30.12.

Cr. lost.

Mansion House	466.18.2 1/2
Muddy Hole Farm	60. 1.3 1/2
Spinning	51. 2.0
Hire of head overseer	140. 0.0
By Clear gain on the Estate. £898.16.4 1/4"	

Thus in one direction Washington adopted a method of financial records little practiced then on a large scale even among prosperous merchants. He developed an analytic book-keeping system with regard to his great landed estate. His habit (not carried out every year) of keeping his accounts so that he could distinguish payments and receipts from each of the farms that together constituted Mount Vernon, enabled him to record the crops that were planted in each of these subdivisions and to follow out the results for each crop on each of the associated farms. This practice gave him a control possessed by few planters over the causes of loss on a particular crop, or on a particular plantation, and recorded gains on another. Hence he knew where to stop and where to go forward. He substituted a rational, understandable record for the guesses and repetitions of unprofitable methods which were often the bases of farm methods of planters.

BUSINESS INCOME

In provincial days at least, his financial system was essentially one of English accounts, long credit, orders against his presumed balance, and bills of exchange. Even after he ceased shipping tobacco to Europe and sent flour and fish to the West Indies instead, payment was in orders or bills on England. It is not easy under such conditions to suppose that he possessed much ready money, yet the items given above from his accounts suggest the presence of an adequate cash balance, and a very characteristic entry of 1772 reproduced in facsimile on the next page shows that he sometimes had considerable amounts of cash on hand, including a variety of colonial paper money.

Naturally the question arises as to what were the sources of supply for the payment of his bills and for his ready cash? First in importance came his farms. No summary has been found of his total investments in land purchases or buildings or betterments of the property previous to his will of 1799. Even as late as that date it is probable that, in spite of large holdings, almost all the income came from Mount Vernon and a few other places east of the Alleghenies. The York River dower property had been sold; but there were some 8,000 other acres in Virginia and Maryland, a portion of which was under cultivation. He had an uncertain income from his fisheries adjacent to his property and from a ferry. The Dismal

Swamp drainage enterprise seems to have brought him a profit in his lifetime; and some unsold lands in that property were a part of his estate at his death. He sold land from time to time and a portion of the proceeds paid debts or current expenses.

He held some bonds though evidently none at the end of his life, except the federal issue mentioned below. Occasionally he

Besides this federal stock at the end of his life he held shares in the Potomac Company, in the James River Company, and in the Columbia and Alexandria banks. The river-improvement stock brought him personally no income, that of the Potomac was a dead loss to the estate. The bank holdings were small, and belonged to the late period of his life.

Government, perhaps because, as Prussing suggests, he was not an alien enemy but only a rebel, probably because the stock was not in his name on the books of the bank, but in that of his wife as administratrix. The English agents collected the dividends during the war, placed them to Washington's account and charged against them the interest due through Washington's unfavorable balance, but also credited interest on the assets in their hands, which were chiefly Custis items. After the war Washington sold the stock and paid his "British debt."

OTHER PEOPLE'S AFFAIRS

Washington's business acumen was not limited in its practice to his own affairs, nor to the guardianship of his wife's children. He gave freely of his time and knowledge to his neighbors and friends; and before the Revolution shared as executor in the management of various estates, and served also as arbitrator in property disputes. In stating the difficulties in granting the request that he undertake the guardianship of John West's son, Washington wrote in 1775: "... two things are essentially necessary in the Man to whom this charge is committed. A Capacity of judging with propriety, of Measures proper to be taken in the Government of a youth; and leisure sufficient to attend the Execution of these Measures. That you are pleased to think favorably of me, in respect to the first, I shall take for granted, from the request you have made, but to shew my incapacity of attending to the latter with that good faith which I think every man ought to do, who undertakes a trust of this Interesting nature, I can solemnly declare to you, that for this year or two past, there has been scarce a Moment that I can properly call my own: For what with my own business, my present Wards, My Mothers (which is wholly in my hands), Colo. Colvills, Mrs. Savages, Col. Fairfax's, Colo. Mercers (for Colo. Tayloe though he accepted of the Trust jointly with myself, seems no ways inclined to take any part of the Execution of it), and the little Assistance I have undertaken to give in the management of my Brother Augustines Affairs (for I have absolutely refused to qualify as an Executor) keeps me, together with the share I take in publick Affairs, constantly engaged in writing Letters, Settling Accts., and Negotiating one piece of business or another in behalf of one or other of these Concerns; by which means I have really been deprivid of every kind of enjoyment, and had almost fully resolved, to engage in no fresh matter, till I had entirely wound up the old."

On January 25, 1771, he spoke of being at Dumfries "in a very disagreeable arbitration which I suppose will keep me till sometime in next week." These affairs gave him much trouble, but he considered them with the same care that he did his own business. An evidence of this is in an entry in his

Pocket-day-Book
or
Cash-Memorandums
began.
9th of Aug. 1772

Cash on hand this 9th of Aug^r
In Gold 1772

66 half Does Weigh	£148.17.6
7 Guineas - a 26/-	9.2-
10 Pistoles Weigh	10.18
other Pieces	2.9-191-6.6
Silver	
Dollars & Parts a 79	87-8
Cut half Bitts & c. Wg.	36-
Other Silver	5.5-128-13-0
Paper	
Virginia Money	16-
Maryl ^d Dollars a 79	62-7-9
Penf. 27-10.9.29 th 16	5.13.1
	84-0.10
Total amount	£404.0.4

made loans on mortgages or otherwise, but if one may judge correctly from his writings these were more fruitful of trouble than income, resulting in some cases in his taking over the land or chattel. His loans were never those of a professional money lender, but he could be sharp when he considered that the condition justified it. Thus in 1799 he wrote a debtor: "I am in extreme want of the money which you gave me a solemn promise I should receive the first of January last; and secondly—that however you may have succeeded in imposing upon, and deceiving others, you shall not practice the like game with me with impunity."

Like all moneyed men of his time, he suffered very severe losses through the depreciation of paper, so that a nominal \$50,000 of loans made in Virginia colonial currency when realized sank to a capital of about \$6,000 in federal bonds.

BANK OF ENGLAND STOCK

His most interesting investment was the £1650 in stock of the Bank of England. As we have seen this was a portion of the Custis estate, allocated to Patsy. On her death in 1773 it was equally divided between her brother and mother; Washington's share of the dividend during the next two years was collected by his English agent and made a portion of the general accounts, of which the balance was usually against Washington. After the Revolution broke out, and the guardianship of young Custis terminated, Washington took over the rest of the bank stock in order that all of the loss due to the rebellion might fall upon himself. It is a striking tribute to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England that they continued to pay dividends after Washington had become a public enemy of the British

diary, January 8, 1772, respecting his joint executorship in the Savage matter:

"Engaged to advance by, or at the April General Court for the use of Mr. Bryan Fairfax £150, or thereabouts, to discharge

the Balle of his Bond to Doctr. Savage. Also promised, if I could, to take up a Bill of Excha. of about £160 Sterg. with Intt. thereon at the same time; In consideration of which he has given me a Memm. at the

prices there Stipulated in case I like them, or either of them upon examination thereof within Months from this day. If not, he is then to become my Debtor for these two Accts."

Part III

The Promoter and Planter

FAMILY EXPERIENCE

The first established permanent business of the Washington family was that of clearing Virginia land until sufficient soil could be exposed to make crops possible, particularly tobacco, the great export crop for many years. After tobacco culture was prohibited in England in 1652, it became almost a monopoly product in the southern colonies.

John Washington and his sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons undertook the never-ending process of clearing the land. That meant the destruction of vast and noble forests, little or no part of which could be exported. Some of this was used in building houses, fences, and shelters for stock. Eventually the native timber furnished part of the material of spacious mansions, suggested by the "great houses" in England.

Down to the time of Washington's birth, there were no cities in the South and few towns. The commercial towns as they arose were on waters which could be navigated from the sea. For the small planters, especially on tidewater, the store was the sales agency for surplus products, and the nearest approach to a bank, through its credit facilities. The towns of these local stores grew up around the tobacco warehouses built under the colonial inspection act, which regulated the export of the staple. Alexandria and Dumfries originated in this manner. Washington's letters refer to the inspection: "I have got 4 more inspected and all on Float ready to deliver at the Ships side"; and again, "It will appear by our Inspectors that my Tobacco was delivered in good order."

Washington bought from local stores, sometimes paying cash, and also bought on book accounts, settled from time to time. In a letter to Matthew Campbell, a merchant at Alexandria, August 7, 1772, Washington showed his attitude on patronizing his neighbor: "I was not lead to enquire into the price of the Goods I had purchased of you already, and might hereafter take from any thing that passed between us at the time I offered to discontinue my own Importations (upon Condition I could get my Goods at nearly what they would cost to Import them myself). I very well remember that nothing conclusive passd between you and me on that occasion; . . . If . . . you still think proper to let me have the Goods I

may find occasion to buy in the Country at 25 pr. Ct. Sterling advance upon the genuine Cost dischargeable at the Curr'y exchange I will confine my whole Country dealings to your Store and will endeavour to thro the Wages which I pay to hirelings into your hands also; provided you will let me know upon what certain reasonable advance they can have their Goods (upon the strength of my Credit) for unless they can deal with you upon better terms than with others I should not think myself justifiable in attempting to influence their choice, and this knowledge I must come at in order that I may convince them (if satisfied myself) of the propriety of the Measure."

BUSINESS OF PLANTATION MANAGEMENT

As a man of affairs, Washington's immediate and continuous business was that of managing a plantation. Once settled in Mount Vernon he gradually increased the property so that he had a group of five farms under his ownership and management. The evidence with regard to his management of that large estate is abundant. Upon no agricultural enterprise of the time have we such detailed information as to the plans and the results of Washington's agricultural management. We have his accounts and a correspondence which included many letters on farm affairs.

Probably no agricultural proprietor in the English colonies and the later United States made such efforts to avail himself of the scientific knowledge of his time. He bought numerous English works on agriculture. He was long in correspondence with Arthur Young, the English agricultural reformer. He invented a plow and was not much disturbed when it failed to meet his expectations. He contrived something closely approaching our modern seed drills.

He appears to have been the most important large proprietor to practice scientific diversification of crops. He raised wheat when the land would no longer carry good crops of tobacco, and the marketing of that staple became uneconomic. Then he ran a mill to grind his wheat, and accepted customs grinding. Later he built a distillery to make available his raw materials. In fact, the Mount Vernon property was a sort of confederation of farms with their appurtenances of orchards and farm buildings, farm

roads, quarters for the slaves, and houses for the hired white men and the redemptioners or indentured servants bound to serve a stipulated number of years in payment of their passage money from Europe. Besides his main estate he had some outside farm properties, especially the Bullskin Plantation, and during ante-bellum days the dower estate on York River.

But Mount Vernon was his home, his main source of revenue, and his chief delight. There, also, his engineering instincts had full opportunity of action, for he was frequently out with his surveying instruments estimating drainage possibilities, running his boundary lines over again, or checking up those of newly acquired land. On the border line between one of his plantations and that of Thomson Mason can still be seen two parallel lines of ditching about fifteen yards apart. These—referred to in his will—are said to mark an amicable controversy between the two neighbors. By mutual agreement each dug a ditch five feet wide on what he supposed to be the proper line. The space between remained a "no man's land," left to be adjusted by the heirs of the parties.

When the Revolutionary War broke out, Washington had brought the Mount Vernon estate into a productive and profitable condition. But from 1775 to 1783, and again from 1789 to 1797, he spent most of his time away from his estates and was obliged to depend upon overseers and estate managers. His experience of those men is summed up in a paragraph written in 1793 in one of the many letters of instruction which he wrote during his presidency to the successive managers of his estate:

"To treat them civilly is no more than what all men are entitled to, but, my advice to you is, to keep them at a proper distance; for they will grow upon familiarity, in proportion as you will sink in authority, if you do not.—Pass by no faults or neglects (especially at first) for overlooking one only serves to generate another, and it is more than probably that some of them (one in particular) will try, at first, what lengths he may go.—A steady and firm conduct, with an inquisitive inspection into, and a proper arrangement of everything on your part, will, though it may give trouble at first, save a great deal in the end . . ."

One of the main items in the cost of the

plantation was the amount of the proprietor's time and attention when he was managing the property himself and the losses due to the stupidity and disobedience of orders by the overseers. The story of the round barn is a comment upon the difficulties of managing overseers. The round barn, which appears to have been actually twelve or possibly sixteen sided, had a threshing floor indoors, and great was Washington's wrath on one occasion to find that the grain had been thrown out of the barn onto the ground and was being trodden out by horses in the old wasteful manner. He wrote his stepson in 1776: "I have no doubt myself, but that middling land under a man's own eye, is more profitable than rich land at a distance."

WASHINGTON AS A BUSINESS FARMER

Washington's agricultural system was in advance of his age though it is questionable whether he had much direct or contemporary influence. The German farmers of Pennsylvania and the Valley followed many of his principles and probably Washington was acquainted with their methods. Land was still too cheap for extensive farming. Jefferson's belief that it was better to exhaust the land and then move on was more in the spirit of the age. But considered in its relation to agricultural history, the Mount Vernon estate was an important project, and even more important as illustrating the character of its cultivator.

The five farms were all under cultivation. He also exercised a remarkable business sagacity in the well-organized system which is emphasized in this pamphlet. He applied to the estate of Mount Vernon the principles of division of labor, of the use of export laborers, of caring for the sick, and in general of making the laborers on the estate comfortable and contented, which are a part of the best factory practice of our own time.

The farsightedness of Farmer Washington was shown by his establishment of what was in effect an agricultural experiment station, perhaps the only one in the United States at his time, as has been shown in the pamphlet on Washington the Farmer; while his system of accounting made it possible to keep track of the financial results of his experiments.

ENGLISH SUPERINTENDENT

One of the most interesting episodes in Washington's relations with labor was his employment of James Bloxham as head farmer of the Mount Vernon complex—a transaction described in another pamphlet of this series. Through Arthur Young, he secured this real English bailiff, and in 1786 brought him over "to live with and superintend my farming business" under the title "Farmer and Manager." In a letter of 1787 Washington complained of Bloxham that: "in a word he seems rather to have expected

to have found well organized farms, than that the end and design of my employing him was to make them so." Bloxham, however, was much respected by his employer, who kept him on for several years.

Bloxham's side of the relation appears in a letter much less widely known. A portion of this is given in the earlier pamphlet; in addition he complained: "things are verey Desagreable to Do Bisness it is impossible for any man to Do Bisness in any form the Genral have a Bout 25 hundrd akers of Clear Land under is on ocyping. Ther is nothing agreble about on the place which I can not Do no Bisnss form nor no Credet but I have you send the plow And the Seeds which the Genearel will send for to you and send half a Dosen of Good Clean made Shupicks [spades] for they have nothing but woodon forks I have got one or two made but in a very bad manner that I should be glad if you would not for this Contey is verey pore and there is no chance for any Body to Do any god and I should be glad if you and my Brother Thomas would See if these velins would Com to any terms [Bloxham left debts in England] or I would go to any part of Englun to be out of thare way But this Countruy will not Do for me but to Be Shore what the General have offered in wages is quite Well he Gives for this year we have a Gred for 50 English ginnes per yeare and Bord and washing and Lodging and if I Would send for my wife and famly he would alow me ten Ginnes towards thare Coming to this Contry an if I would Stay and to alow me 8 hundard weight of flower and 6 hundred Wait of pork and Bef and to alow me two milche Cows for the youse of my family and to low me a Sow to Bree[d]. Som pigs for my own yous but Not to Sell and to alow me a Comfortable house to Live in. . . . But my wife may youse ore one will A Bout Comming over. . . . I hope that the Sun will Shine upon me wonce more the general have some very [good?] laynd But badly manedge and he never well have them no better, for he have a Sett About him which I nor you would be troubled with But the General is goot them and he must keep them but they are a verey Desagreable People and I will leave the Contey But I Should be glad of answer Immedatly to know how afares Stand and then I sall be a better Judge of the matter . . . I have whent thro a greatt Dele Since I laft England."

LABOR PROBLEMS

Throughout his life, Washington was the head of large organizations which made use of human strength of body and mind. The owner of a plantation was in much the same situation as the captain of a ship at sea. The object of the sailor driver and of the plantation driver alike was to get as much as possible of muscular exertion out of the workers at the least cost of support. The shipmaster had to pay wages besides feeding and keeping up his men. The plantation

owner nominally got his labor without paying wages; but after he had fed and clothed the slaves, provided for their housing, and suffered from deaths and illness, immaturity and age, malingering and runaways, his labor was really costly. A profit came to the slave owners through the growing up of young slaves to the point where they could be worked or marketed; but much of that gain was offset.

Washington hired employees for various tasks on the farm. His numerous building operations and repairs brought in skilled white workmen. In his diary he notes that "Three Carpenters belonging to the Estate of Colo. Steptoe (hired of Jas. Hardige Lane) at £7 pr. Month) come to work here." He had a succession of overseers or managers on the York River farms and those on the Rappahannock. In 1773 he wrote: "This day agreed with my Overseer [William] Powell, at the lower Plantation on Rappah., to continue another year on the same lay as the last, provided the number of hands are not Increasd; but, if I should add a hand or two more, and let him (as I am to do at any rate) choose 5 of the best Horses at that Quarter and the upper one, he is in that case to receive only the 8th of what Corn, Wheat, and Tobo. he makes on the Plantation."

WHITE REDEMPTIONERS

Throughout the eighteenth century a traffic in what was practically white slavery went on, especially in the middle colonies and Virginia. Normally the immigrants agreed that for their passage over from Europe they were liable to give service for seven years to anyone who would pay their passage money. Those who survived the horrors of the voyage and the chattel service, founded families. Washington had such white servants among his laborers, mostly artisans. In 1775 he offered a reward of forty dollars for the return of a joiner and brickmaker who had run away.

With regard to an importation from Germany, he wrote in 1784: "I am informed that a ship with Palatines is gone up to Baltimore, among whom are a number of tradesmen. I am a good deal in want of a house joiner and brick-layer who really understand their profession, and you would do me a favor by purchasing one of each for me, if to be had, I would not confine you to Palatines; if they are good workmen, they may be from Asia, Africa or Europe; they may be Mahometans, Jews or Christians of any sect, or they may be Atheists. I would, however, prefer middle aged to young men, and those who have good countenances, and good characters on ship board, to others who have neither of these to recommend them; altho' after all, I well know, the proof of the pudding must be in the eating. I do not limit you to a price, but will pay the purchase money on demand."

SLAVE LABOR

Washington was born into a slave-owning family and early became the owner of slaves, who were the "Desagrecable People" of Bloxham's letter. Slave holding began with the enslavement of Indian captives by the various colonies, was shortly simplified by the bringing over of African slaves, and was legal in Virginia for more than sixty years after Washington's death.

The profits of Mount Vernon, never very large, were due chiefly to slave labor; but Washington was one of the small number of southern slave holders at that time who felt that slavery was an unnatural institution. There were few antislavery men and women in the United States in 1799; but that one who lived in Mount Vernon tested his convictions in his will by ordering that the slaves held in his own right should be set free after Mrs. Washington's death. The dower slaves were on a different footing. He left money for annuities to slaves who could not support themselves, some of which continued for nearly forty years. George Washington and John Randolph were among the few blueblood Virginians holding large numbers of slaves who at any epoch hated slavery sufficiently to free their own slaves, by will or otherwise.

We possess no account of a large slave-holding plantation of the period which compares in completeness with our knowledge of Washington's slaves. His diaries and accounts contain a vast amount of detail, both with regard to particular slaves and to the general condition of his slaves. The total number on the five Mount Vernon farms seem never to have exceeded about two hundred and fifty, man, woman, and child, though William Loughton Smith in his journal of a visit to Mount Vernon in 1791 wrote: "he owns 300 slaves, about 150 or 160 workers"; and since Washington was not in the habit of selling slaves in order to raise money, the number of children, old people, and poor workers proportionately increased. On few plantations were the hands so well treated as on the Mount Vernon property. They were as well fed as any slaves of the time. There is next to nothing in the diaries about the punishment of slaves and much about the expense of medical attendance.

OPINION ON EMANCIPATION

Washington was early aware that slave labor was costly and otherwise questionable, and he did not later alter his opinion. In 1767 he wrote: "God knows I have losses enough in Negroes to require something where with to supply their places." Also in 1794 he wrote to Alexander Spotswood: "Were it not then, that I am principled against selling negroes, as you would do cattle at a market, I would not in twelve months from this date, be possessed of one as a slave. I shall be happily mistaken, if they are not found to be very troublesome

species of property ere many years pass over our heads—(but this by the bye)." Yet whatever profit there was out of Mount Vernon was the outcome, under efficient management, of slave labor; and as Washington's possession of funds depended chiefly upon successful agriculture it is probable that even during his absences, when his oversight was indirect, the balance was not usually unfavorable.

Washington in 1790 recorded a conversation with "a Mr. Warner Mifflin, one of the People called Quakers; active in pursuit of the Measures laid before Congress for emancipating the Slaves: . . . he used arguments to show the immorality—injustice—and impolicy of keeping these people in a state of Slavery; with declarations, however, that he did not wish for more than a gradual abolition, or to see any infraction of the Constitution to effect it. To these I replied, that as it was a matter which might come before me for official decision I was not inclined to express any sentiments on the merits of the question before this should happen." This reply was probably the caution of the official rather than the sentiments of the man, though the only legislation during his administrations upon slavery was the fugitive law of 1793, and the act of 1794 to prohibit the export of slaves.

PRINCIPLES AS EMPLOYER

His labor questions were not confined to farming. They occurred in connection with the engineering projects, and were not absent from the problems of higher class employees. In reference to the workmen of the Potomac Navigation Company, Washington wrote: "We are endeavoring to engage our miners to bore by the foot; rather than by the day; but as yet have not agreed with any in this way:—they ask a shilling, which we think is too much—to common labourers we pay 40/ per month; and we find paying the workmen every fortnight, rather troublesome—once a month would do better:—as they will be frequently moving, we have provided Tents as most convenient & least expensive, for their accommodation."

Washington was precise in his statements of the needed qualifications of his secretary as shown in his letter to Tench Tilghman on June 2, 1785, and in informing General Lincoln on February 6, 1786, as to the duties of Tobias Lear. He wrote in 1776 concerning the merits of a possible military secretary: "What kind of a hand he writes, I know not. I believe but a cramped one; latterly none at all, as he has either the gout, or rheumatism, or both. He is a man fond of company and gayety, and is of a tender constitution. Whether, therefore, such a person would answer your purpose as well as a plodding, methodical person, whose sole business should be to arrange his papers in such order as to produce any one at any instant it is called for, and capable at the same time of composing a letter, is what you have to consider."

As President he was called upon to fill all the newly created offices in accordance with his avowal that "three things, in my opinion, ought principally to be regarded, namely, the fitness of characters to fill offices, the comparative claims from the former merits and sufferings in service of the different candidates, and the distribution of appointments in as equal a proportion as might be to persons belonging to the different States in the Union. . . . Besides, I thought, whatever the effect might be in pleasing or displeasing any individuals at the present moment, a due concern for my own reputation, not less decisively than a sacred regard to the interests of the community, required, that I should hold myself absolutely at liberty to act, while in office, with a sole reference to justice and the public good."

THE PLANTER AND THE ENGLISH AGENTS

In Washington's early life there was a lively commerce with the mother country and a system of credit business into which the Washington family entered. This trade system had a political side. It was one of the means of keeping the colonists aware of their dependence upon the mother country. The new republic, when formed and at peace with the world, resumed relations with England, but the latter stood now upon an equal political footing with the rival commercial interests of France and Holland and Spain, and the commercial readjustment was one of the first serious problems of Washington's administration as first President.

Washington's main commercial and business relation with England was with the firm which had previously served the Custis family. These "factors" for many years were the firm of Robert Cary & Company in London, later transformed into Wakelin Welch. He also did business occasionally with other English firms. He practiced the Virginia method of shipping produce to them, sometimes in vessels direct from his wharf to England, as payment for goods of various kinds shipped or to be shipped to Virginia. Naturally shrewd and hard-headed, Washington more than his neighbors chafed under this arrangement, the result of which seemed to be that the debits against him were always overrunning the credits, though the normal factor of percentage was not unreasonable. After the Revolution, Washington's direct purchases in England were only incidental, though some of his luxuries must still have been of foreign production.

OVERSEAS TRADE RELATIONS

Reading the letters Washington wrote his agents before the Revolution makes it evident that the chief responsibility for poor results in this system lay upon the agents and the shipmasters. Washington soon after his marriage wrote Cary the following warn-

ing: "I shall be candid in telling you that duty to the Charge with which I am entrusted as well as self Interest will incline me to abide by those who gives the greatest proof of their Abilities in selling my own and the Estates Tobo. and purchasing Our Goods which I can no otherwise judge of than by the Accts. that will be render'd."

Throughout the succeeding years there were many complaints of captains who failed to appear and were otherwise very erratic, of tobacco damaged in transit, of unaccountably low prices for the staple and unreasonably high prices for goods sent in return. These goods, not seldom landed at inconvenient ports or delayed beyond excuse, were often poor in quality, incomplete, misfits, unfit for their purpose, or downright dishonest.

He also complained of lack of reciprocity on the part of the agents, writing in 1764: "I did not expect that a correspondant so steady, and constant as I have proved, and was willing to have continued to your House while the advantages were in any degree reciprocal would be reminded in the Instant it was discovered how necessary it was for him to be expeditious in his payments." A further hurt was recorded in 1768: "... unless the Sales with you are high, we shall be a considerable looser by adhering to our usual custom of assisting your Ships here, this we hope you will endeavour to avoid, and make the advantages reciprocal; at least that we do not suffer by our Attachment to your House."

In the case of a minor agent such conduct caused, in 1774, a quick discharge. "I came to the knowledge of your having noted the Bills . . . for Protest although it since appears by your Acct. that you did afterwards pay them. Your Motives for this piece of conduct surprizing as they seem to me I do not mean to give you the trouble of Accounting for. I was going however upon the first notice of it, to recall my order to Capt'n. Eston; but, as my word was out to him, I did, upon Second thoughts forbare to do this, but now desire that the proceeds of these twelve Hhds of Tobacco so soon as sold, together with the Ballance of Mr. Custis's Acct. be it more or less paid into the hands of Robt. Cary Esq. & Co. who shall be impowered to receive them."

INVOICES AND SHIPMENTS

Washington's letters are full of interesting orders for goods to be sent from England, all the way from babies' dolls to coaches. A few quotations will make clear the nature and extent of this overseas business. When possible Washington was exact and specific in ordering his goods, as is shown by this detailed extract from his early accounts:

"Memorandum: To have my Coat made by the following Directions to be made a Frock with a Lapel Breast the Lapel to Contain on each side six Button Holes, and to be about 5 or 6 Inches wide all the way

equal and to turn as the Breast of the Coat does to have it made very long Waisted and in Length to come down to or below the Bent of the knee the Waist from the armpit to the Fold to be exactly as long or Longer than from thence to the Bottom not to have more than one fold in the Skirt and the top to be made just to turn in and three Button Holes the Lapel at the top to turn as the Cape of the Coat, and Bottom to Come Parrallel with the Button Holes the Last Button hole in the Breast to be right opposite to the Button on the Hip."

Later in writing for an invoice of clothes, he said: "I want neither Lace nor Embroidery; plain Cloathes with a gold or Silver Button (if worn in genteel Dress) is all I desire."

However, he was an ocean's length from the shops and necessarily many of his orders were left to the decision and taste, and sometimes the honesty, of the dealers. In 1758 he wrote: "I have receiv'd my Goods from the Recovery, and cant help again complaining of the little care taken in the purchase: Besides leaving out one half and the most material half too! of the Articles I sent for, I find the Sein is without Leads, Corks and Ropes which renders it useless; the Crate of Stone ware don't contain a third of the Pieces I am charg'd with, and only two things broke, and everything very high Charg'd."

Various writers have noted the result of his order for busts of Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Charles XII of Sweden, Frederick the Great, Prince Eugene, and the Duke of Marlborough; also of two wild beasts. In due time he received a group showing Aeneas bearing his father from Troy, two groups with two statues of Bacchus and Flora, two ornamental vases, and two "Lyons."

His resentment over the quality and fashion of the goods sometimes sent caused some years later the following burst: "It is needless for me to particularise the sorts, quality, or taste I woud choose to have them in unless it is observd; and you may believe me when I tell you that instead of getting things good and fashionable in their several kinds we often have Articles sent Us that could only have been used by our Forefathers in the days of yore. 'Tis a custom, I have some Reason to believe, with many Shop keepers, and Tradesmen in London when they know Goods are bespoke for Exportation to palm sometimes old, and sometimes very slight and indifferent Goods upon Us taking care at the same time to advance 10, 15 or perhaps 20 pr. Ct. upon them. My Packages fr. the Polly Capt'n. Hooper are not yet come to hand, and the Lord only knows when they will without more trouble than they are worth."

These invoices listed many household, personal, and plantation requirements, including clothing for himself and Mrs. Washington—such articles as stays, cloves,

and "a very handsome and fashl. Woman's Hg. Saddle with Bridle, and everythg. Comp." After the political clouds began to gather he notified Cary & Co. in 1770 that enclosed orders for merchandise were to be filled if "the Act imposing a Duty upon the Tea, Paper &c, should be totally repeald before the above Goods are Shipd." This was in accordance with the requirements of the Virginia nonimportation agreement of which he was a signer.

MARITIME INTERESTS

Washington was born within a few yards of salt water, and lived most of his life on the Potomac estuary, an artery of overseas trade. About 1746 there may have been a plan (probably upset by the good counsel of an uncle in England) for Washington to go to sea, in the merchant service, or in the navy, presumably as a midshipman. One has only to read the maritime novels of Captain Marryat, born a few years before Washington's death, to learn how miserable was the training and how small the opportunity in the navy. The practical uncle set forth the hardships and slight chances of advancement in the freighters. Washington's only open sea voyage was his early trip to Barbados with his brother Lawrence, in 1751.

Nevertheless Washington was a ship-builder to the extent of constructing a schooner in 1765, at a spot still identifiable at Mount Vernon, to be used for cargoes on the Potomac, and throughout the Chesapeake Bay region. A consignment to the West Indies having been diverted by the shipmaster, Washington found it necessary in the settlement of the matter to buy the seagoing vessel itself: "much against my Inclination, as I had no desire of being Concerned in Shipping; but I was obliged to make the best of a bad Matter." This was in March, 1774, but the later history of the brigantine is not known.

Washington's interest in transportation by water is evident from the earlier section on his exports and his imports. His letters contain the following examples of his shipments and interest in maritime affairs: "Went to Alexandria to see Capt'n. Littledale's Ship Launched, wch. went of extremely well." "Before I left home I shipd 18 Hhds. of my Potomak Tobacco on Board the Bland Capt'n. Hugh Wylie now lying in the Rappahannock River on which please to Insure £140 only."

"Since mine of the 27th. Ulto. Capt. McGachin who will do me the favour to deliver this, and who for several years past has commanded a Convict Ship into this River (a service neither consistent with his Inclinations or Health to perserve in) has expressed a desire of being recommended to the Command of the Ship which you have given us Reasons to expect into Potomack. A Request I do most readily comply with, because a personal acquaintance with Mr. McGachin added to his general good Char-

acter enables me to introduce him to you as a Gentleman of known skill, diligence and Integrity." "By Mr. Campbell of Norfolk for sales and Rigg. for my schooner pr. Rect. &ca. £59.4.8." "Imbarkd on board my Schooner for Nomony. Lay of Captn. Laidler's." "Set out from Nomony in my return to Chotanck. Ldgd on board the vessel between Swan Point and Ced[ar] P[oint]." "Came up as high as Hoes ferry and Walk[ed] to my Brother Sam's." "Went to Alexandria after an early dinner to see a ship (the Jenny) Launched, but was disappointed and came home." "Went up again, saw the Ship Launchd; stayd all night to a Ball and set up all Night."

THE FISHERMAN

One of the great advantages of the frontage on the great rivers of Virginia and Maryland was the water privileges. Hunting wild fowl was one of the most obvious pastimes and means of replenishing the larder. Washington made a special drive at the fisheries and built and acquired landings connected with that business. The product helped feed his laborers and he also shipped it salted to the West Indies. An illustration is a diary entry for February, 1770:

"3. Agreed with Mr. Robt. Adam for the Fish catchd at the Fishing Landing I bought of Posey, on the following terms, to wit:

"He is obligd to take all I catch at the place, provided the quantity does not exceed 500 Barls; and will take more than this qty. if he can get cask to put them in. He is to take them as fast as they are catchd, without giving any interruption to my people; and is to have the use of the Fish House for his Salt, fish, &ca., taking care to have the House clear at least before the next Fishing Season.

"In consideration of which he is to pay me Ten pounds for the use of the House; give 3/ a thousd. for the Herrings (Virg. Money) and 8/4 a hundred (Maryland curry.) for the white fish.

"Mr. Piper and Lund Washington present."

THE FERRYMAN

Washington owned a ferry privilege from Dogue Run to Maryland which proved to be an old man of the sea, for being public it had to be operated as required, and it dragged his laborers from their work at inconvenient times. Other reasons for its discontinuance appear in a petition to the General Assembly dated October 10, 1790. Some extracts from this may serve as an

example of Washington's habit of setting down exact details:

"That in the year 1753 a Ferry from the land of John Posey of Fairfax County to the land of Thomas Marshall of Maryland, was established by law.— That the land of the said Posey and the Ferry thereunto belonging hath since become the property of the said George Washington, and the latter being exceedingly inconvenient to him the said George Washington, the discontinuance of it is earnestly prayed for.

"As evidence of the reasonableness of this petition, it is humbly and truly stated, that, however convenient this Ferry may have been to travellers and however productive to the owner in the early stages of its existence it is far from being the case at present: the income of it having decreased from more than a hundred (which your Petitioner is informed it has yielded) to less than thirty five pounds per Annum . . . That the said Ferry being more than a mile wide, and much exposed to the NE. and So. W. winds, it requires large and expensive Boats to render the passage safe; and a tender (the landing being shoal) to avoid wading in the cold weather.—That the N. W. winds blowing at this place directly from the Virginia to the Maryland shore, and the banks of the former being high, Passengers are often deceived by the apparent smoothness of the water on the hither side, and will cross contrary to the remonstrances of the ferryman. . . .

"But the greatest grievance of all and which will be most severely felt by the proprietor is the public Roads which this Ferry occasions through a Neck of upwards of 6000 acres of land; the whole of which now being the property of the said George Washington will this fall (on the land side) be under a five feet ditch with a strong Post and Rail fence of six miles in length as may be seen by the plan annexed; laid down from actual Survey and exhibited to show how inadequate the emoluments of the Ferry is to the injury that will be sustained by Roads, which must if continued make the land a common."

THE LUMBERMAN

Every Virginia planter was confronted by the wearing out of lands and the consequent necessity of clearing new areas of virgin forest in order to keep up tillage. A good part of the timber involved was simply rolled up and burned where it lay. Washington had timber on his Mount Vernon plantation, some of which he used in his

building operations. There is no distinct record of a sawmill on the place, although there is frequent reference to timber and shingles and other building materials which appear to have come from the place.

Extensive lumber operations chiefly in shingles were a part of the Dismal Swamp development, discussed in their engineering aspects in the pamphlet on Washington as an Engineer and City Builder. The enterprise hung fire; but Washington's interest in it was shown in his will. It appears to have been one of the capital investments in which Washington was the head of the business for other people. His other lands gained value without application of capital. The Dismal Swamp Company was at once a first-class company proposition and a joint stock venture with several participants and Washington as leader.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE

More cotton was imported than exported before the Revolution, and though the sizable import was for the most part made into cloth, this was a domestic process until after the war. Washington's technical interest extended to the manufacture of cloth, and in his journeys, especially the New England one in 1789, he visited the newly established factories, and recorded his impressions in the diaries as noticed later. That he made no recorded attempt to build up a cotton factory interest in the South is not strange. It was not till a century after he died that the South developed cotton mills with native white labor.

On his own plantation he made some cloths, producing in 1768 about 1,300 yards of linen, woollen, and cotton goods. He mentions as this product "striped woollen, woollen plaided, cotton striped, linen, wool-birdseye, cotton filled with wool, linsey, M's and O.'s, cotton-India dimity, cotton jump stripe, linen filled with tow, cotton striped with silk, Roman M., Janes twilled, huccabac, broadcloth, counterpain, birdseye, diaper, Kirsey wool, barragon, fustian, bed-ticking, herringbox, and shalloon." The estate also had its own shoemaker, though there are many items for fine shoes for the family in his antebellum invoices. Cloth as well as clothing was ordered from abroad for domestic making for the family, and there are orders for cloth and clothing for slaves; probably most of these were for the house servants or else for the slaves on the York River plantation. The same is true of hosiery.

Part IV

The Business Organizer

THE LANDED PROPRIETOR

No part of Washington's abundant business life is more interesting than his acquirement of real estate, the taste for which began while he was a lad surveying Lord Fairfax's land, and lasted to a short time before his death. Washington always had the landed proprietor's restless desire to buy the next farm alongside and thus round out his property. At the time of his death, besides the Mount Vernon estate he held about 6,500 acres within the settled portion of Virginia, and 1,100 acres in Maryland, and also 234 acres in the Great Meadows of Pennsylvania, at that time remote from the frontier line. Various other pieces of property, such as that on the Rappahannock which he inherited and the York River estate which his wife brought him, had been disposed of.

Washington had a small interest in city real estate, particularly the rest house that he erected in Alexandria and the two brick dwellings that he constructed in the new city of Washington. Also he built a small house at Bath as a kind of summer place.

WASHINGTON AND THE WEST

Some of the fellow pioneers of George Washington went out into the West to make their homes and to grow up with the country. John Sevier and George Rogers Clark and General Rufus Putnam were members of groups of eastern men of means and of power who preferred to be western. In Washington's mind there were always two motives working side by side with respect to the western lands, occupied till 1754 almost entirely by wild Indian tribes, except for a few French settlements on the Lakes, the Wabash, and the Mississippi River.

Washington took a businesslike view of the West, first of all in a nationalistic sense. Only two great national statesmen of the period adequately foresaw the possibilities of the West as the future home of millions of settlers of the English and related stocks. These two were Benjamin Franklin and George Washington. Franklin was interested in the West as an outgrowth of Pennsylvania; and within that state, as its boundary was finally fixed, was Pittsburgh, the leading gateway to the West. Maryland was cut off by an unfortunately worded charter. Even before the Revolution pioneers from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina had begun to carry civilization west of the Alleghenies and to create a new section of the coming American Union. In that process Washington was one of the active and effective spirits.

In speaking of this phase of George Washington's career, Calvin Coolidge has said: "That he should have been responsible in large measure for the opening of the West and for calling attention to the commercial advantages the country might derive therefrom is by no means the least of his benefactions to the Nation. He demonstrated that those who develop our resources, whether along agricultural, commercial, and industrial lines or in any other field of endeavor, are entitled to the approval, rather than the censure, of their countrymen."

"Washington was a builder—a creator. He had a national mind. He was constantly warning his countrymen of the danger of settling problems in accordance with sectional interests. His ideas in regard to the opening of our western territory were thought out primarily for the benefit of the Nation. It has been said that he would have been 'the greatest man in America had there been no Revolutionary War.'"

BUSINESS OF COLONIZATION

Considering Washington's success as the manager of a great plantation and as an acquirer of western land, it is remarkable that he had no success as a colonizer. As a landed proprietor probably Robert Morris and his associates were the only men in America who could compete with Washington in the size of their holdings. Washington began early to acquire western lands and in 1784 remarked that it was not to be supposed that those who were first on the ground failed to take advantage of the situation. Besides his own lands, he bought the land bounty warrants from those French and Indian War soldiers who were willing to dispose of these almost worthless certificates for ready cash. These purchases were, as he himself described them, mere lotteries which acquired value only by being joined into one large tract.

His western lands beyond the mountains footed up at the time of his death to about 45,000 acres, including a stretch of many miles on the fertile bottoms of the Great Kanawha, other tracts in present West Virginia on the Ohio, on the Little Miami near Cincinnati, in Kentucky, and on the Mohawk River in New York. At one time he tried to locate a tract in West Florida. The eventual sales of such lands were the chief cash value of his estate.

That personal holdings in the West created a motive in his efforts to bring about a canal system which would reach at least to the foot of the western mountains was but natural, but from his first experience as

a surveyor in the wilderness to his death, he looked forward to the West as a region which must be retained by the United States. There is some evidence to show that he had New Orleans in his mind as an essential part of the American Republic.

Washington clearly expected to lease his western lands as fast as settlers came who could pay for them. In 1773 he advertised western lands for lease and settlement, and in his western journey of 1784 he found squatters on his valuable tracts but could come to no agreement with them. He offered terms of sale or to give 99-year leases; but they decided to "stand suit," hopeful evidently of getting a title for nothing.

FOUNDER OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

While George Washington was primarily interested in the development of lands for agricultural purposes, he, nevertheless, was a keen observer of urban life and needs. Upon him was laid the chief responsibility for selecting the site of the National Capital. We find him in the unique role of a city planner, largely instrumental in the selection of the exact location on the Potomac River, in which is now the District of Columbia, and in the development of the site.

In further comment upon the business phase of George Washington's activity, Calvin Coolidge said: "It included his plan of the waterway to the West, through the Potomac, the Monongahela, and the Ohio Rivers, which he used to speak of as 'the channel of commerce to the extensive and valuable trade of a rising empire.' He, of course, could not foresee the development of railway transportation and the great ocean-going vessels, because of which the seat of our Government became separated from active contact with commerce and was left to develop as the cultural and intellectual center of the Nation. Due to the genius of L'Enfant, the great engineer, this city from the first has had a magnificent plan of development. Its adoption was due in no small degree to the engineering foresight and executive ability of Washington. By 1932 we shall have made much progress toward perfecting the ideal city planned by him in the closing days of the eighteenth century."

MINING

The mineral wealth of the present states of Virginia and West Virginia was little developed until after the Revolution, partly

because the deposits were difficult of access, still more because they were almost unexplored. George Washington's father possessed an iron mine not far from Frederickburg which furnished ore for a smelter nearer the river. The title of the mining and smelting operation, first formed in 1715, was the Principio Company of Maryland and Virginia. Washington had no direct connection with it. The father's interest was willed to Lawrence who in his own will bequeathed it to his brother Augustine. The business was gradually closed up after 1753.

It is an interesting fact that Washington wrote in his diary, on October 13, 1770: "Went to see a Coal Mine not far from his house on the Banks of the River; the Coal seemd to be of the very best kind, burning freely and abundance of it." This was on the Youghiogheny in the center of the great bituminous region; but the later immense commercial significance of that coal never came home to his mind, for steam power produced from coal was an unknown energy to him.

His nearest approach to interest in the making of iron seems to have been in 1760 in the lower Shenandoah Valley: "*Friday* [May] 9th. . . . Cald at the Bloomery and got Mr. Wm. Crawford to show me the place that has been so often talkd of for erecting an Iron Work upon.

"The Convenience of Water is great. First it may be taken out of the River into a Canal and a considerable Fall obtained, and then a Run comes from the Mountain on which the largest fall may be got with Small Labour and expence. But of the constancy of this Stream I know nothing, nor could Crawford tell me. I saw none of the Ore, but all People agree that there is an inexhaustable fund of that that is rich. But wood seems an obstacle; not but that there is enough of it, but the G[roun]d is so hilly and rugged as not to admit of making Coal or transporting it."

In 1786 he recorded: "A Capt. Hite came here between breakfast and dinner to see if I would join him in an Iron work on the So. Branch, wch. proposition I rejected."

THE LEGAL MIND

One of the remarkable aspects of the American Revolution is the legal knowledge displayed by the great leaders and their ability to draw up laws and constitutions which were adapted to the new dispensation of independence. Some ideas of government and international law came from courses or reading in college by the rising generation, such as John Adams and John Hancock and Thomas Jefferson. Alexander Hamilton's education was largely private. The main training in political philosophy was in hot debates in the colonial legislatures.

George Washington was an outstanding example of a self-taught man. His schooling amounted to little more than acquiring the rudiments of what would now be con-

sidered a grade-school course. By purchase, but probably more extensively through gifts, he acquired a large and miscellaneous library, particularly bearing on agricultural and military matters, but also with some standard literary, historical, and political works. However, it was his contact with men, and his studious attention to the moving drama of public affairs, that rounded out his mental character and gave him high standing among the most intelligent men and women of his time.

Washington was for years a member of the legislative assembly in which Patrick Henry was such a motive force; but Washington is not recorded as having made a single political speech there, though reputed to have been an excellent committee man. Nor was he much of a student. As a justice of the peace he ordered a copy of Burn's treatise on the subject in 1771; but his legal mind was mainly developed by practical experience in connection with his own estate and the other properties under his care, as described earlier in this pamphlet. His experience in Congress was brief; but his experience with Congress was long and troublesome, and it taught him many things about government. Also at home he enjoyed the privilege during the "Critical Period of American History" of intellectual intercourse with many men of many minds.

His power to think in legal terms and to draw up a legal document of the highest importance is brought out by his will. Such a tour de force is hardly to be found in the annals of America. A man without legal education had the courage to sit down and with his own hand, unaided by the counsel of any person, to write out a will in 29 sheets providing for the distribution, with intimate details, of a fortune that has been estimated at more than half a million dollars. In that will he introduced a principle of dividing an estate into shares which was thought to be a discovery when practiced by an American financial magnate a hundred and twenty years later. That will stood without modification by court decree. It is a crowning example of the fairness of mind of the maker and at the same time of his power to grasp and improve upon the fiduciary principles of his time.

CORPORATIONS

Washington's experience with corporations began early. In the Ohio Company, organized in 1747, both his half brothers, Lawrence and Augustine, were interested and Lawrence became the president. The history of this company and its connection with Washington's journey to the Ohio in 1753 and the Fort Necessity expedition of the next year are explained in Pamphlets Nos. 11 and 13. Washington, however, held no stock in the company, Lawrence's share being sold at his early death, and the French and Indian War virtually ended the enterprise. Nor was Washington directly con-

cerned with the later Grand Ohio Company or Walpole Grant, though he did have an idea of acquiring shares in it if possible.

Washington's first company was the Dismal Swamp one, of which he was the leader and which began operations in 1763 and was still in being at the time of Washington's death. It was a successful engineering operation and it was the only one from which he appears to have derived a reasonable profit.

Washington's chief company, however, was that for improving the navigation of the Potomac River, which was carried to the operating point under his direction, though the most important part of its unfortunate history came after his death. It was in 1772 that the Virginia Assembly gave the original authorization, and Washington later wrote that the plan "was in a tolerably good train," when the Revolution began. As soon as the war was over his mind reverted to the project and a new company, sanctioned by both Virginia and Maryland, was formed. Details of the development are given in Pamphlet No. 13 of this series. With what was in a measure a rival concern, the James River Company, he had only a nominal connection, though he became honorary president of it.

These organizations bear witness to the constructive mind of the moving spirit and also to his remarkable ability to bring other minds to connect with his in a commercial and engineering organization. He had the type of mind useful to the later canal and railroad builders both east and west of the mountains.

In 1763 Washington was the active organizer of the Mississippi Company, of which he wrote the articles of incorporation. The purpose was to get a royal grant on the Mississippi and across the Wabash, Ohio, and Tennessee. Washington devoted time to the matter until 1772, and considerable expense was incurred by the associates, but the grant was never made.

THE SOCIAL PROMOTER

One of the evidences of modern business organization is the growth of the service clubs and other associations of business men for mutual acquaintance and the furtherance of common ends. Despite the massiveness of his character, Washington was a natural "joiner." His personal records tell us of hundreds of agreeable parties, going to the extent of playing cards all night. As we have seen in the account of Washington's earlier life, he was very fond of a good time, liked to go to shows, danced, dined, and played with the children. He was also a man who made the warmest and most attached friends and he was particularly gracious to young and rising men like Alexander Hamilton. The majesty of Washington in uniform at the head of his troops and in the full dress of the time as President of the United States causes us to forget his extreme interest in his fellow men, and in

that interest lay much of his success as a business man, of his ability to handle men.

He joined the Masons as a very young man and was later for a time master of the Alexandria Lodge and admitted to honorary fellowship with other lodges. He accepted the five academic honors that were bestowed upon him and he deserved them in spite of the rather envious criticism of men like Senator Maclay. He was a gracious host and was even known to tell a funny story about a parson who lost his wig crossing a river called the Brunx—a standing warning to northward bound clergy of New York City.

THE TRAVELING MAN

If Washington possessed no sample case, he went through all the manoeuvres of the proficient traveling man of nowadays. He made journeys to meetings of the boards of which he was a member. He was constantly going back and forth from Mount Vernon to places near and far that he frequented. He also had the official traveling man's intimate knowledge of inns and taverns and their relative merits. In the pamphlet on Washington as a Traveler appear relations of his journeys and stopping places; and his diaries contain intimate ac-

counts of his many travels back and forth between Mount Vernon and Philadelphia and New York. He made seven journeys into New England, including four in connection with his military command. His journey from Mount Vernon south in 1791 extended to Augusta, Georgia, and back by a different route. He was an adept in travel by horseback or by coach. One of the many agreeable attributes of the man was his care for the animal motive power. Probably no man of his time had such an intimate knowledge of the roads, the inns, the hospitable houses, and the food and drink of his country.

Part V

Washington and Public Business

ASSOCIATE SPIRIT

So far this pamphlet has dealt chiefly with Washington as an individual business man, or as a man associated with friends and neighbors in land, colonizing, and other corporations. The full story of his influence in business affairs must include the effect of his great experience in lines of business previous to the Federal Constitution upon public affairs later. Washington's part in the creation of the United States of America seems a miracle, not so much because there was a General Washington and then a President Washington, as that the planter George Washington, born in a community almost entirely agricultural, should have throughout his life interested himself in so many methods of production of national wealth, through that combination of forces for economic, social, and political purposes which we call business; and that the strongest personal force for a union of the states which would centralize commerce and create vast business organizations within the federal government came from a Virginia planter in an agricultural area. Throughout the Revolution, Washington was urging the states to come closer together for promotion of their joint interests.

No records were preserved either by Washington or his friends of the conversations which must have taken place during the Constitutional Convention regarding the authority of the proposed national government in commercial and business affairs. One hundred years elapsed after the Revolution before the interstate commerce powers of the federal government were developed. Nevertheless foreign commerce and public finance were from the first workings of the Constitution regulated by statutes and backed up by a system of national officials. Whatever the unrecorded influence of Washington on the many clauses of the

Constitution relating to regulations for recognizing or centralizing business, there can be no doubt of his very strong influence upon the early financial and commercial legislation which established federal authority and limited the powers of the states.

THE BUSINESS OF WAR

Mention has been made of the influence of the Revolution in developing Washington's legal or political mind. The maritime efforts of government in business were also enlightening. It was fundamental in all of Washington's connections with the wartime Congress that the legislature ruled and he was its military servant, and his concern was with the operation of the army. But the army could not be recruited or trained or moved or armed or clothed or even subsisted without the sinews of war, and the funds raised put to proper uses. That the economic problems as well as the economic origins of the American Revolution were fundamental has been accepted by historians. It was even realized at the time. Samuel Huntington, president of the Congress, wrote on September 4, 1780: "The situation of our finances yet remains distressing, and seems the true cause to which every other difficulty and embarrassment may be traced up." Still another delegate insisted that the British were successful because the war had become a financial one.

Though Washington did not attempt to advise Congress on financial affairs, he was fully aware that the causes of the trouble lay in the lack of power of Congress over the sources of income, proper machinery of credit, effective promotion of production, and fit instruments of distribution; and he again and again emphasized in his private letters, especially to delegates in Congress, the need of a stronger central government capable in its own action of remedying these defects. Thus he wrote Joseph Jones on May 31, 1780: "Certain I am, unless Congress

speak in a more decisive tone, unless they are vested with powers by the several States competent to the great purposes of war, or assume them as matter of right, and they and the States respectively act with more energy than they hitherto have done, that our cause is lost." The expression is typical. This matter has been developed in Pamphlet No. 6.

Perhaps it was impossible that a body made up as Congress was, and in which lawyers were perhaps the most numerous, should accept financial advice from the few men who were accustomed to business affairs on a large scale. No specific and definite plan for raising money by general taxation was ever carried out until the Federal Constitution went into effect. Every state as well as the Continental Congress had recourse to paper money; and much of this was eventually repudiated, although a small portion figures in Hamilton's funding operations. In the end this commercial as well as political bankruptcy brought good though entirely unintentional results; for had there been better economic action under Congress and the Confederation, it is doubtful whether the people would have sanctioned the entirely new system of the Federal Constitution.

THE STAFF AND LINE

The Continental Army was never an efficient machine, but its worst portion was the staff—its business section, which was least directly under Washington's control. Congress was desirous enough of making the various departments efficient, but it was not itself sufficiently efficient to do this; or, having made proper provisions, to see that they were carried out. Incompetent and occasionally dishonest officials; refusal or neglect of the states to cooperate; the disinclination of the people to exchange their goods for the paper money, loan certificates, or staff certificates that were offered; the breakdown of

transportation; and, even when matters were at their worst and the disintegration or mutiny of the army threatened daily, the fear to use direct action—the lesson of all this was not forgotten by the commander-in-chief when, later, he helped to frame a document which would give economic powers to the federal government.

In one respect Washington had a better opportunity to bring business principles into the army. He used his utmost influence to secure the appointment and promotion of competent men as officers; and yet to the end of the war the army roll bore the names of men of no marked military ability. The thing that held the army together was not so much the business sagacity of Washington, which had little opportunity to make itself felt, as the confidence which most men who approached him felt in his unselfishness, his character, and his unyielding grit.

FEDERAL FINANCE

Although George Washington was the most conspicuous man in the national councils from the end of the Revolutionary War to his retirement from the presidency in 1797, it was not till recent years that the people of the United States have begun to realize that his experience in business affairs made it possible for him to render an immense service to his country. Washington was the inevitable first President, though not because the American people realized his business sagacity and experience. He was the first President because he was the successful general and a national character, known and admired in every state. Once entered on the presidency, however, his judgment in such matters as taxes and tariffs and salary scales and military expenses and encouragement of commerce proved extraordinarily sound and timely.

He was much influenced by Hamilton in such matters because he recognized Hamilton's brilliancy and because he shared Hamilton's belief that interests of business must be considered in founding and carrying on the Republic. The four great questions of funding the public debt, incorporating the state debts incurred in aid of the Revolution, protection to American shipping, and the United States Bank, were settled along lines publicly approved and urged by President George Washington.

After a brief era of over-expansion, a new banking system was set up in the states and nation. It was at first conservative and lasted for many years. Washington himself became a stockholder in two banks, one at Alexandria and the other, the Columbia, at Georgetown in the new District of Columbia. He understood the importance of bank notes that would circulate at par in gold. He recognized the necessity for sound private and public finance for the perpetuity of the nation. He signed the first national tariff, which gave both revenue and protection, and signed acts for excise duties. His presence as head of the government, his backing up

of Hamilton who represented the moneyed circles of the country, made possible the foundation of sound and enduring federal finance. His influence was especially strong in the chartering of the United States Bank which proved to be an important force in the political union of the state. It was not so much his acquaintance with the details of commercial and banking transactions as his sound and vigorous judgment upon economic questions that gave weight to his convictions.

FOUNDATIONS OF THE NAVY

Washington's leadership included valuable service in the founding of the American navy. When he was appointed commander in chief of the American forces in 1775, nothing was said in terms about sea fighting or sea forces, and this landsman was the first responsible military man in the Revolutionary War to discern the importance of sea warfaring as an element in the struggle.

In September, 1775, he issued instructions to Nicholson Broughton: "1st. You being appointed a Captain in the Army of the United Colonies of North America, are hereby directed to take the Command of a Detachment of said Army and proceed on Board the *Schooner Hannah*, at Beverly lately fitted out & equipp'd with Arms, Ammunition and Provisions at the Continental Expence. 2nd. You are to proceed as Commander of *Sd. Schooner*, immediately on a Cruise against such Vessels as may be found on the High Seas or elsewhere, bound inward and outward to or from Boston, in the Service of the ministerial Army, and to take and seize all such Vessels, laden with Soldiers, Arms, Ammunition, or Provisions for or from *sd.* Army, or which you shall have good Reason to suspect are in such Service."

Similar commissions were given to John Manly of the *Lee* and to others. These vessels, constituting what was known as "Washington's Fleet," did good service in intercepting vessels loaded with military stores for the British army in Boston and furnishing the besieging army with much needed war material.

This marks the beginning of the little American navy which served with spirit and effect during the Revolution. Also President Washington in 1794 participated in ordering the construction of the first frigates of the federal navy, the *Constitution*, *President*, *Constellation*, *Congress*, *United States*, and *Chesapeake*, intended to deal with the Barbary Pirates, and which later—in Washington's lifetime—began their exploits in the brief and informal French War of 1798.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

As has been shown elsewhere in this pamphlet, Washington throughout his life was interested in foreign trade, as an outlet for American raw products. In 1784 he stated his convictions on this subject as follows: "Without going into the investigation of a question, which has employed the pens

of able politicians, namely, whether trade with foreigners is an advantage or disadvantage to a country, this State, as a part of the confederated States, all of whom have the spirit of it very strongly working within them, must adopt it, or submit to the evils arising therefrom without receiving its benefits. Common policy, therefore, points clearly and strongly to the propriety of our enjoying all the advantages, which nature and our local situation afford us; and evinces clearly, that, unless this spirit could be totally eradicated in other States as well as in this, and every man be made to become either a cultivator of the land or a manufacturer of such articles as are prompted by necessity, such stimulus should be employed as will force this spirit, by showing to our countrymen the superior advantages we possess beyond others, and the importance of being upon a footing with our neighbors."

He even foresaw the export value of western products: "If this is fair reasoning, it ought to follow as a consequence, that we should do our part towards opening the communication with the fur and peltry trade of the Lakes, and for the produce of the country which lies within, and which will, so soon as matters are settled with the Indians, and the terms on which Congress mean to dispose of the land, found to be favorable, are announced, be settled faster than any other ever did, or any one would imagine. This, then, when considered in an interested point of view, is alone sufficient to excite our endeavors. But in my opinion there is a political consideration for so doing, which is of still greater importance."

The regulations for this foreign commerce were one of his tasks as first President. Both legislation and treaties were necessary. Congress passed laws for coastwise and overseas navigation, the government of seamen in the merchant service, lighthouses and buoys, port rules, tonnage duties, and consuls; all of which received his approval, and in the framing of which he and Hamilton undoubtedly had a hand. Commercial treaties already existed with France, Holland, and Prussia; but the far more important one with Great Britain was made during his second administration, and also one with Spain. This gave the new federal government working arrangements with the chief maritime nations. It was at this time, too, that American trade with the Orient had its inception.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE

The regulation of interstate commerce was also a federal function. There were laws for trade with the Indians, for a mint and the regulation of coins, and for the post-office and post roads; but direct aid through internal improvements did not develop during Washington's control. As engineer, business man, and head of a developing nation Washington was observant of measures for the improvement of communication and transportation, and active in promoting them. During his travels he commented

upon commercial affairs and upon the condition of roads and ferries, and mentioned with pleasure the new bridges he crossed in Massachusetts—those across the Charles and Mystic and the one between Salem and Beverly, “built for about £4500 lawful money—a price inconceivably low in my estimation.” His interest in the Potomac River improvement continued unabated, though his active participation in its progress was no longer possible. When in Richmond on his southern tour he inspected the works on the James River; and in 1793, he took a little-known journey through Reading, Pennsylvania, to Lancaster, which undoubtedly included an inspection of the Union Canal then being built. Various of his commercial observations are given in Pamphlet No. 11.

His messages to Congress displayed his policy. In the first annual one he said: “The advancement of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures by all proper means will not, I trust, need recommendation; but I can not forbear intimating to you the expediency of giving effectual encouragement as well to the introduction of new and useful inventions from abroad as to the exertions of skill and genius in producing them at home, and of facilitating the intercourse between the distant parts of our country by a due attention to the post-office and post-roads.”

Also in his third message he advised: “The importance of the post-office and post-roads on a plan sufficiently liberal and comprehensive, as they respect the expedition, safety, and facility of communication, is increased by their instrumentality in diffusing a knowledge of the laws and proceedings of the Government, which, while it contributes to the security of the people, serves also to guard them against the effects of misrepresentation and misconception. . . . The disorders in the existing currency, and especially the scarcity of small change, a scarcity so peculiarly distressing to the poorer classes, strongly recommend the carrying into immediate effect the resolution already entered into concerning the establishment of a mint. . . . An uniformity in the weights and measures of the country is among the important objects submitted to you by the Constitution, and if it can be derived from a standard at once invariable and universal, must be no less honorable to the public councils than conducive to the public convenience.”

FEDERAL RELATION TO INDUSTRY

The connection of the federal government with industry was less direct than with

trade; but, as said above, a tariff act was passed which gave some protection, and one of Hamilton’s monumental reports was on Manufacturing, while Congress passed a law on “patents for useful inventions.” There was also an act on the government of fisheries. Washington’s own interest in the growth of industrialism has already been shown. This was particularly the case during his presidency, and furnished material for interesting entries in his diary during his journeys.

“*Tuesday* [October] 20th [1789]. After breakfast, accompanied by Colo. Wadsworth, Mr. Ellsworth and Colo. Jesse Root, I viewed the Wollen Manufactory at this place, which seems to be going on with spirit. Their Broad-cloths are not of the first quality, as yet, but they are good; as are their Coatings, Cassimeres, Serges and Everlastings; of the first, that is, broad-cloth, I ordered a suit to be sent to me at New York—and of the latter a whole piece, to make breeches for my servants. All the parts of this business are performed at the Manufactory except the spinning—this is done by the Country people, who are paid by the cut.

“Hartford is more compactly built than Middletown, and contains more souls; the computed number of which amount to about double. The number of Houses in Middletown are said to be 250 or 60—these reckoning eight persons to a house, would make two thousand at least. The depth of water which Vessels can bring to the last place, is about ten feet; and is as much as there is over Saybrook bar. From Middletown to Hartford there is not more than 6 feet water.”

“*Wednesday*, 28th. Went after breakfast, to visit the duck manufacture [at Boston], which appeared to be carrying on with spirit, and is in a prosperous way. They have manufactured 32 pieces of Duck 30 or 40 yds. each in a week; and expect in a short time to increase it to []. They have 28 looms at work, and 14 Girls spinning with Both hands, (the flax being fastened to their waste.) Children (girls) turn the wheels for them, and with this assistance each spinner can turn out 14 lbs. of Thread per day when they stick to it, but as they are paid by the piece, or work they do, there is no other restraint upon them but to come at 8 o’clock in the morning, and return at 6 in the evening. They are the daughters of decayed families, and are girls of Character—none others are admitted.”

SERVICE TO THE NATION’S BUSINESS

In the enormous development of American business since Washington’s time the little

mills and small banks and restricted commerce of the eighteenth century seem trifling; for the resources and aggregate annual business of the whole United States in 1799 were less than the output of a single present state, such as Ohio or Illinois. The best evidence of extraordinary business ability is Washington’s persistent interest in the discoveries and advances of his own time. He was the leading spirit in developing the canal system which was at that time the most scientific type of inland transportation. No other public man was so interested in the application of power to the propulsion of vessels which Fulton was to make practical after the experiments of Rumsey and Fitch. He said somewhere “I hope, some day, that we will become a storehouse and granary for the world.”

The greatest business thought of George Washington, however, was his conception of the United States as a commercial unit. Whoever may have been responsible for the broad powers over foreign and interstate commerce conferred by the Constitution, it accorded with Washington’s lifelong insistence on the common interest and common policy of the colonies which in due time became states in a Union. Washington was at the same time an Eastern man and a Western man. In the writings of his later life, he insisted that the West should be held by the United States against Great Britain, France, and Spain. He predicted that Detroit would become a trade center. He had his eye upon the commercial importance of the head of Lake Michigan. He went so far as to plan a journey down the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans.

To sum up Washington as a business man, he was unusually capable and successful in many lines of private affairs. Inflexibly honest in his private dealings, his immense influence as President was directed toward a settlement of just debts, the establishment of a sound currency, the fostering of foreign commerce, a proper system of public accounts, the equitable distribution of taxation, and the creation of a feeling of joint national responsibility for the business affairs of the government. Also he saw the necessity of encouragement of both shipping and domestic manufactures, provision for future needs, the establishment of substantial means of transportation, the building up of banks and other commercial corporations, and the protection of public interests against local pressure and against extravagance. To him the government of business and the business of government were combined for the welfare of the American people.



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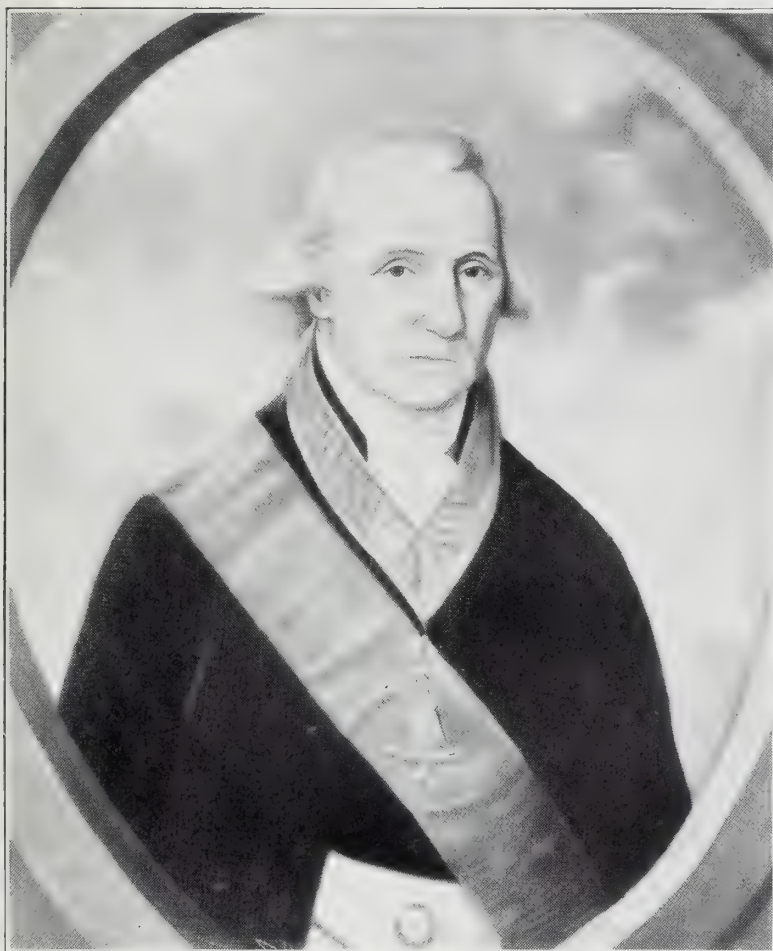


Washington's Home and Fraternal Life

By Carl H. Claudy

Part I

Family Life and Friends



THE WILLIAMS MASONIC PORTRAIT

From the portrait painted from life by William Williams; now in possession of Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22, Alexandria, Va.

EARLY YEARS

GEORGE WASHINGTON was born on the Bridges Creek estate on Friday, February 11, 1731/32, O. S. (February 22, 1732, N. S.). The plantation was later called Wakefield. A building has been erected on the estate, reproducing as far as possible the birthplace. When George Washington was about three years of age the family moved up the Potomac to the estate which later became Mount Vernon, and from there about 1739 to a farm on the Rappahannock opposite Fredericksburg, possibly because of Augustine Washington's mining interests. There, on

April 12, 1743, the father died. He devised the Mount Vernon estate to his oldest son, Lawrence, the Bridges Creek estate to Augustine, and the Rappahannock farm to George, but subject to his mother's control during his minority. The will made no mention of property other than the land and its adjuncts, including slaves, and the interest in the iron works. The estate was considerable and Mary Ball was left what profit she could make from the Bridges Creek plantation for five years. All the estates were left in Mary's hands until the sons came respectively of age. She had property in her own right, including another farm on the Rappahannock.

EDUCATION

Washington's schooling was a haphazard affair and of it we lack definite information. He possibly attended a field school kept by one Hobby, a sexton, before his father died, and for some months after that event lived with Augustine at Wakefield and attended the school of Henry Williams who is credited with developing George's inclination toward mathematics. When he went to live with his mother his schooling was perhaps in Fredericksburg under the rector there, Rev. James Marye, on and off, until probably 1747. He may have received, but quickly forgot, a smattering of Latin, continued his interest in mathematics, left school with a power of literary expression which he never lost, and a clear chirography. His largest education was outside. Vigorous outdoor activity combined with great strength prepared his body for the demands of the later strenuous life, and made him a superb horseman. His visits to the homes of his elder brothers brought him into contact with colonial polite society, taught him manners, and developed his character, while also starting him on his career.

BROTHERS AND SISTER

From 1747 on, the main influences upon the youth were his half brother Lawrence and the latter's friends and relatives by marriage, the Fairfax family. His time was spent chiefly at Mount Vernon. Interest in mathematics undoubtedly began the tendency toward accuracy and method which remained a chief characteristic throughout Washington's life. It may also have turned his attention to surveying as a career, but the choice may have been made because it was the best possible business opening. Lord Fairfax, a great promoter, far from the indifferent nobleman of the period, was the youth's patron and if he did not encourage him to become a surveyor, at least gave him the opportunity of practical experience in the laying out of his Lordship's frontier lands in Shenandoah Valley and elsewhere. At the end of 1751 George went with Lawrence, then a pulmonary invalid, to Barbados, where he had smallpox himself. His brother made no gain in health, and returned some months later to Mount Vernon to die.

With Augustine, the other half brother, George Washington's later relations are uncertain. Augustine died before the outbreak of the Revolution and George, who thus became head of the family and who survived his sister and all his brothers, declined to qualify as an executor of the estate, but evidently because of the stress of other duties. This brother's children were remembered with the rest of the nephews and nieces in the General's will.

Elizabeth ("Betty"), George Washington's sister, married Fielding Lewis, lived at Fredericksburg, and is said to have resembled the General. John Augustine was his favorite brother and the younger man had charge of Mount Vernon, to which George fell heir in 1752, during the French and Indian War campaigns. Samuel, the second of Mary Washington's sons, died in 1781, widowing his fifth wife. His will showed a considerable estate but his brother George's correspondence indicates that it was involved and not productive for some years at least. The General assumed the education of two of his brother's sons and the care of a daughter, Harriot, his brotherly affection being indicated in his will by the statement that the charges for these and other accounts "shall stand balanced," while in addition these collateral descendants shared equally with the others in the general division of the estate. The other brother, Charles, predeceased George so closely that he was mentioned in the latter's will. A son of George Washington's sister and of each of his brothers were executors of the General's estate.

MARRIAGE

On the traditional love affairs of Washington—of the "Lowland Beauty," of his interest in Sally Cary, the wife of George William Fairfax, of his visit to Mary Philipse in New York (there is no evidence of either engagement or proposal), and the rest—it is not essential to dwell. He met his future wife, Martha Dandridge, widow of Daniel Parke Custis, early in 1758. She was a few months older than Washington. The marriage took place on January 6, 1759, as soon as he had resigned his military commission. It is not known whether the ceremony took place at her house or at the church. His attitude toward life at that time is indicated by a letter written soon after this happy event to an English correspondent of his own name whom he supposed to be a distant relative: "I am now I believe fixd at this seat with an agreeable Consort for Life. And hope to find more happiness in retirement than I ever experienced amidst a wide and bustling World."

THE LADY OF THE MANOR

Martha Washington in her forty-one years as consort to "the General" revealed a person of breeding, dignified in society, and adequate as First Lady. She was very fond of her husband, who reciprocated her affec-

tion, and domestic in her tastes, always active in the care of the Mount Vernon household when she was at home. She had little influence on her husband's public career, except so far as her wealth enabled him to engage in it. She brought him a large estate and he took from her agents the management not only of her share but that of her two minor children, John Parke and Martha (or "Patsy"). All the world knows of the tender care he took of her all his life and of her children and grandchildren. Evidences of this care, of her solicitude, and its relation to his public duties is well shown in a letter he wrote Tobias Lear in 1793 at the time of the yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia: "It was my wish to have continued there longer; but as Mrs. Washington was unwilling to leave me surrounded by the malignant fever which prevailed, I could not think of hazarding her, and the Children any longer by my continuance in the City, . . . I therefore came off with them."

A reserved man even in his diary, and formal even in the most friendly letters, Washington was not the type to fling his heart on paper for all the world to read. But his references to his home life in general and to Mrs. Washington in particular show him as a devoted husband who loved his home not only for what it was—a place of peace and sanctuary to which he returned again and again from the arduous duties to which his country called him—but as the setting for the jewel which was the honored wife.

When his country called him he wrote her, June 18, 1775: "I should enjoy more real happiness in one month with you at home, than I have the most distant prospect of finding abroad, if my stay were to be seven times seven years. . . . It was utterly out of my power to refuse this appointment, without exposing my character to such censures, as would have reflected dishonor upon myself, and given pain to my friends. This, I am sure, could not, and ought not, to be pleasing to you, and must have lessened me considerably in my own esteem."

No pen picture of Martha Washington packs more into less space than that written by Brissot de Warville, a young Frenchman who visited Washington with a letter of introduction from Lafayette. He said: "Every thing has an air of simplicity in his house; his table is good, but not ostentatious; and no deviation is seen from regularity and domestic economy. Mrs. Washington superintends the whole, and joins to the qualities of an excellent house-wife, the simple dignity which ought to characterize a woman, whose husband has acted the greatest part on the theater of human affairs; while she possesses that amenity, and manifests that attention to strangers which render hospitality so charming."

EARLY FRIENDS

Washington loved his friends and was as happy in entertaining them as in visiting them. His diaries and his letters prove his interest in and his dependence upon his chosen comrades; if indeed a man is known by the company he keeps, then is Washington known as the peer of his day and age, for his friends were the leaders in the political, social, and economic life of his time.

His near neighbors, the Ramsays, the Johnsons, the Fairfaxes, the McCartys, the Diggeses across the Potomac, Dr. Craik, the Masons, his wife's relatives, the Bassetts of York Peninsula, and many others were often at Mount Vernon and Washington and his wife visited them to dine or sup or spend the night. Craik, Mercer, Wagener, and other comrades of early days in the border wars were often around his fireside, living over again the brave days of youth and daring, adventure and danger.

Few if any of his immediate neighbors held the place in Washington's heart which was occupied by George Mason, of Gunston Hall. The two men were singularly alike in certain ways; both were enthusiastic planters, both proprietors of great estates, both intensely interested in public affairs. The famous author of the Virginia Bill of Rights had five hundred people on his plantation, and Gunston Hall vied with Mount Vernon in both beauty and hospitality. Here the likeness between the friends ceased. Washington was a public character; Mason was a semi-recluse, who very unwillingly permitted himself to be thrust into active participation in civic affairs. He was a profound student, a sagacious leader who possessed a thoughtful, well balanced mind, but he preferred to work quietly through friends, rather than publicly through personal influence; later he abandoned the seclusion of home to enter public life. Close association and constant correspondence with Mason had a profound effect upon Washington, who turned to the owner of Gunston Hall for counsel and a fresh viewpoint as he turned to no one else. Hence it was but natural that the social intercourse between the two "great houses" should be so constant in the antebellum days, or that we find Washington so often at Gunston, and Mason so often at Mount Vernon. After the Revolution they differed politically and the intimacy was evidently much lessened.

AT MOUNT VERNON

With his marriage began the real home life of George Washington. The American home has always been one of the foundation stones of the Republic. Luckily for all in whom love of home is next to love of country, we have a picture of Washington's home life which is well rounded. His diary, his letters, the accounts left to us by the friends who visited him, the happiness and relief with which he returned to Mount Vernon whenever the cares of public life permitted,

all limn the details so that the visitor to Mount Vernon has small difficulty in peopling it with the gracious figures of colonial days, seeing it as a center of culture and hospitality, a focus of those ideals of home which make Washington a living, breathing personality.

Washington's diaries are an expression of a singularly direct nature. They neither minimize nor magnify. He was sparing of words and packed into a few sentences events which to him were of paramount importance. Reading them as a whole, perhaps nothing stands out with greater clearness than that George Washington was essentially a home lover. He left Mount Vernon reluctantly to go to war, to be President, to explore, to visit his property in distant places. Always he returned as to a haven; his home meant to him peace and comfort and surcease from care. He loved the earth and all that sprang from it; he loved the woods and the wild game; he loved his friends much and was never happier than when with them, in their homes, or, preferably, at Mount Vernon. He loved his wife and her children, and later the grandchildren; he gave them home and love and a father's care—and when Patsy died, a deep grief.

Across the years we see a vivid picture of Washington not only the revered leader but a Washington content to be a simple planter, a home body, a man whose affections included not only wife and children but overpoured to other relatives and friends, slaves and servants, dogs, horses, cattle, and the insensate but beloved acres of his estate.

STYLE OF LIVING

If Washington lived in a style which in these days might be considered above the average, it was far more for his family and his guests than for himself. We have his own words for his love of simplicity. He wrote: "My manner of living is plain and I do not mean to be put out of it; a glass of wine and a bit of mutton are always ready, and such as will be content to take of them, are always welcome. Those who expect more will be disappointed."

Repeatedly he referred to "the shadow of my own vine and my own fig tree." He called Mount Vernon "a small villa" and again "my cottage." He liked "the simplicity of rural life."

Washington lived in a state befitting the man. It was luxurious, but luxury was the fashion of the times. Especially did he wish his wife to enjoy those comforts and luxuries to which his position and his means entitled her. Mrs. Washington never had reason to complain of her wardrobe. She had silks and satins of the finest. When occasion required Washington traveled on horseback, but when time was available he used a coach and four, and his outriders dressed in livery. His home was furnished with the best and his entertainments if not actually lavish were at least more than ample. The best

was none too good for all those he loved, as befitted a wealthy man, the President of the nation, the general of its armies, beloved by his countrymen.

DAILY LIFE AT MOUNT VERNON

An English writer, Charles Varlo, who toured America in 1784, left us this charming word picture of General Washington's domestic hearth: "I crossed the river from Maryland into Virginia, near to the renowned General Washington's where I had the honour to spend some time, and was kindly entertained with that worthy family. As to the General, if we may judge by the countenance, he is what the world says of him, a shrewd, good-natured, plain, humane man, about fifty-five years of age, and seems to wear well, being healthful and active, straight, well made, and about six feet high.

"He keeps a good table, which is always open to those of a genteel appearance. He does not use many Frenchified *congees*, or flattering useless words without meaning, which savours more of deceit than an honest heart; but on the contrary, his words seem to point at truth and reason, and to spring from the fountain of a heart, which, being good of itself, cannot be suspicious of others, . . .

"The General's house is rather warm, snug, convenient, and useful, than ornamental. The size is what ought to suit a man of about two or three thousand a year in England. The out-offices are good, and seem to be not long built; and he was making more offices at each wing to the front of the house, which added more to ornament than real use.

"The situation is high, and commands a beautiful prospect of the river which parts Virginia and Maryland, but in other respects the situation seems to be out of the world, being chiefly surrounded by woods, and far from any great road or thoroughfare, and nine miles from Alexandria in Virginia.

"The General's lady is a hearty, comely, discreet, affable woman, some few years older than himself; she was a widow when he married her. He has no children by her.

"The General's house is open to poor travelers as well as rich; he gives diet and lodging to all that come that way, which indeed cannot be many, without they go out of their way on purpose. . . .

"I have travelled and seen a great deal of the world, have conversed with all degrees of people, and have remarked that there are only two persons in the world which have every one's good word, and those are—the Queen of England and General Washington, which I never heard friend or foe speak slightly of."

The Reverend Jedidiah Morse, the geographer, visited Mount Vernon in 1786, and left this delightful sketch of the General's home:

"He rises, in winter as well as summer, at the dawn of day; and generally reads or writes some time before breakfast. He

breakfasts about seven o'clock on three small Indian hoe-cakes and as many dishes of tea. He rides immediately to his different farms, and remains with his labourers until a little past two o'clock, when he retires and dresses. At three he dines, . . . Whether there be company or not, the table is always prepared, by its elegance and exuberance for their reception; and the General remains at it for an hour after dinner, in familiar conversation and convivial hilarity. It is then that every one present is called upon to give some absent friend as a toast; the name not unfrequently awakens a pleasing remembrance of past events, and gives a new turn to the animated colloquy. General Washington is more chearful than he was in the army. Although his temper is rather of a serious cast, and his countenance commonly carries the impression of thoughtfulness, yet he perfectly relishes a pleasant story, an unaffected sally of wit, or a burlesque description which surprises by its suddenness and incongruity with the ordinary appearance of the object described. After this social and innocent relaxation, he applies himself to business, and about nine o'clock retires to rest. This is the rotine, and this the hour he observes, when no one but his family is present; at other times he attends politely upon his company until they wish to withdraw."

HOSPITALITY

The hospitality of Mount Vernon left nothing to be desired; the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the politician and the small farmer, the soldier and the civilian were often present—sometimes with their ladies, sometimes with whole families—to break bread and spend the night or longer with the beloved host.

Washington inherited the original estate of Mount Vernon which he increased from time to time until he owned eight thousand acres of land, one of the finest plantations in Virginia. He introduced advanced methods of preparing the soil; he selected his seed with great care. He built slave quarters in many places, so that he could divide his holdings into five sections and put an overseer in charge of each. As far as possible, he paid daily visits to the various sections, making his agriculture almost a science, as well as a business. But it was distinctly a home business and one which did not interfere with hospitality; rather, plantation life encouraged the practice of hospitality. Washington wrote in his diary, June 30, 1785: "dined with only Mrs. Washington, which I believe is the first instance of it since my retirement from public life." Later he said that his house "may be compared to a well resorted tavern." To make the "tavern" accommodate its guests, he added wings to the old house, until it grew to be ninety-six feet in length.

It was a great house in Washington's day; indeed, its beautiful proportions and its architectural excellence excite the admiration of artists of the present day. The curved

colonades at each end, the noble porch, the formal landscaping of the grounds, with the trees planted by Washington and others, were all according to the General's own plans.

The house was roomy after its enlargement, as it had to be when so many came to visit the man whom all knew to be at once the maker and the savior of the new Republic. The Virginia planters inherited their ideas of lavish hospitality from the Motherland. Inns were few and incommensurable, hence great estates were as naturally the focus of constant streams of visitors, as were Virginia gentlemen themselves patterned on the centuries of tradition. A planter's home was not only always open to his friends, but in days when travel was difficult and hostels far apart, was a stopping place for travelers who often claimed a night's lodging and a seat at the family board by the right of a common background and common interests.

DANCING

It is delightful to read that Washington was very fond of dancing! This grave man, so filled with the cares of state, so self-sacrificing of all that he held dearest in life—home, plantation, friends, association with a loved wife—enjoyed to the full all varieties of the social intercourse of his age. Colonial days were a mixture of social formality and unceremonious hospitality. Dancing was a social grace in which both men and women were schooled as an essential part of a well rounded education. The stately minuet and the jolly Virginia reel were both performed according to ceremonial forms, and beautiful must both have been in the colonial silken knee breeches and ruffled shirts and powdered wigs of the men, the long full skirts and low cut evening gowns of the women.

Not only was dancing a home pleasure at Mount Vernon, but also at social affairs in Fredericksburg and Williamsburg. The General and his lady went often to grace a ball even as far as Annapolis. Of one of these, at Alexandria, where the refreshments were not to his liking, being mostly bread and butter and coffee which "the Drinkers of cold not Distinguish from Hot water sweetened," he wrote in his diary, "I shall therefore distinguish this Ball by the Stile and title of the Bread and Butter Ball."

Washington gave up dancing with regret. In 1799 he wrote to the committee on arrangements of the balls to be held by the Washington Society of Alexandria: "Mrs. Washington and myself have been honored with your polite invitation to the assemblies of Alexandria this winter, and thank you for this mark of your attention. But, alas! our dancing days are no more. We wish, however, all those who have a relish for so agreeable and innocent an amusement all the pleasure the season will afford them."

SPORTS

Washington's home life was interrupted time after time; but when he could enjoy Mount Vernon, his home life was not all work. He built, he farmed, he improved and conserved his holdings, but he also lived the life of a gentleman of the period and hunted and fished and rode to hounds.

Mount Vernon had miles of water front, and the Potomac was—and still is—filled with fish. Washington was extremely fond of fishing but he regarded his water rights as more than mere adjuncts to sport. The spring run of shad and herring was an important source of food and wealth for the owner of Mount Vernon.

He knew the woods within miles of his home from boyhood days and frequently hunted the abundant game of the Virginia hills and vales: Virginia deer, hares, squirrels, gray fox, and 'possum, many species of birds and of course the ruffed grouse, the wild turkey, and quail.

His diaries show that he loved fox hunting more than any other sport, during the season often coursing three or four times a week. It was the sport of the community; he and his neighbors kept kennels and the bay of the hound was often heard in the land.

Of his numerous mentions of fox hunts one will suffice, especially as it shows that Washington hunted for sport and not for the mere killing of the quarry. He wrote December 22, 1785: "Went a Fox hunting with the Gentlemen who came here yesterday [Daniel Dulany, Jr., Benjamin Dulany, Samuel Hanson, Thomas Hanson, Philip Alexander], together with Ferdinando Washington and Mr. Shaw, after a very early breakfast. Found a Fox just back of Muddy hole Plantation, and after a Chase of an hour and a quarter with my Dogs, and eight couple of Doctor Smith's (brought by Mr. Phil Alexander) we put him into a hollow tree, in which we fastened him; and in the Pincushion put up another Fox which in an hour and 13 Minutes was killed. We then after allowing the Fox in the hole half an hour, put the Dogs upon his Track and in half a Mile he took to another hollow tree and was again put out of it, but he did not go 600 yards before he had recourse to the same shift. Finding therefore that he was a conquered Fox we took the Dogs off and all came home to Dinner."

THE PLANTER

Washington loved the earth; he was a planter from inclination as well as from necessity. To watch the brown mould being plowed, to see his crops sprout and grow, to count them as harvested, satisfied an inner spiritual need of the man whose whole life was a succession of planting and sowing and reaping; planting effort, sowing ideas, and reaping independence and good government.

A husbandman as well as farmer, live

stock was a hobby with Washington. The several estuaries which indented his estate made marshes suitable for hogs and his average annual hog kill mounted to two hundred and fifty head, largely used in feeding his slaves and servants, although the best of the ham and bacon would be for the home table and the guests.

In his diary and letters are many references to matters which pertain to farming and planting, stock and slaves, the work of the plantation. He wrote in 1788: "The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them; insomuch that I can no where find so great satisfaction as in those innocent and useful pursuits. In indulging these feelings, I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind, is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it, by the most uninterrupted career of conquest."

CHILDREN AT MOUNT VERNON

George Washington and Mrs. Washington missed the gift of children of their own. Washington's paternal affections were lavished upon his wife's children, Martha and John Custis, and the grandchildren (son and daughters of John Custis), Eliza, Martha, Eleanor, and George Washington Parke Custis.

Martha Washington's two children grew up at Mount Vernon, to which beautiful home George Washington took his new wife and her babies in 1759. Both Martha and John Custis were dearly loved by the General; we may believe, too, that the shouts and the laughter, the play and the merriment which youth brought to Mount Vernon made it the sweeter in the eyes of the owner.

Then came grief. Just rounding into womanhood, the young Martha, after suffering one of what Washington referred to as "her usual fits," died very suddenly in 1773. She left a broken-hearted mother, and a stepfather who was overcome with sorrow at the loss of a girl whom he could not have loved more had she been of his own blood.

John Custis lived long enough to marry, establish a home, and father four children, but he was very young when his call came—twenty-seven. He was a volunteer aide to General Washington; during the siege of Yorktown, exposure led to a camp fever which was fatal.

Two of his children, George Washington Parke and Nellie (Eleanor) Custis, taken into their home by the Washingtons, brought youth again to Mount Vernon and young blood and laughter to lawns and halls that had too long been serious. The young grandchildren seem to have been of the greatest comfort and joy to their grandmother and General Washington. Nellie Custis was married at Mount Vernon on Washington's last birthday, to which he

devoted a scant entry in his diary: "The Revd. Mr. Davis and Mr. Geo. Calvert came to dinner and Miss Custis was married abt. Candle light to Mr. Lawe. Lewis."

HOME LIFE AWAY FROM MOUNT VERNON

Washington was away from Mount Vernon for almost seventeen of the forty-one years of his married life, though during the last six years of his presidency he was able to spend much of his time there. Mrs. Washington was with him whenever possible during these periods of public service. During the war army headquarters were perhaps a poor excuse for a home; but it will be recalled that except for the Yorktown campaign Washington's army engaged in no decisive operations after the summer of 1778; and that the first winter before Boston was spent by him in the commodious quarters of the Cragie (Longfellow) House at Cambridge, and the winter of 1781-82 at Philadelphia. Mrs. Washington joined him sooner or later each winter, and was with him continuously after the Yorktown campaign until just before the final scene of the occupation of New York City, so that even during the stress and misery of the war home life was not entirely denied to him.

At New York and Philadelphia the mansions Washington occupied as President were evidently both office and home. The social obligations the position imposed would have required the presence of Mrs. Washington even if there could have been any thought of separation. Also the children, Nellie and George Washington Parke, were with them there. However, the home relations were circumscribed by the official requirements, so that the family was glad to journey from Philadelphia to Mount Vernon whenever circumstances permitted.

CHURCH RELATIONS

The fifth pamphlet in this series is devoted to the story of Washington as a religious man, and sets forth his interest in the church and his services to it. In this land of freedom of faith, from the very beginning home and church have been intertwined and related.

As a side light on Washington's habit of piety, the following comments are interesting, though traditional: "It was her [Washington's mother's] life long habit to rise at dawn and spend the first hour of the day in silent thought to prepare herself for the family worship and the day's events. Her eldest son, George, was only eleven when his father died but upon him she placed the old patriarchal duty of saying grace at table and prayers at night and morning. From this early age his mother expected him to assume and carry such responsibility as the circumstances of life brought him. Under her pious guidance he could not have evaded any service that she deemed her duty."

Washington's interest in the church was deep and sincere. He not only attended divine services frequently both at home and abroad, but he worked for the church. The church building at Pohick (Truro), a beautiful structure still standing and in use, was the result of the labors of Washington and Mason. George Washington was a member of the vestry of the Truro for eleven years. That body held thirty-one meetings during that interval of which Washington attended twenty-three. He was absent only because of sickness, attendance at the General Assembly, or distance beyond reach.

In Washington's day going to church was not the simple matter it is today. Distances were great if measured in time of travel. Roads were often little more than mud wallows. Washington was thoughtful of animals, and would not urge his horses over or through impossible roads. His diaries record many journeys to Pohick and Alexandria to attend divine services.

LATER FRIENDS

When Washington in 1774 stepped into the wider arena and became the most conspicuous personage in it, he was brought in contact with men not only from all portions of the colonies and the United States into which they grew, but with characters from Europe as well. From this resulted not only that general reverence which he could not help realizing and appreciating even while deprecating, but cherished personal associations which continued throughout his life. Most of these had their birth in the army, and with the younger comrades in arms. Among his generals, Greene and Knox were favorites of his heart as well as approved of by his mind. He sincerely mourned the untimely death of the former, and was happy in having the latter as a member of his Cabinet in later years. His greatest attachment, however, was for Lafayette, the young French nobleman who offered his services in aid of the Republic, who was dearer perhaps than any other person outside Washington's immediate family. He had his chief's trust and confidence without limit, and was addressed in the most intimate terms. Washington gave his affection to certain members of his military family, especially Hamilton, David Humphreys, Robert Hanson Harrison, Tench Tilghman, and John Laurens. Hamilton did not appreciate the regard while Washington's aide as much as the others did. Laurens, with the high chivalry of his Huguenot blood, knew no bounds in his attachment to the General. Henry Lee, Light Horse Harry, though never on Washington's staff, was also a favorite, but in his case there had been a family familiarity for many years. John Cadwalader, though a somewhat older man, and a member of the Philadelphia aristocracy, showed his regard by challenging General Conway as John Laurens did General Charles Lee because they had been false to their commander-in-chief. Among the

civilians, sage Benjamin Franklin, Gouverneur Morris, John Jay, Robert Morris, and Henry Laurens, the father of John, had Washington's regard as well as appreciation; but to none of them did he display the warmth of heart which he had for some of his military friends.

CHRISTMAS

In colonial Virginia, as in the Motherland, the social season held no more precious joys than those of the Christmas holidays. For a week before and after, the planters devoted much of their time to the round of balls, dances, dinners, house parties, week-end guests, hunting, and sleighing. The climax, of course, was Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

Mansion and humble home were garlanded with greens. The tables groaned with the fat of the land; turkeys fattened for weeks for the date, hams cured as only Virginia can cure them, wild fowl hung until highly flavored, ducks from the marshes, and breads, pastries, vegetables, and the preserved fruits which were the pride of housewives high and low, provided a fare which, if different, was none the less in keeping with the traditions of Yule in England.

Of all the Christmases at Mount Vernon, none could have been happier for the General than that of 1783, and perhaps it was typical of all. On December 23 Congress assembled in the State House at Annapolis, where Washington had arrived four days before and where Mrs. Washington had met him, to receive the general's resignation as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army. He left Annapolis the day following the short ceremony which marked the close of the last act of the great drama of the Revolution, departing as a private citizen for the beloved home on the Potomac.

Washington reached Mount Vernon on Christmas Eve. He had left his home merely a man—a strong man, a man believed in by his country, a man untried in any such fire as was to scorch the world with its heat during the heart-breaking days of the war. He returned to it the victorious general, the savior of his country, the man to whom not only the states but the world paid tribute. As he approached the home he loved, after the prolonged absence, its hospitable doors flung wide, fires burning, song and joy that the Master was home filling the air, did he think of that other Christmas time when he crossed the Delaware or the terrible Christmas spent at Valley Forge?

Men write least of their happiest hours. Little has come down to us of that joyous Christmas, but a young girl guest at Mount Vernon in a letter to friends in Fredericksburg told in the briefest form the story of that home-coming: "The servants were in great glee. They came from all quarters to get a glimpse of their idol. The General, much affected, received them on the front veranda; some (the old ones) were in tears, others were in raptures of mirth."

LAST DAYS

To a friend in Philadelphia, Nellie Custis wrote after Washington retired from the Presidency in 1797: "We arrived here on Wednesday, March 15, without any accidents after a tedious and fatiguing journey of seven days. Grandpa is very well and much pleased with being once more farmer Washington."

Washington was, indeed, happy to be once more "farmer Washington." There was much to do. Farm buildings had fallen into disrepair. The old plantation system which had run so smoothly had gradually become disorganized. Shortly after his return to the beloved home he wrote to his friend, Secretary of War McHenry, "I find myself in the situation nearly of a young beginner; for, although I have not houses to build (except one, which I must erect for the accommodation and security of my Military, Civil, and private Papers, which are voluminous and may be interesting), yet I have not one, or scarcely anything else about me that does not require considerable repairs. In a word, I am already surrounded by Joiners, Masons, Painters, &c., &c.; and such is my anxiety to get out of their hands, that I have scarcely a room to put a friend into, or to sit in myself, without the music of hammers, or the odoriferous smell of paint."

Not until the repairs were completed could Washington settle down for his last placid years. He looked forward to them with pleasure, and with a sense of duty well done. He said in a letter to Oliver Wolcott: "To make and sell a little flour annually, to repair houses (going fast to ruin), to build one for the security of my papers of a public nature, and to amuse myself in agricultural and rural pursuits, will constitute employment for the few years I have to remain on this terrestrial globe. If, to these, I could now and then meet the friends I esteem, it would fill the measure and add zest to my enjoyments; but if ever this happens, it must be under my own vine and fig-tree, as I do not think it probable that I shall go beyond twenty miles from them."

Again he wrote to James McHenry: "I begin my diurnal course with the sun; . . . if my hirelings are not in their places at that time I send them messages expressive of my sorrow for their indisposition; . . . having put these wheels into motion, I examine the state of things further; and the more they are probed, the deeper I find the wounds are which my buildings have sustained by an absence and neglect of eight years; by the time I have accomplished these

matters, breakfast . . . is ready; . . . this being over, I mount my horse and ride round my farms, which employs me until it is time to dress for dinner, at which I rarely miss seeing strange faces, . . ."

To his nephew Lawrence Lewis, son of his sister Betty, he wrote: "Whenever it is convenient to you to make this place your home I shall be glad to see you. . . . As both your aunt and I are in the decline of life and regular in our habits, especially in our hours of rising and going to bed, I require some person (fit and proper) to ease me of the trouble of entertaining company, particularly of nights, as it is my inclination to retire (unless prevented by very particular company, I always do retire) either to bed or to my study soon after candle light. In taking these duties (which hospitality obliges one to bestow on company) off my hands, it would render me a very acceptable service."

LAST VISITORS

Even in those last days he was not freed from public cares, for the threat of French War had again drawn him into his country's service as lieutenant-general of the armies. However, though he gave much thought and correspondence to matters of organization and offices, he was not obliged to leave his home except for a visit to Philadelphia in the latter part of 1798 to consult the President and Secretary of War. So that in the main those last years were tranquil ones, occupied with the affairs of his beloved estate, and the intimacies of home life. If his fame followed him into his retreat, and imposed upon his hospitality the demands of strangers, there were compensations in the visits of the real and tried friends. The letter which Mrs. Edward Carrington wrote from Mount Vernon on November 22, 1799, less than a month before General Washington died, makes a fitting, final record of this:

"We arrived at this remarkable mansion in perfect safety, where we experienced every mark of hospitality and kindness that the good old General's continued friendship to Col. C. could lead us to expect; his reception of my husband was that of a Brother; he took us each by the hand, and with a warmth of expression not to be described, pressed mine, and told me that I had conferred a favor never to be forgotten in bringing his old friend to see him, then bidding a servant to call the ladies, entertained us most facetiously till they appeared.

"It is wonderful after a life spent as these good people have necessarily spent theirs to see them in retirement assume domestic manners that prevail in our country, when, but a year since they were forced to forego all these innocent delights which are so congenial to their years and tastes, to sacrifice to the parade of the drawing-room and levee. The recollection of these lost days as Mrs. W. calls them seems to fill her with regret, but the extensive knowledge she has gained in this general intercourse with persons from all parts of the world, has made her a most interesting companion, and having a vastly retentive memory, she presents an entire history of half a century. . . .

"Even friends who make a point of visiting him are left much to themselves, indeed scarcely see him from breakfast to dinner, unless he engages them in a ride, which is very agreeable to him; but from dinner till tea our time is most charmingly spent. Indeed one evening the General was so fascinating and drew my husband out into so many old stories relating to several campaigns where they had been much together."

Thus, at home in the beloved estate, surrounded by friends, the wife of his youth by his side, engaged in the small but to him important tasks of looking after buildings, the farm, the stock, arranging his papers, talking to visitors, receiving the adulation of an admiring world, Washington, at last at peace, passed the remaining days of his life; days not to be long, but a period filled with the quiet happiness of knowing he had measured up to one of the greatest responsibilities ever put on the shoulders of mortal man.

Washington's home life shows him as a lover of the fireside; a domestic-minded householder; a man careful of his property, but generous with his servants; a devoted husband; a father whose loving kindness was no less that the relationship was not of blood; a man who loved the outdoors, the earth, the growing grain, the wild game; a hospitable man who offered the best he had in happiness that there were many who enjoyed breaking bread with him; a man to whom church and divine worship were a part of life. His home was refuge and a haven of peace and joy; he left it with regret, he returned to it as to a heaven on earth. No glimpses we have of the great warrior and statesman across the years are more intimate, none more charming, than those of Washington the husband, the devoted father of children not his own, the host, the home lover.



Part II

Fraternal Life

FREEMASONRY

So obviously a man's man, a soldier, a statesman, a planter, a diplomat, a thinker of great thoughts of government and his people, it is no wonder that the fraternal side of life made to Washington a powerful appeal; no wonder that the Ancient Craft of Freemasonry should have become so interwoven with his life. But particularly is it natural that a man who so loved his home, and whose religious feeling was so strong, should turn to the lodge for this particular variety of spiritual strength, which, to many, comes from no other place.

The effect upon character produced by a man's religion and church affiliations can only be measured by the yard stick of a man's reputation; few great men have set down in black and white those things of the spirit which, intimate and personal, are the very man himself. The same may be said of a man's Freemasonry. What it is "in his heart" can only be judged by the externals. Judging by this standard Washington frequently expressed his love and veneration for his Masonry and his lodge; many of his closest friends and associates, his generals and military aides in the Revolution were of the Ancient Craft, and his whole life of consecration and service to his fellowmen carried out the ideals which radiate from the Masonic Altar.

Members of the Ancient Craft understand why Freemasonry made so great an appeal to the great leader but anyone who will read even a little of the history of Freemasonry will readily comprehend why this body of truth, this organization of great teaching and high endeavor, this crystallization of moral ideals, was at once a magnet and a comfort to Washington.

MOTHER GRAND LODGE

Seventeen Hundred and Seventeen is the dividing line between before and after; the old Freemasonry and the new; an operative Craft slowly expiring and one which began to grow with a new vitality; between the last lingering remains of operative Freemasonry and a Craft wholly speculative.

No man knows the events which led up to the formation of the first Grand Lodge in London. No minutes were kept during its first six years. The Constitutions, first published in 1723, were republished fifteen years after. In this second edition of 1738 is only a meager record of the first meetings of the Grand Lodge.

In modern perspective a Grand Lodge is as much a part of the existing order of things as a state or federal government. In 1717

it was a new idea, accompanied by many other new ideas. When Washington became a Mason, Virginia had no Grand Lodge. Some men, some set of men, saw that if the ancient Order were not to die it must be given a new life through a new organization. Doubtless they were influenced by Mother Kilwinning Lodge of Scotland, which had assumed and exercised certain functions in regard to her daughter lodges, all of which had Kilwinning as a part of their name and apparently of their obedience.

The newly formed Grand Lodge in London went the whole way. It proposed to and did take command of its lodges. It branched out beyond the jurisdiction originally proposed "within ten miles of London" and invaded the Provinces. It gave enormous powers to the Grand Master. It prohibited the working of the "Master's Part" in private lodges, thus throwing back to the ancient Annual Assemblies. It divided the Craft into Entered Apprentices and Fellowcrafts. It resolved "against all Politicks as what never yet conduced to the welfare of the Lodge and never will." This was a highly important declaration at the time when every organization in England was taking part in politics, especially in the Jacobite struggle against the House of Hanover.

This prohibition of "politicks" in the lodge had much to do with making Freemasonry a refuge to men like Washington, Marshall, Lafayette, Revere, Warren, Franklin—statesmen and soldiers who had enough of politics in daily life and must have looked with great pleasure on meetings of their lodges where politics were not discussed. What a relief it must have been to the great leader to mingle "on the level" with men of all political faiths, secure in the knowledge that here was one place where neither religious nor political opinions could divide mind from mind!

THE RELIGION OF FREEMASONRY

Finally, Grand Lodge erased the ancient Charge "to be true to God and Holy Church" and substituted this Charge:

"A Mason is oblig'd, by his Tenure to obey the moral Law; and if he rightly understands the Art, he will never be a stupid Atheist, nor an irreligious Libertine. But though in ancient Times Masons were charg'd in every Country to be of the Religion of that Country or Nation; whatever it was, yet 'tis now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that Religion in which all Men agree, leaving their particular Opinions to themselves; that is to be *good Men and true*, or Men of Honour and Hon-

esty, by whatever Denominations or Persuasions they may be distinguish'd; whereby Masonry becomes the *Center of Union*, and the Means of conciliating true Friendship among Persons that must have remain'd at a perpetual Distance."

This Charge was of unparalleled importance; it founded modern Speculative Freemasonry on the rock of non-sectarianism and the brotherhood of all men who believe in a common Father, regardless of His name, or the way in which He is worshipped.

Here again the Mother Grand Lodge did something which was profoundly to affect the First President. That Washington was deeply and sincerely religious is doubted by none who read his diaries and letters. When he could not go to one church, he went to another, and worshipped apparently with equal satisfaction, no matter at what altar he knelt. It seems obvious, then, that the Craft which offered only the doctrine of a universal Father, leaving to men to name Him as they would, a place where each brother might worship as he would, must have made mighty appeal to Washington by this very tolerant and broad-minded attitude. All Washington's life was a demonstration of his belief in the equality and the brotherhood of men under one common Father. The wonder would have been if he had not appreciated the Order of which those principles are foundation stones.

Between 1717 and 1751 the Craft spread rapidly, not only in England but on the continent and in the colonies, especially colonial America, where both time and people, conditions and social life provided fallow ground for the seeds of Freemasonry. But in spite of a new life and the wise counsels of brethren who restricted the acts if not the power of the new Grand Lodge, all was not plain sailing. Dissensions appeared. Causes of friction, if not numerous, were important and went deep. In 1751 a rival Grand Lodge was formed. It came into being with a brilliant stroke, for it chose the name "The Most Antient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons." Calling itself "Antient" and the other body "Modern" at once enlisted the support of hundreds of brethren who did not go beneath the surface to learn which was really which. Then arose this peculiar and confused terminology; the original, the older, the most ancient Grand Lodge, was called the "Modern" Grand Lodge, and the newer body was called "Antient."

The new Grand Lodge kept the religious issue alive; by implication it made the "Moderns" seem anti-religious. The "Antients" were a Christian body and its Con-

stitutions and its documents contained many distinctly Christian sentiments and references.

The benefits which came from this schism seem today to be greater than the evils. When one Grand Lodge established lodges on war ships, the other formed army lodges which carried Freemasonry to far places; when one body started a school for girls, the other organized a school for boys—both still in existence, by the way!—as one Grand Lodge reached out to the Provinces the other cultivated Scotland and Ireland. Both worked indefatigably in the American colonies.

The final reconciliation took place in Freemasons' Hall in London, on St. John's Day, December 27, 1813. The two Grand Lodges filed together into the Hall; the articles of Union were read, the Duke of Kent retired as Grand Master in favor of the Duke of Sussex, who was elected Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge.

A united Freemasonry agreed that forever more it would have no religious tests and would "welcome to her doors and admit to her privileges worthy men of all creeds and of every race." The "Antient" Grand Lodge, which had been so aggressively Christian, made no difficulties over this significant and important ground of difference.

In 1815 a new Book of Constitutions proclaimed to all the world forever the non-sectarian character of Freemasonry in this Charge concerning God and religion:

"Let a man's religion or mode of worship be what it may, he is not excluded from the Order, provided he believes in the glorious Architect of heaven and earth, and practice the sacred duties of morality."

IN THE NEW WORLD

Freemasonry came to America just before Washington was born, as an organization in which no religious tests were involved, except the fundamental belief in the Great Architect of the Universe. It taught morality, brotherly love, mutual help. It inculcated patriotism. It selected its members most carefully for character, reliability, manhood. It speedily became a meeting ground for men of diverse minds, characters, ideals, who found then, as men have always found, that in the lodge where all meet "on the level" the necessary social, monetary, and other distinctions of civil life could drop away and allow mind to meet with mind and man with man, untroubled by artificial barriers.

Naturally this appeal to Washington was great; Washington, who proved so well how democratic an aristocrat may be, how the qualities of heart and mind transcend those of influence and wealth.

FREEMASONRY IN WASHINGTON'S DAY

With the present Grand Lodges in every state, with Masonic Temples of beauty and permanency dotting the land everywhere,

with a great body of Masonic literature, Masonic libraries, historians and research workers, with jurisdictional lines tightly drawn and a Fraternity organized, governed, and conducted the world over in unity in essentials, it is rather difficult to picture the Fraternity as it was in Washington's day. The brethren of the colonies necessarily conducted their affairs with due regard to the physical, governmental, and economic conditions which surrounded them. Travel was difficult. Roads were few, poor, and often dangerous. Railroads, telegraph, the telephone were unknown, and mail slow and often unreliable. The ties which bound the colonies to the mother country, strong in fraternal feeling and social intercourse, economically grew weaker as the eighteenth century passed its half way mark. Freemasonry was then far less democratic and all-inclusive than it is today; common dangers, the need of an intimate and select association of leaders, and the usage of the times, added to the schism in the Mother Grand Lodge of England, combined to make secrecy in non-essentials seem as important as in the real *apophetta* of the Craft. The result is a paucity of Masonic record of early days which is more or less the despair of the historian.

Unquestionably the conduct of the Craft when Washington was raised, as an organization, was far less formal than today. Meetings were often called by word of mouth. Expenses were born as much by fines and by contributions from those present at the meeting as from fixed dues. Meeting places were often in taverns and inns (following the early custom of English lodges). During the Revolution lodge meetings were often held in tents, in private homes, even in barns.

During the late colonial days (1750 to 1760) the colonies of Maryland and Virginia flowered to their full growth as the homes of aristocrats who carried into colonial life the principles and practice of the better classes of English society from which they sprang. *Noblesse oblige* was a watchword. Dignity, hospitality, mutual respect, and personal independence were considered of the highest importance.

The Freemasonry of the times naturally partook of the general character of the life surrounding it. Brethren lived well; Masonic brethren were convivial and Masonic banquets frequent. Society was exclusive and bound with the obligations of class and caste; the Freemasonry of Washington's time was small and select. Travel was difficult; the personal independence of planters was highly esteemed. Hence Lodges met infrequently, and often with no better authority than the mutual desire of brethren living in the same neighborhood to foregather together about the Three Great Lights.

Jacob Hugo Tatsch (*Freemasonry in the Thirteen Colonies*) says:

"American Freemasonry, like its progenitor in old England, is the outgrowth of the times in which it had its roots. It was not superimposed upon the New World as a finished and perfect institution; rather, it was the survival of principles which men had learned in their association as builders, both literally and figuratively. Never, in the history of the Craft, have Freemasons been found assembled in questionable places. The inns and taverns which we may now regard askance are dubious locations only in the light of the present day standards; the free and convivial habits of early Freemasons are only a reflection of the times as a whole. Forced to meet in public houses, because there were no other places, the brethren withdrew to upper chambers by themselves, and carried on their labors safe from the eyes and ears of the curious. The excellent reputation which Freemasons of all ages have enjoyed is proof of the worth of the institution, for the prestige of the Craft is only the sum total of that possessed by the individual members. Friendship, morality and brotherly love have always been fostered where Freemasons fore-gathered. The story of the Craft in America furnishes no exceptions."

E. A.—F. C.—M. M.

It was against this background that George Washington, aged twenty, became an Entered Apprentice, a Fellow Craft, and a Master Mason in 1752 and 1753.

From the minutes of "The Lodge at Fredericksburg" (Now Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4) the following is quoted verbatim:

4th Novbr. Charles Lewis

George Washington

3rd March George Washington pass'd fellow Craft.

4th August 1753 Which Day the Lodge being Assembled present

R. Wpl. Daniel Campbell,	Transactions of the
I. Neilson, S.W.	Evening are—
Rot. Halkerston, J.W.	
George Washinton, (Sic)	George Washington rais'd
James Strakan	Master Mason
Alex'r Wodrow, Secretary pro. Temp.	
Thoms. Robertson,	Thomas James
	Entd. an Appren-
William McWilliams,	tice
Treasr.	

(The date, "1753," is "1753" according to the Masonic chronology which adds four thousand years to the Christian era.)

"THE LODGE AT FREDERICKSBURG"

The first meeting of the Lodge at Fredericksburg was held September 1, 1752 (o. s.) Modern lodges record in their minutes full information of their first meetings but, as has been noted, the practice in the

early days of Freemasonry in the colonies was to record only the barest essentials, and not always even these. Hence the first minutes show only a list of names of officers and members.

We do not know by what authority the Lodge at Fredericksburg held its first meetings. Hayden, *Washington and His Masonic Compeers*, states that the lodge was organized "under authority from Thomas Oxnard, Provincial Grand Master at Boston." Thomas Oxnard was Provincial Grand Master at Boston when the Lodge at Fredericksburg first met, and an oral tradition has been handed down from generation to generation that the Lodge at Fredericksburg worked under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

Whether the tradition reflects a fact, or whether the brethren in Fredericksburg met and formed a lodge by mutual consent, under what was then "immemorial usage," they did meet and did Masonic work for nearly five years before they felt the need for "an ample charter."

On April 4, 1757, the Lodge of Fredericksburg appropriated seven pounds to pay the expenses of obtaining this instrument, and on July 21 of the following year, the Grand Lodge of Scotland issued that historic instrument which is now so dearly prized by Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4. The charter is signed by "Geo. Frayser, Dep'ty G Master. Rich'd Tod, Sub. G.M. David Ross, S.G.W. Will'm McGhie, J.G.W." The charter provides, among other things, that the brethren:

"Record in their Books this Charter, with their own Private Regulations and By-laws and their whole acts and proceedings from time to time as they occur and not to desert their said Lodge hereby Constituted or form themselves into separate meetings without the Consent and Approbation of their Master and Wardens for the time being."

In spite of his mandatory language, the secretary failed to record the charter in his minutes! Luckily, the charter itself is in an excellent state of preservation despite its one hundred and seventy-five years of existence and its danger of destruction through the wars of 1776, 1812, and 1861-65.

BY-LAWS

The quaint by-laws (adopted 1769) reflect the character of the Masonry of Washington's time. They are short enough to quote in full:

Rules and Regulations for Fredericksburg Lodge

"1. That the meetings in course be the first Friday of every month, from March to September at 6 o'clock in the evening, and from September to March at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

"2. Every member of the Lodge shall pay three Shillings Quarterly for expenses thereof, Vist, at lady day, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas—Extra Expenses to be

defrayed by such members as are present on these Occasions.

"3. Every new made Brother shall pay the Fee of three Pistoles for being admitted to the first degree, The Fee of one Pistole for being passed to the Second and the same sum on being raised to the third. These Fees must be received the night of his admission, passing, or raising, or the Brothers who recommend to be responsible for them.

"4. Any Brother not made in this Lodge, Petitioning to become a member thereof, shall upon his being received as such (after due examination) pay the Fee of one Pistole. But Brethren made here may become members without further Fee than that of their admission.

"5. No visiting Brother is to be admitted without due Examination, unless vouched for by a Brother present; nor more than once without paying One Shilling and Three Pence.

"6. No person to be admitted to become a Mason in this Lodge under the age of Twenty One years on any account whatever, being Contrary to the Constitutions of Masonry, nor without the unanimous Consent of the Lodge by Ballot.

"7. All Fees and Quarterages to be paid to the Treasurer for the time being. His Acc't to be Annually examined and Balanced on the Night his Office expires."

It is particularly interesting to note by-law Number 6, which provides that no one is "to be admitted to become a Mason" in the Lodge under twenty-one years of age. Washington was only twenty when he received the degrees, sixteen years before these By-laws were adopted.

MASONIC LIFE

Any condensed history of Washington's fraternal life must necessarily omit most of his Masonic correspondence and many occasions which have Masonic significance, even if of minor importance.

Not much is known of Washington's Masonic life during the quarter century following his raising. Tradition puts him in various English Army Lodges during this time, but the paucity of early records prevents definite statements. While living at Mount Vernon he was miles from the nearest lodge, and travel was difficult in those days. Nevertheless his presence at a number of lodge meetings in Fredericksburg is recorded, and he attended a number of public Masonic functions, such as the Festival of St. John the Baptist, June 24, 1779, with American Union Lodge at the Robinson House on the Hudson, New York; the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, December 27, 1779, with American Union Lodge at Morris Hotel, Morristown, New Jersey; the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, December 27, 1782, with King Solomon's Lodge at Poughkeepsie, New York; the Festival of St. John the Baptist, June 24, 1784, with Lodge No. 39 at Alexandria, Virginia, and the Masonic funeral of Brother

William Ramsay, February 12, 1785, at Alexandria.

Most important Masonically is his acceptance of the Charter Mastership of the Lodge at Alexandria.

For Alexandria, Virginia, was the background for much of Washington's private life. Christ Church, one of the many in which he showed devotional interest, was (and is) there. In 1766 Washington was elected one of the trustees of the town; here lived many of his personal friends. Here, too, was organized Alexandria Lodge No. 39 (later to become Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22.)

In 1782 six brethren of Alexandria petitioned the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for a charter; in spite of the fact that the Grand Lodge of Virginia was organized in 1777-8, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, under the Grand Lodge of England, granted the charter.

According to the *Proceedings, Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania*, February 3, 1783:

"A petition being preferred to this Grand Lodge on the 2nd Sept. last, from several brethren of Alexandria, in Virginia, for a warrant to hold a Lodge there, which was ordered to lie over to the next communication, in consequence of Bro. Adam, the proposed Master thereof, being found to possess his knowledge of Masonry in a clandestine manner, since which the said Bro. Adams, having gone through the several steps of Ancient Masonry in Lodge No. 2, under the Jurisdiction of this R. W. Grand Lodge, further prays that a warrant may now be granted for the purposes mentioned in said petition.

"Ordered, That the prayer of said petition be complied with, and that the Secretary present Brother Adams with a warrant to hold a Lodge of Ancient Masons in Alexandria, in Virginia, to be numbered 39.

"Bro. Robert Adam was then duly recommended, and presented in form to the R. W. Grand Master in the chair, for installation as Master of Lodge No. 39, to be held in the borough of Alexandria, in Fairfax County, Virginia, and was accordingly installed as such."

The word "clandestine" falls with unhappy significance upon modern Masonic ears, but it did not in those days mean quite the same thing as it does to Masons of this age. Prior to the "Lodge of Reconciliation" and the formation of the United Grand Lodge of England in 1813, the two Grand Bodies of England, the "Moderns" (who were the older) and the "Antients" (who were the younger, schismatic body) each considered the other "clandestine." Brother Adam's Mother Lodge is not known, but as he lived for a time in Annapolis, where a "Modern" lodge worked, it is probable it was here that he received the degrees which the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania ("Antients") considered "clandestine." Transition of Masons from lodges of one obedience to those of the other was neither infrequent

nor difficult, so that "clandestine" could not then have had the connotation of irregularity and disgrace which it has with Freemasons of today.

ALEXANDRIA LODGE CHARTERED BY PENNSYLVANIA

The Lodge at Alexandria was chartered in 1783 and met for the first time on February 25, when four of the petitioners and two members of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania opened on the Entered Apprentice's Degree, read the charter giving them life and the number 39, and proceeded to exercise jurisdiction "in the borough of Alexandria or within four miles of the same."

In a very few years the brethren of Alexandria Lodge No. 39 were informed that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was initiating steps to become sovereign and independent of the Grand Lodge of England. Alexandria Lodge was intensely interested in the proposal, but somewhat doubtful as to its Masonic propriety. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania stated, as one reason for the proposed step, that as this country was independent of all other countries, Masonic lodges should also be independent, in order that Masonic obligations might never conflict with those owed to the mother country. To this Alexandria Lodge No. 39 returned this fine and spirited answer:

"That we are as separate and independent of Great Britain, as of Denmark, is politically true, and as we owe them no subjection as a State or Nation, how can the subjects of the one owe any of the subjects of the other? If it is answered, none; then, query, how this political truth may, with propriety be applied to the Masonic Order, who, as they do not intermeddle with State matters, ought not to draw arguments from thence to dismember themselves from the jurisdiction of those they hold under, except from similar burdens, or impositions exacted inconsistent with Masonry. But those, no doubt, are the matters to be discussed. We have only to request, (In case we should stand unrepresented,) that you will inform us of the result of your deliberations."

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania dissolved and reformed, a Sovereign and Independent Jurisdiction (1786). The new Grand Lodge required all charters issued by its predecessor turned in, that new ones might be issued. This did not suit Alexandria Lodge, No. 39. The Grand Lodge of Virginia had been formed shortly before (1778). At first holding aloof from the new Virginia Grand Lodge (many lodges in Virginia did the same, to satisfy themselves that the Virginia Grand Lodge would live and grow) but now faced with the parting of the ways, Alexandria Lodge decided to petition the Grand Lodge of its own state for a charter, rather than receive a new one at the hands of Pennsylvania.

CHARTER WORSHIPFUL MASTER

Right here occurred that step in the affairs of Masonry which was to have so far-reaching an effect upon the Fraternity. Desiring to honor the man and brother Mason who had delivered the nation from bondage and become the foremost citizen of the new country, the brethren of Alexandria asked Washington's consent to name him as their first Worshipful Master under the new Charter.

The Masonic world knows the result. On April 28, 1788, Edmund Randolph, "Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid and Grand Master of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Freemasons within the same, by and with the consent of the Grand Lodge of Virginia," issued a charter to the petitioning brethren, constituting them a lodge of Freemasons "by the name, title and designation of Alexandria Lodge, No. 22." George Washington was named as the Worshipful Master and was unanimously elected Worshipful Master to succeed himself December 20, 1788, serving in all about twenty months. He was inaugurated as President April 30, 1789, thus becoming the first and so far the only brother to be President of the Nation and Master of his Lodge at the same time.

After Washington's death, the brethren desired to change the name to Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22. The Grand Lodge of Virginia consented, and asked for the old charter, in which was named George Washington, "late General and Commander in chief of the forces of the United States of America" as the first Master, so that a new charter might be issued.

Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, did not wish to give up this historic instrument, nor did the plea it made fall upon unsympathetic ears. The Grand Lodge of Virginia permitted the Lodge to retain the old charter, and yet change its name; the Grand Lodge Resolution effecting this unusual act reads:

"Resolved, That the said Lodge be permitted to assume the said name, and that it be henceforth denominated the Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, and that an authenticated copy of this resolution be attached to their said Charter." And Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22, it has remained from that day to this.

LAYING THE CAPITOL CORNER STONE

George Washington was always a busily occupied man. The cares of the Presidency, the duties of his military service, the direction of his personal fortune and his estate at Mount Vernon, his large correspondence, his home life and church associations left him little leisure. The wonder is not that he attended Masonic functions so seldom, but that his complicated and much-engaged life permitted him to foregather so much with his brethren, write so many Masonic

letters, consider his Freemasonry so important.

That it was vital in his eyes has been shown in a hundred ways, but perhaps never more than on that occasion which links together Washington, the Mason, and Washington, the President, the laying of the corner stone of the United States Capitol, September 18, 1793.

This ceremony, so important both historically and Masonically, was conducted by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, which body invited President Washington to act as Grand Master *pro tem*. It was reported in the *Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette* of September 23, 1793, as follows:

"On Wednesday, one of the grandest Masonic processions took place, for the purpose of laying the cornerstone of the Capitol of the United States, which, perhaps, was ever exhibited on the like important occasion. About ten o'clock, Lodge No. 9 was visited by that congregation so graceful to the craft, Lodge No. 22, of Virginia, with all their officers and regalia; and directly afterwards appeared on the southern banks of the grand river Potomac, one of the finest companies of Volunteer Artillery that has been lately seen, parading to receive the President of the United States, who shortly came in sight with his suite, to whom the artillery paid their military honors, and his Excellency and suite crossed the river and was received in Maryland by the officers and brethren of No. 22, Virginia, and No. 9, Maryland, whom the President headed, preceded by a band of music; the rear brought up by the Alexandria Volunteer Artillery, with grand solemnity of march, proceeded to the President's Square, in the city of Washington, where they were met and saluted by No. 15, of the city of Washington, in all their elegant badges and clothing, headed by Brother Joseph Clarke, Rt. Wor. G. M. p. t., and conducted to a large lodge prepared for the purpose of their reception. After a short space of time, by the vigilance of Brother Clotworthy Stephenson, Grand Marshall p. t., the brotherhood and other bodies were disposed in a second order of procession, which took place amidst a brilliant crowd of spectators of both sexes, according to the following arrangement, viz.:

The Surveying Department of the city of Washington.

Mayor and Corporation of Georgetown.
Virginia Artillery.
Commissioners of the city of Washington, and their Attendants.

Stone-cutters—Mechanics.
Masons of the first degree.
Bible, etc., on grand cushions.
Deacons, with staffs of office.
Masons of the second degree.
Stewards, with wands.
Masons of the third degree.
Wardens, with truncheons.
Secretaries, with tools of office.
Past Masters, with their regalia.



MASONIC PROCESSION

At the laying of the corner stone of the National Capitol (1793)

Treasurers, with their jewels.

Band of music.

Lodge No. 22, Virginia, disposed in their own order.

Corn, wine, and oil.

Grand Master *pro tem.* Brother George Washington, and Worshipful Master of No. 22, of Virginia.

Grand Sword Bearer.

"The procession marched two abreast, in the greatest solemn dignity, with music playing, drums beating, colors flying, and spectators rejoicing, from the President's Square to the Capitol, in the city of Washington, where the Grand Marshal ordered a halt, and directed each file in the procession to incline two steps, one to the right and one to the left, and face each other, which formed a hollow oblong square, through which the Grand Sword-Bearer led the van; followed by the Grand Master *pro tem.* on the left, the President of the United States in the center, and the Worshipful Master of No. 22, Virginia, on the right; all the other orders that composed the procession advanced in the reverse of their order of march from the President's Square to the southeast corner of the Capitol, and the artillery filed off to a destined ground to display their maneuvers and discharge their cannon. The President of the United States, the Grand Master *pro tem.*, and the Worshipful Master of No. 22, taking their stand to the east of a large stone, and all the Craft forming a circle westward, stood a short time in solemn order.

"The artillery discharged a volley. The Grand Marshal delivered the Commissioners

a large silver plate, with an inscription thereon, which the Commissioners ordered to be read, and was as follows:

"This southeast corner-stone of the Capitol of the United States of America in the city of Washington, was laid on the 18th day of September, 1793, in the thirteenth year of American Independence, in the first year of the second term of the presidency of George Washington, whose virtues in the civil administration of his country have been as conspicuous and beneficial as his military valor and prudence have been useful in establishing her liberties, and in the year of Masonry 5793, by the President of the United States, in concert with the Grand Lodge of Maryland, several Lodges under its jurisdiction, and Lodge No. 22, from Alexandria, Virginia. Thomas Johnson, David Steuart and Daniel Carroll, Commissioners. Joseph Clark, R.W.G.M. *pro tem.*, and James Hoban and Stephen Hallate, Architects. Colin Williamson, Master Mason."

"The artillery discharged a volley. The plate was then delivered to the President, who, attended by the Grand Master *pro tem.* and three Most Worshipful Masters, descended to the cavazion trench and deposited the plate, and laid it on the corner-stone of the Capitol of the United States of America, on which were deposited corn, wine and oil, when the whole congregation joined in reverential prayer, which was succeeded by Masonic chanting honors, and a volley from the artillery.

"The President of the United States, and his attendant brethren, ascended from the

cavazion to the east of the corner-stone, and there the Grand Master *pro tem.*, elevated on a triple rostrum, delivered an oration fitting the occasion, which was received with brotherly love and commendation. At intervals during the delivery of the oration, several volleys were discharged by the artillery. The ceremony ended in prayer, Masonic chanting honors, and a 15-volley from the artillery.

"The whole company retired to an extensive booth, where an ox of five hundred pounds weight was barbecued, of which the company generally partook, with every abundance of other recreation. The festival concluded with fifteen successive volleys from the artillery, whose military discipline and maneuvers merit every commendation. Before dark the whole company departed with joyful hopes of the production of their labor."

Some confusion has resulted in the minds of many Masonic students at the apparent contradictions in this account of just who acted as Grand Master *pro tem.* But there need be none. George Washington, President of the United States, and Past Master of Alexandria Lodge No. 22, was invited by the Grand Master *pro tem.* of Maryland to act as Grand Master and lay the corner stone of the capitol.

The Grand Lodge of Maryland was represented by R.W. Brother Joseph Clark, as Grand Master *pro tem.*, and he delegated his authority during the actual corner-stone laying ceremonies to Worshipful Brother George Washington, who thus became Grand Master of Maryland, *pro tem.*

The confusion has resulted from the last line but one in the list of those "in the second order of procession," which some have taken to mean that George Washington was the *only* representative of the Grand Lodge of Maryland at the corner stone laying. It would have been most unusual, and most discourteous to the President, had this been so. It was not so. R.W. Brother Joseph Clark acted as Grand Master *pro tem* for the Grand Lodge of Maryland, until the actual ceremony of corner stone laying commenced, when, as we read, "the plate was then delivered to the President, who, attended by the Grand Master P.T. and three most Worshipful Masters, descended to the cavazion trench and deposited the plate, and laid it on the corner stone of the Capitol of the United States, etc."

HISTORIC GAVEL

The marble gavel used by Washington on this occasion was presented by him to Brother Valentine Reintzel, then Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 9 of Georgetown (now Potomac Lodge No. 5) who later became the first Grand Master of the District of Columbia. The gavel is the most treasured possession of Potomac Lodge, as are the silver trowel, the square and level made for the purpose by John Daffey with which the corner stone was laid and the Watson Apron and also the sash, worn by Washington at this ceremony, the chief jewels in the collection of Masonic treasures of Washington, in the possession of the Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22.

WASHINGTON'S MASONIC LETTERS

Washington wrote many Masonic letters to lodges, Grand Lodges and brother Masons, on Masonic matters. Many of these documents are the priceless possessions of the nation, housed with loving care in the Library of Congress.

Brother Julius F. Sachse, as Librarian of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, under the auspices of that Grand Lodge and with the assistance of the Library of Congress, published these in a volume under the title of *Washington's Masonic Correspondence*.

From it the following list is taken of those Masonic letters and documents from the hand of the First President in the Library:

Draft of Letter to Watson and Cassoul, Nantes, France, August 10, 1782.

Letter to Alexandria Lodge, No. 39, Virginia, December 28, 1783.

Address from King David's Lodge, No. 1, Rhode Island, August 17, 1790, and Washington's reply.

Address from St. John's Lodge, No. 2, Newbern, North Carolina, April 20, 1791, and his reply.

Address from Prince George's Lodge (Moderns), Georgetown, South Carolina, April 30, 1791, and his reply.

Draft of reply to Grand Lodge of South Carolina, May 5, 1791.

Address from Grand Lodge of Georgia, May 14, 1791, and his reply.

Address from Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, March, 1792, and his reply.

Address of Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, December 27, 1792, and his reply.

Address from Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, December 27, 1796, and his reply.

Address from Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, Virginia, April 4, 1797, and his reply.

Letter to Paul Revere and Grand Officers, April 24, 1797.

Draft of Letter to Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in reply to an address, April, 1797.

Draft of a reply to an address from the Grand Lodge of Maryland, November 8, 1798.

Letter from G. W. Snyder to Washington, August 22, 1798.

Washington's reply to Snyder, September 25, 1798.

Washington's reply to Snyder's letter of October 17, 1798.

Other letters are treasured possessions of other depositories such as the Washington letter in the archives of the Grand Lodge of New York, which is the original letter to Watson and Cassoul.

Space forbids lengthy quotations from these letters, which breathe a spirit of love, admiration, and respect for the Craft he honored, and which honored him. A few expressions, however, may serve to show the general tenor of the whole.

On December 28, 1783, he wrote to Alexandria Lodge No. 39:

"I shall always feel pleasure when it may be in my power to render service to Lodge No. 39, and in every act of brotherly kindness to the Members of it."

On June 19, 1784, he wrote again:

"With pleasure, I received the invitation of the master and members of Lodge No. 39, to dine with them on the approaching anniversary of St. John the Baptist. If nothing unforeseen at present interferes, I shall have the honor of doing it."

Washington did attend this dinner at Wise's Tavern, and, returning to the lodge room was elected an Honorary Member of the lodge over which he was later to preside as its Master under a new charter from the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

In a letter of August 22nd, 1790, to King David's Lodge, Newport, Rhode Island, Washington wrote:

"Being persuaded that a just application of the principles, on which the Masonic Fraternity is founded, must be promotive of private virtue and public prosperity, I shall always be happy to advance the interests of the Society, and to be considered by them as a deserving brother."

To St. John's Lodge, Newbern, N. C., he wrote (1791):

"My best ambition having ever aimed at the unbiassed approbation of my fellow citizens, it is peculiarly pleasing to find my conduct so affectionately approved by a fra-

ternity whose association is founded in justice and benevolence."

Prince George's Lodge No. 16, Georgetown, South Carolina, received the following expression in a letter in 1791:

"I am much obliged by your good wishes and reciprocate them with sincerity, assuring the fraternity of my esteem, I request them to believe that I shall always be ambitious of being considered a deserving Brother."

Washington responded to an address of Charleston, South Carolina, Masons in these terms:

"The fabric of our freedom is placed on the enduring basis of public virtue, and will, I fondly hope, long continue to protect the prosperity of the architects who raised it. I shall be happy on every occasion, to evince my regard for the Fraternity."

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was the recipient of a choice Masonic sentiment in 1792:

"At the same time I request you will be assured of my best wishes and earnest prayers for your happiness while you remain in this terrestrial Mansion, and that we may thereafter meet as brethren in the Eternal Temple of the Supreme Architect."

Washington responded in part to the dedication of the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in these words:

"It is most fervently to be wished, that the conduct of every member of the fraternity, as well as those publications that discover the principles which actuate them; may tend to convince mankind that the grand object of Masonry is to promote the happiness of the human race."

Washington wrote in his Diary, February 12, 1785:

"Received an Invitation to the Funeral of Willm. Ramsay, Esqr. of Alexandria, the oldest Inhabitt. of the Town; and went up. Walked in a procession as a free mason, Mr. Ramsay in his life being one, and now buried with the ceremonies and honors due to one."

WASHINGTON MASONIC PORTRAITS

Many artists and engravers have given to the world their conceptions of Washington the Freemason, and with the same right possessed by any painter to limn the features of any historic character. Only one of these, so far as we know, was painted from life, the august subject wearing the Masonic clothing of apron, sash, collar, and jewel. But many of our most cherished paintings, not only of Washington, but of other characters and events dear to our national history, are wholly imaginative; Washington Crossing the Delaware, Washington at Valley Forge, the Signing of the Declaration of Independence, the Spirit of '76, to mention but a few, are not actual records, but portrayals of facts as seen through the eyes of the artists.

The portrait of Washington in Masonic regalia is the Williams painting, now the



WASHINGTON THE PRESIDENT-MASON
From the painting by Hattie Burdette

most valuable and most cherished possession of Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22 of Alexandria, Va. This work of art is inscribed on the back "His Excellency George Washington Esquire President of the United States, aged 64—Williams Pinxit ad vivum in Philadelphia, September 18, 1794."

The portrait is not a flattering likeness, compared to the general conception of the First President. But it was undoubtedly a true portrait of the General in his old age. It was ordered by the lodge and accepted by it; in other words, by Washington's Masonic brethren, his friends, men who knew him well. It is not thinkable that men who venerated, revered, almost worshipped the great Washington should have accepted a

portrait which was not a faithful transcript of his features as he then appeared.

If this is the only Masonic portrait for which Washington actually sat, it is but one of a large number which were made by adaptation or imagination. Among these, one of the most often printed and best known is the Kearny print, which is nothing more nor less than a rank plagiarism of what is known as the Stothard-Bartolozzi engraving, dated 1802. The original shows the Chevalier Bartholomew Ruspini leading two little girls from the Freemasons' Charity for Female Children, as the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls was then called, in a procession in Freemasons' Hall, London. The engraver substituted Washington for Rus-

pini, and put portrait heads of noted Americans on the bodies of many men in the background. The picture is supposed to typify Masonic charity and was dedicated to the Grand Lodges of the United States.

A portrait of "Washington the President-Mason" has been painted by Miss Hattie Burdette of Washington, D. C., one of America's foremost painters of colonial subjects. Charles H. Callahan, Past Grand Master of Virginia, and an authority on the Masonic activities of George Washington, made the following comments on this painting:

"... the painting representing General George Washington as a Mason, executed by Miss Hattie Burdette, has been completed and so far as I am able to judge is a faithful and striking representation of Washington as Worshipful Master of the Alexandria Lodge in 1787-1788.

"Miss Burdette has pictured the great Mason standing in the old Lodge Room in Alexandria, Virginia, wearing the Cassoul apron, the jewel and the regalia which were the personal possessions of the renowned patriot and which are now cherished heirlooms of the Lodge. The General is represented as having just called the Lodge to prayer and is standing in front of the old chair which he presented to the Lodge upon his election, with his right hand holding the gavel and resting on the original pedestal.

"The painting represents Washington in the full vigor of his middle age and bears out in its environment and execution the richest of our local Masonic traditions. It is Washington the Mason true to life."

This full-length Masonic portrait has been approved by many leaders of the Craft and may be considered today as an authentic representation of George Washington as a Master Mason and the Master of his Lodge.

WASHINGTON MASONIC LEGENDS

The Masonic Fraternity has not been immune from tradition and mythology in which Washington has been a central figure. He has been said to have been a member of various lodges, other than Fredericksburg and Alexandria, but these are in all probability apochryphal—at least we have no evidence of such memberships. Thus, in 1851, the *Freemasons' Monthly Magazine* of Boston credits him with having "united" with a lodge in "one of the Royal Regiments quartered at Jamestown" (Va.). He was said by Grand Master Robert C. Scott of Virginia, in 1850, to have met in Yorktown Lodge No. 9 at Yorktown, with Lafayette, Marshall and Nelson, but the Grand Secretary of Virginia has no records to prove the statement. A certain Captain Hugh Malloy, of Ohio, is "said to have been" initiated in 1782 in General Washington's marquee, Washington presiding in person and performing the ceremonies! But again there is no evidence to sustain the contention that

Washington held lodge meetings in his tent and conferred degrees.

Among the most cherished of these legendary Masonic happenings is that of the "Washington Masonic Cave," and enthusiastic believers in the facts point triumphantly to the cave to those who doubt. There is a cave, and it is called "Washington's Masonic Cave." It is near Charles Town, West Va. Henry Howe published *Historical Collections of Virginia* in 1849; from it is quoted:

"Washington's Masonic Cave is two and a half miles southeast of Charlestown. It is divided into several apartments, one of which is called the lodge-room. Tradition informs us that Washington, with others of the Masonic fraternity, held meetings in this cavern. In the spring of 1844 the Masons in this vicinity had a celebration there."

Still further "evidence" is presented to doubters by natives who show a signature "G. Washington" on the roof of the cavern. If it is objected that the printing bears no relationship to Washington's signature, the objectors are told that Washington was only sixteen when he "signed his name on the cave" and anyway, one cannot write well on a ceiling!

Washington is alleged by the historian Lossing to have received his degrees in the Morris Hotel, at Morristown, N. J., while the General had his headquarters at Freeman's Tavern, but in the face of absolute evidence that his degrees were given him in Fredericksburg years before, the story falls to the ground.

It would be pleasant to chronicle as truth the pretty story of Washington having received, if not "the degrees," at least "a degree" (Royal Arch?) in the Irish Military Lodge No. 227, "Lodge of Social and Military Virtues." Robertson's *History of Freemasonry in Canada* tells with some detail of a Bible this lodge possessed, on which Washington is supposed to have put his hands while receiving this "degree." The Bible is said to have been twice taken by the "enemy" and "returned to the regiment with all the honors of war."

Another Washington tradition, which has appeared in more than one form, is of his return, under a guard of honor, of Masonic property captured by his soldiers in battle. *The Freemasons' Quarterly Review*, London, 1834, printed the following story of this return of a lodge chest supposedly lost by British soldiers in an American engagement in 1777:

"The surprise, the feeling of both officers and men may be imagined, when they perceived the flag of truce that announced this elegant compliment from their noble opponent, but still more noble brother. It was a scene of moral beauty; a triumphant vindication of the purity of Masonic principles. The guard of honor with their flutes playing a sacred march—the chest containing the constitution and the implements of the Craft borne aloft, like another ark of the covenant, equally by Englishmen and

Americans, who, lately engaged in the strife of war, now marched through the enfiled ranks of the gallant regiment, that with presented arms and colors hailed the glorious act by cheers, which the sentiment rendered sacred as the hallelujahs of an angel's song."

It must not be forgotten that the early records of Freemasonry are few and far between; that much that was history was not recorded; that our brethren of colonial days regarded much that we think may be published with propriety, of such a secret character that it must go unwritten. It is possible that these stories of Washington are not myths, but legends, begun in fact, yet carried down the years by that "word of mouth" which is at once the method of teaching the secrets of Freemasonry, and the preserver of a thousand stories of history dear to us all, of which the cold evidence of black and white is missing.

Many well-informed brethren believe that the weight of such evidence as there is, is preponderantly on the side of Washington's having received the Mark Master's Degree in the Irish Military Lodge No. 227 and that the stories of the return of the captured Bible and the lodge chest are actual facts, even though the accounts which we have were written long after they are said to have occurred.

Into such matters this little history cannot attempt to go; it is at least safe to say that in the absence of real evidence to the contrary, there is nothing out of keeping with these stories and what is known of Washington's Masonry and his sterling character as a man and a Freemason. Not from these pages shall any reader have taken from him that faith in the truth of these legends of what Washington did in Masonry, merely because there is no cold type, official document, or contemporary record to substantiate them.

WASHINGTON MASONIC BIBLES

Freemasons revere the Holy Bible—"The Great Light in Masonry"—not only for its religious but for its Masonic significance. American Freemasons especially venerate two bibles intimately associated with Washington; that on which he received his degrees, and that on which he took the oath of office as President.

Fredericksburg Lodge has carefully preserved the original Bible on which Washington was obligated as a Freemason. It has traveled much, always with a guard of honor from the Lodge; perhaps its most significant journey was to the Grand Lodge of New York, November 4, 1920, when, on Washington's Masonic birthday, the historic old volume (printed in 1668) lay side by side on the Altar with the Bible of St. John's Lodge, on which Washington took the oath of office as President.

This ceremony took place in New York City, April 30, 1789. Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, then Grand Master of Ma-

sons in New York, administered the oath. General Jacob Morton, Worshipful Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, brought the Bible from his Lodge to Federal Hall, where Washington, his hand upon the Holy Book, obligated himself as First President of the United States. On the fly leaf of the old volume (printed 1767) is recorded the story of the Great Leader's oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

WASHINGTON'S MASONIC APRONS

That his brethren delighted to pay honor to their distinguished brother in Masonic as well as political, social and military ways, is evidenced by many documents, addresses, dedications, and gifts. Among the latter, the two Masonic aprons which have such Masonic historical importance are particularly to be noted.

The first of these (chronologically) was the gift of Brothers Elkanah Watson and M. Cassoul, of Nantes, France. These men were confidential agents of the American government during the Revolution. Watson was an American and personal friend and admirer of Washington. This apron (now in possession of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22) reached General Washington when in camp at Newburgh, New York, accompanied by the following letter:

"To His Excellency, General Washington,
"America.

"*Most Illustrious and Respected Brother:*

"In the moment when all Europe admire and feel the effects of your glorious efforts in support of American liberty, we hasten to offer for your acceptance a small pledge of our homage. Zealous lovers of liberty and its institutions, we have experienced the most refined joy in seeing our chief and brother stand forth in its defence, and in defence of a new-born nation of Republicans.

"Your glorious career will not be confined to the protection of American liberty, but its ultimate effect will extend to the whole human family, since Providence has evidently selected you as an instrument in his hands, to fulfill his eternal decrees.

"It is to you, therefore, the glorious orb of America, we presume to offer Masonic ornaments, as an emblem of your virtues. May the Grand Architect of the Universe be the Guardian of your precious days, for the glory of the Western Hemisphere and the entire universe. Such are the vows of those who have the favor to be by all the known numbers.

"Your affectionate brothers,

"Watson & Cassoul.

"East of Nantes, 23d 1st Month, 5782."

To this Washington wrote the following reply:

"State of New York Augt 10th, 1782.

"Gentn.

"The Masonick Ornamts which accompanied your Brotherly Address of the 23d of Jany last, tho' elegant in themselves, were

rendered more valuable by the flattering sentiments, and affectionate manner, in which they were presented.—

"If my endeavours to avert the evil, with which this Country was threatned, by a deliberate plan of Tyranny, should be crowned with the success that is wished—The praise is due to the *Grand Architect* of the Universe; who did not see fit to suffer his superstructures and justice, to be subjected to the Ambition of the Princes of this World, or to the rod of oppression, in the hands of any power upon Earth.—

"For your affectionate Vows, permit me to be grateful;—and offer mine for true Brothers in all parts of the world; and to assure you of the sincerity with which I am

"Yrs

"G. Washington

"Messrs. Watson & Cosson

"East of Nantes."

Julius F. Sachse in *Washington's Masonic Correspondence*, says:

"This autograph letter . . . is now in the possession of the Grand Lodge of New York, . . . It is written upon two pages of an ordinary letter sheet, and was a copy of one

written by Washington, with which he was not entirely satisfied, as shown by the changes made in the text before it was sent to France. The first copy Washington retained, and is now in the Library of Congress."

Washington wore this apron as Master of his Lodge, and also at the laying of the corner stone of the National Capitol.

The Lafayette Masonic Apron is now a treasured possession of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. It was embroidered by Madame Lafayette and presented by her distinguished husband, Washington's brother Mason, in August, 1784, when he visited Mount Vernon. Masonically, the Lafayette Apron is the more interesting of the two, as its embroideries picture many familiar Masonic emblems, among them the Sprig of Acacia, Four Pillars surmounted by globes, the Square and the Compasses, the All Seeing Eye, the Anchor, held by a figure of Hope, a Cable Tow, a Setting Maul, the Pentalfa, the Mosaic Pavement, a Flight of Five Steps, the Trowel, the Forty-seventh Problem, and, most interesting of all, a Beehive in a circle on the rounded flap of the apron, surrounded

by the letters H T W S S T K S, familiar to all Masons of the Royal Arch.

The Royal Arch Degree was conferred in Fredericksburg Lodge as early as December 23, 1753, and in other lodges in America prior to the formation of the General Grand Chapter of Capitular Masonry in this country in 1797-8. Washington would hardly have been a Mason of the Royal Arch without informing his friend and brother Lafayette of the fact; it does not seem probable that General Lafayette would have presented an apron with the circle and letters inclosing a Beehive (which would have been most appropriate for Washington to have chosen as his "mark") unless he had known that Washington was at least a Mark Mason. However, no documentary evidence exists that Washington was a Royal Arch Mason, and the difficult research involved in this question is not yet complete.

MASONIC DEDICATIONS TO WASHINGTON

To dedicate a book to a friend is a pretty custom by which an author honors him whose name thus begins a volume, but it is by no means an uncommon occurrence. Official volumes of Grand Lodges are inscribed to individuals but seldom, yet Washington received the honor from several sovereign Grand Lodges, four of which are here set forth to show the exalted esteem in which Washington was held by his brethren.

The Pennsylvania *Abiman Rezon* of 1783 is thus inscribed:

"To his Excellency, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq., General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America: In *Testimony*, as well of his exalted Services to his Country, as of that noble Philanthropy which distinguishes Him among Masons, the following Constitutions of the most ancient and honourable Fraternity of *Free and Accepted Masons*, by Order and in Behalf of the Grand Lodge of *Pennsylvania*, &c. is dedicated, By his Excellency's Most humble Servant, and faithful Brother, William Smith, G. Secretary."

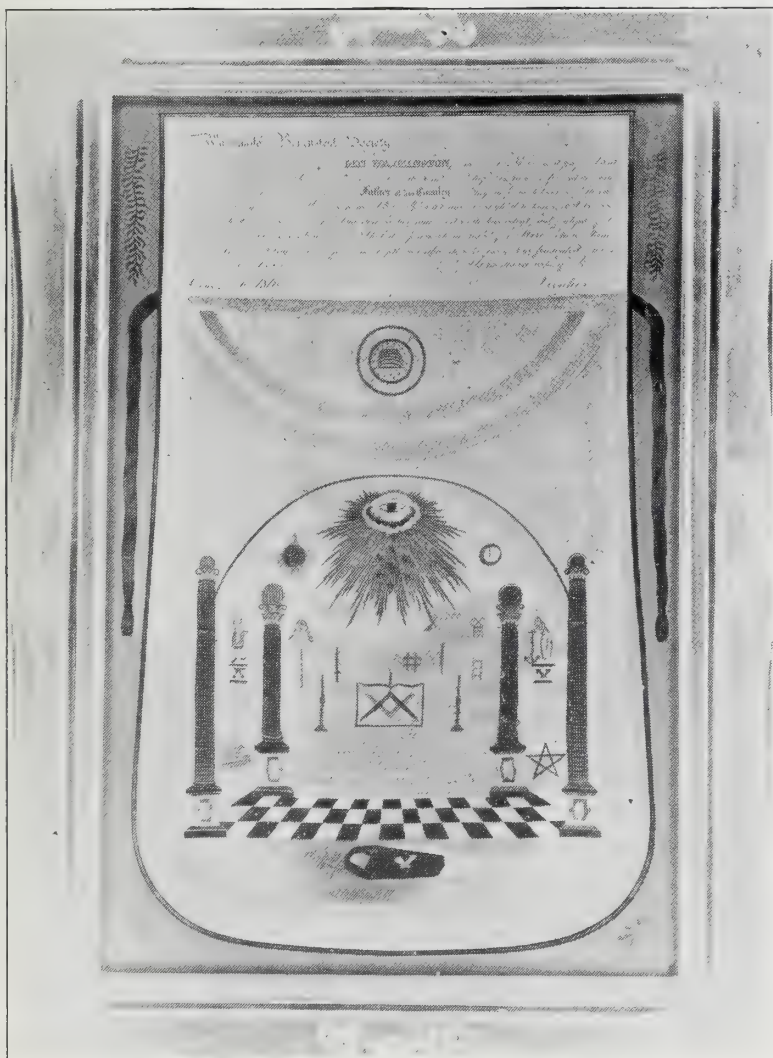
The New York *Constitutions* of 1785 is dedicated as follows:

"To His Excellency, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq. In testimony, as well of his exalted Services to his Country, as of his distinguished Character as a MASON, the following BOOK of CONSTITUTIONS of the most antient and honourable Fraternity of *Free and Accepted Masons*, by order and in behalf of the GRAND LODGE of the State of New-York, is dedicated, By his most Humble Servant, JAMES WILES, G. Secretary. A. L. 5785."

In 1791 Virginia brought out her own *New Abiman Rezon* which is inscribed:

"To George Washington, Esq. President of the United States of America. The Following Work is Most Respectfully Dedicated by His Obedient, and Devoted Servant, THE EDITOR."

In 1792 Isaiah Thomas, then Grand Mas-



THE LAFAYETTE MASONIC APRON

Presented to Brother George Washington by Brother Lafayette. Now in the possession of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania

ter of Masons in Massachusetts, brought out the *Constitutions of the Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons*, dedicated to Washington as follows:

"In Testimony of His Exalted Merit, And of Our inalienable Regard, THIS WORK IS Inscribed and Dedicated To our Illustrious BROTHER GEORGE WASHINGTON: The Friend of Masonry, Of his COUNTRY, and Of Man."

PROPOSED AS GRAND MASTER

Washington was proposed as the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, on June 23, 1777. He declined on the dual grounds that as he had not served as a Master he was not eligible and that his military duties were too arduous for him to consider added responsibilities.

Washington was thrice proposed as General Grand Master of Masons in the United States, first by American Union (Military) Lodge, at Morristown, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1779; next by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, on December 20, 1779, and again by the same body on January 13, 1780.

In 1782 Washington rejected the suggestion that he become King. The same inherent modesty, sound sense and democratic principles of the Great Citizen, led him to refuse this highest of Masonic honors—as it would have been had it ever become an actuality. Had General Washington not declined, it is possible that several Grand Lodges, favorable to this action, might have joined with Pennsylvania in a further effort to form a central Masonic body with Washington as its General Grand Master. Masons know now that neither Craft nor nation were then old enough to give healthy growth to a General Grand Lodge; in face of the health and the vigor of the Craft in the United States today under its forty-nine Grand Lodges, the Fraternity can but be profoundly grateful to the First President for his Masonic modesty and wisdom in declining to foster an untried experiment which was as potent for disaster as for good.

SPRIG OF ACACIA

Brother George Washington passed to the Celestial Lodge Above at twenty minutes past ten o'clock P. M. on Saturday, December 14, 1799, in his sixty-eighth year.

He was buried with full Masonic honors, Alexandria Lodge, No. 22 officiating, Brooke Lodge, No. 47, of Alexandria, assisting. Of the six pall bearers, Col. Charles Simms, Col. Dennis Ramsey, Col. William Payne, Col. George Gilpin, Col. Phillip Marsteller, and Col. Charles Little, all officers who had served in the Revolution, all were Masons and members of Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, except Col. Marsteller, whose son, Phillip G., was a member and attended the funeral.

The sermon at the tomb was preached by Reverend Thomas Davis, of Christ Church—Washington's own church—Alexandria, and

the Masonic services were conducted by Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick, Worshipful Master of Alexandria Lodge No. 22, and the Reverend James Muir, D.D., Chaplain of the Lodge. Dr. Dick retired from the East of the Lodge when it was rechartered, to allow Washington to be named as the Charter Master, remaining again a year out of the East when Washington was unanimously reelected and again became Master after Washington retired as a Past Master. To Dr. Dick fell the solemn duty of interring the distinguished dead with the Lambskin Apron of the fraternity and its Sprig of Acacia of immortal hope.

WASHINGTON'S MASONIC HISTORY

The following chronology of the major events in Washington's Masonic life is taken from Boyden's *Masonic Presidents, Vice Presidents and Signers*:

Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, Fredericksburg, Virginia:

Initiated November 4, 1752.

Passed March 3, 1753.

Raised August 4, 1753.

Remained a member until time of his death (1799).

Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22, Alexandria, Virginia:

First chartered as Alexandria Lodge No. 39, under the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, 1783.

Became Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, under the Grand Lodge of Virginia in 1788.

After Washington's death was named Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, in 1805.

Washington was made an Honorary Member of Lodge No. 39 of Alexandria, June 24, 1784.

Became Charter Master of Alexandria Lodge No. 22 when a Charter was issued to it by the Grand Lodge of Virginia, April 28, 1788.

Unanimously reelected Master December 20, 1788.

Holland Lodge No. 8, New York City, New York:

Elected Washington an Honorary Member, 1789.

1753, September 1—Visited his Lodge at Fredericksburg shortly before leaving for the western country.

1755, January 4—Again visited his Lodge.

1777, June 23—Proposed as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

1778, December 28—Marched in procession in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at the Masonic celebration in honor of St. John the Evangelist.

1779, June 24—Celebrated with American Union (Military) Lodge, the festival of St. John the Baptist, at West Point, New York.

1779, October 6—Washington (Military) Lodge was instituted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Washington visited this Lodge.

1779, December 15—Proposed by American Union (Military) Lodge at Morristown, New Jersey, as General Grand Master of the United States.

1779, December 20—Proposed by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania as General Grand Master of the United States.

1779, December 27—Celebrated with American Union (Military) Lodge, the festival of St. John the Evangelist, at Morristown, New Jersey.

1780, January 13—Again proposed by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania as General Grand Master of the United States.

1781, October—Said to have visited with General Lafayette, Lodge No. 9 at Yorktown, Virginia, after the surrender of Cornwallis there.

1782—Presented with a Masonic apron, and other Masonic regalia, by Brothers Watson and Cassoul, of Nantes, France. Acknowledged the gifts August 10, 1782.

1782, June 24—Celebrated with American Union (Military) Lodge the festival of St. John the Baptist, at West Point, New York.

1782, December 27—Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, Poughkeepsie, New York, records: "Visitors. Bro. George Washington, Comdr. in Chief." Celebrated with them on this date the festival of St. John the Evangelist.

1784, June 24—Celebrated with Alexandria Lodge, Alexandria, Virginia, the festival of St. John the Baptist.

1784, August—Was presented by General Lafayette with a Masonic apron made by Madame Lafayette.

1785, February 12—Walked in the Masonic procession at the funeral of Brother William Ramsay, at Alexandria, Virginia.

1789, April 30—Inaugurated as President of the United States, and took the oath of office on the Bible belonging to St. John's Lodge, No. 1, New York City, New York.

1791, April 15—Visited Newbern, North Carolina, and was welcomed by the Freemasons of St. John's Lodge, No. 2, "with the mystic numbers," and attended a ball in the evening.

1791, May—While on a visit to Charleston, South Carolina, was greeted by General Mordecai Gist, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, who extended the greetings of that Grand Lodge.

1793, September 18—Acting as Grand Master laid the corner stone of the United States Capitol, at Washington, D. C.

1794—Late in this year Alexandria Lodge received and accepted the Masonic portrait of Washington, painted by Williams of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on order of the Lodge, and

for which Washington sat while in that city some time in the latter part of 1793 or early part of 1794.

1797, March 28—Received a delegation from Alexandria Lodge and accepted an invitation to be present in Alexandria, April 1st.

1797, April 1—Attended Alexandria Lodge, and, at the banquet, proposed a toast.

Buried Masonically, at Mount Vernon, December 18, 1799, by Alexandria Lodge No. 22.

Throughout his life his Masonic brethren delighted in honoring Washington; that he took pleasure in his brotherhood with his fellow Masons none can doubt who read his letters. Washington's feeling for the Ancient Craft he summed up himself in one toast which he gave at an Alexandria Lodge dinner, Saturday, April 1, 1797:

"To the Lodge of Alexandria, and all Masons throughout the world."

Among the thousands of Masonic tributes paid Brother Washington these beautiful words from the pen of Dr. Joseph Fort Newton, foremost among modern Masonic writers, epitomize at once the veneration of

his brethren for his character and his achievements, and the fraternal love of all the gentle Craft wheresoever dispersed:

"A great and simple man—modest, quiet, gentle, wise—in whom patriotism was a passion and a prophecy, Freemasonry a fragrance, a fellowship and a philosophy; great enough to refuse a crown and live a life of private nobility and public service; picking his way where no path was, amid wild passions and perils; leading his people to victory, peace and ordered honor; leaving his labor as a legacy of inspiration to mankind, and his character as a consecration to his country."

Part III

Genealogical Table

ENGLISH FAMILY

George Washington in early life seemed to feel little interested in his ancestry. When he became a wealthy land-owner, he was interested in the coat of arms of the family, which was perfectly well known to the Virginia Washingtons; and he used several forms slightly different from each other for his tableware, his carriages, his seal, and his bookplate, all of them bearing the three mullets which heraldically were the spurs of a knight, and the two bars.

In 1791 Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King of Arms in England, and therefore an official authority, wrote to Washington asking about his ancestry. Washington replied: "Our ancestors who first settled in this Country came from some one of the Northern Countries of England, but whether from Lancashire Yorkshire or one still more northerly I do not precisely remember."

This tradition is powerfully supported by a memorial tablet in Maidstone Church, England, evidently written by Lawrence Washington, son of Lawrence of Sulgrave, before his death in 1619. It runs as follows: "Here resteth the body of Lawrence Washington Esquire of the Family of the Washingtons antientlie of Washington in the Countie Palatinate of Durham." This is absolute proof that in 1619, a century before George Washington was born, the Palatinate of Durham was recognized as the original home of the Washingtons.

Soon after Washington's death investigations began into his family history. Washington Irving visited Durham and was the first American to take account of the fact that in 1183 a manuscript volume was drawn up called the Bolden Buke in which was an entry to the effect that William de

Hertburn held certain lands in the town of Wessyngton (a few miles north of Durham), which he had received by exchange for lands in Hertburn; and that he thereby held the title of Sir William de Wessyngton. Hertburn was an outlying district of what is now the city of Stockton on Tees. The site of the ancient manor house at the village of Washington can still be traced.

In the neighborhood of that town is Hilton Castle, upon the front of which are displayed the arms of the Washington family, perhaps derived from a female descendant of William de Wessyngton—namely the Lady Dionysia de Tempest.

For several generations the descendants of William de Wessyngton can be traced in Durham and the nearby countries. They took advantage of the widespread practice of marrying heiresses. After three or four generations the direct descent becomes less clear. A writer named Plantagenet Harrison was sure that the cradle of the race was the present insignificant village of Washton (perhaps derived from Washington), near Richmond. An ingenious but highly imaginative author not many years ago made up a genealogy which completely satisfied him, leading straight back from George Washington of Mount Vernon to the God Odin of supernal regions.

About the year 1300 members of the family are found sixty or seventy miles west in what are now the counties of Lancaster and Westmoreland. The first very distinct western Washington is Sir Robert, Lord of Milburne, which is probably the Milbourne in Westmoreland not far from Appleby. At Appleby George Washington's father and his two half brothers went to school several centuries later. The neighboring castle of Howgill was very likely one of the cradles of the Washington race. The Washingtons

were landed people and at least thirty places in that region can be identified as having been owned by members of the family, particularly in the neighborhood of Kendall and the present Carnforth, then called Kernford.

A few miles from Kernford lies the present town of Warton, which is very near the coast of Morecambe Bay. Here the arms of the Washington family such as George Washington bore, have been discovered on the church wall.

Several English writers have attempted to find the missing link between the eastern and western Washingtons of England. More important are Mr. T. Pape, the Rev. Isham Longden, and Canon John Solloway of Selby Abbey, a church in which an American flag floats alongside a magnificent glass escutcheon of the Washington arms, which has been there probably five hundred years. Canon Solloway, whose work is yet unpublished, comes nearer to bridging the chasm between eastern and western English Washingtons than any previous writer.

At present the first safely identified direct ancestor of Washington is Robert de Wessyngton (possibly Robert of Milburne). A century later we find John Washington of Tewitfield (named from the tewit, a bird) near Warton on the west coast, and Warton may be a shorter form of Washington. From Robert, who married Joan of Strickland, the genealogical line is probably as follows:

- I. ROBERT DE WESSYNGTON (1). (Died, 1324.) Married Joan de Strickland.
- II. ROBERT DE WASHINGTON (2). (Died about 1348.) Married Agnes de Gentyl.
- III. JOHN DE WASHINGTON (1). (Died about 1380.) Married Alianora de Warton.

- IV. JOHN WASHINGTON (2). (Died about 1408.) Married Joan Croft.
- V. JOHN WASHINGTON (3), of Whitfield. Wounded at the battle of Agincourt with King Henry V (1415).
- VI. ROBERT WASHINGTON (3), of Inthwytefeld. (Died, 1483.)
- VII. ROBERT WASHINGTON (4), of Warton. (Died about 1520.) Married Elizabeth Westfield.
- VIII. JOHN WASHINGTON (4), of Warton. (Died about 1560.) Married Margaret Kytson.
- IX. LAWRENCE WASHINGTON (1), of Northampton, Gray's Inn, and Sulgrave. (1538-1584.) Married Amy Pargiter.
- X. ROBERT WASHINGTON (5), of Sulgrave. (1544-1619.) Married Elizabeth Light.
- XI. LAWRENCE WASHINGTON (2), of Sulgrave, Brington, and Wicken. (Died, 1616.) Married Margaret Butler.
- XII. REV. LAWRENCE WASHINGTON (3), of Oxford, Purleigh, and Maldon. (1602-1654-5.) Married Annphilis Twigden.

- XIII. JOHN WASHINGTON (5), immigrant to Virginia. (1634-1675.) Married Ann Pope.
- XIV. LAWRENCE WASHINGTON (4), of Virginia. (Died, 1697.) Married Mildred Warner.
- XV. AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON, of Virginia. (1694-1743.) Married Mary Ball.
- XVI. PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON. (1732-1799.) Married Martha (Dandridge) Custis. No children.

VIRGINIA FAMILY

John Washington, great-grandfather of George, settled in Virginia about 1657, and became a planter at Bridges Creek on the Potomac in Westmoreland County. On this estate were born his son Lawrence and Lawrence's son Augustine, father of George Washington. Augustine Washington, born in 1694, was well to do, a man of energy, a good planter, and interested in the development of Virginia iron mines. He also followed the sea for a while. He was married twice. His first wife, Jane Butler, bore him several children of whom only Lawrence and Augustine survived the father. In March, 1731, he married Mary Ball, who became the mother of six children, George, Elizabeth (Betty), Samuel, John Augustine,

Charles, and Mildred. The last died young. Tradition has been very kind to Mary Ball, the mother of George Washington, but the established facts concerning her are not numerous. She passed the last years of her life in a house in Fredericksburg, given to her by her son George. He seems to have resembled her in looks and owed to her strong elements of character. He was a dutiful son and throughout her life had his careful consideration. She was perhaps over fond of him while he was still a boy. After he had attained manhood he paid much attention to the management of her affairs.

Details as to the genealogical descent of George Washington are to be found in the publications of Pape, Isham Longden, Worthington C. Ford's edition of the *Writings of George Washington*, and in the forthcoming volumes by Canon Solloway, and by Washington Lee, descended from a collateral of George Washington.

Though Washington left no descendants, his brothers and uncles and great-uncles founded families of which there are many descendants. No list has been published of the living persons bearing the name of Washington and descended from Washington's ancestors, but there are probably not fewer than two hundred in the United States.

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HIGHLIGHTS
OF THE
WRITINGS
OF
GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON

Compiled by
DAVID M. MATTESON
Assistant Historian

INTRODUCTION

DANIEL WEBSTER, in his speech at a public dinner in Washington in 1832, at the Centennial Celebration of the birth of George Washington, said:

"A hundred years hence, other disciples of Washington will celebrate his birth, with no less of sincere admiration than we now commemorate it. When they shall meet, as we now meet, to do themselves and him that honor, so surely as they shall see the blue summits of his native mountains rise in the horizon, so surely as they shall behold the river on whose banks he lived, and on whose banks he rests, still flowing on toward the sea, so surely may they see, as we now see, the flag of the Union floating on the top of the Capitol; and then, as now, may the sun in his course visit no land more free, more happy, more lovely, than this our own country!"

That "hundred years hence" has now become history, and in its passing has verified Webster's prophecy. He did not, however, venture upon a prediction of the manner of the Bicentennial Celebration. In 1832 a day of glorification passed and all was done; no records were left except of such speeches as that by Webster. In 1932 a greater permanence was sought, and an earnest endeavor made to make the career and character of Washington alive to all the people of the country. No other great man of history shows forth so spotless in the glare of complete investigation. No other world character has left a self-record so vivid, so revealing of the man himself. To select from this record examples which stand out as best illustrating Washington's character and his expression of it is not easy. Certain of his papers must always be in such a compilation; others here show his dauntless spirit, his modesty, his courtesy and consideration, his determined stand for Americanism and a republican form of government, and his firmness for what he considered good policy, however unpopular. All show his greatness. Throughout these volumes of historical material will be found many more of his utterances, some on special topics, others extracts covering a wider range. In *George Washington Every Day*, in another volume issued by the Commission, events and sayings that cover the whole life of George Washington are shown in calendar arrangement, with a topical index.

Letter of George Washington to His Mother after Braddock's Defeat

FORT CUMBERLAND, JULY 18, 1755.

Honour'd Mad'm,

As I doubt not but you have heard of our defeat, and perhaps have had it represented in a worse light (if possible) than it deserves; I have taken this earliest opportunity to give you some acct. of the Engagement, as it happen'd within 7 miles of the French Fort, on Wednesday the 9th. Inst.

We March'd on to that place with't any considerable loss, having only now and then a stragler pick'd up by the French Scoutg. Ind'nd. When we came there, we were attack'd by a Body of French and Indns. whose number, (I am certain) did not exceed 300 Men; our's consisted of abt. 1,300 well arm'd Troops; chiefly of the English Soldiers, who were struck with such a panick, that they behav'd with more cowardice than it is possible to conceive; The Officers behav'd Gallantly in order to encourage their Men, for which they suffer'd greatly; there being near 60 kill'd and wounded; a large proportion out of the number we had! The Virginia Troops shew'd a good deal of Bravery, and were

near all kill'd; for I believe out of 3 Companies that were there, there is scarce 30 Men left alive; Capt. Peyrouny and all his Officer's down to a Corporal was kill'd; Capt. Polson shar'd near as hard a Fate; for only one of his was left: In short the dastardly behaviour of those they call regular's expos'd all others that were inclin'd to do their duty to almost certain death; and at last, in dispiht of all the efforts of the Officer's to the Contrary, they broke and run as sheep pursued by dogs; and it was impossible to rally them.

The Genl. was wounded; of w'ch he died 3 Days after; Sir Peter Halket was kill'd in the Field; where died many other brave Officer's; I luckily escap'd with't a wound, tho' I had four Bullets through my Coat, and two Horses shot under me; Cpts. Orme and Morris two of the Genls. Aids de Camp, were wounded early in the Engagem't. which render'd the duty hard upon me, as I was the only person then left to distribute the Genl's. Orders which I was scarcely able to do, as I was not half recover'd from a violent illness, that confin'd me to my Bed,

and a Waggon, for above 10 Days; I am still in a weak and Feeble cond'n; which induces me to halt here, 2 or 3 Days in hopes of recov'g. a little Strength, to enable me to proceed homewards; from whence, I fear I shall not be able to stir till towards Sept., so that I shall not have the pleasure of seeing you till then, unless it be in Fairfax; please to give my love to Mr. Lewis and my Sister, and Compts. to Mr. Jackson and all other Fds. that enquire after me. I am, Hon'd Madam Yr. most dutiful Son



P. S. You may acqt. Priscilla Mullican that her Son Charles is very well, hav'g only rec'd a slight w'd in his Foot, w'ch will be cur'd with't detrimt. to him, in a very small time.

We had abt. 300 Men kill'd and as many, and more, wounded.

Letter to Bryan Fairfax on Resistance to Great Britain

MOUNT VERNON, 20 JULY, 1774

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 17th was not presented to me till after the resolutions, (which were adjudged advisable for this county to come to), had been revised, altered, and corrected in the committee; nor till we had gone into a general meeting in the court-house, and my attention necessarily called every moment to the business that was before it. I did, however, upon receipt of it, (in that hurry and bustle,) hastily run it over, and handed it round to the gentlemen on the bench of which there were many; but, as no person present seemed in the least dis-

posed to adopt your sentiments, as there appeared a perfect satisfaction and acquiescence in the measures proposed (except from a Mr. Williamson, who was for adopting your advice literally, without obtaining a second voice on his side), and as the gentlemen, to whom the letter was shown, advised me not to have it read, as it was not like to make a convert, and repugnant, (some of them thought,) to the very principle we were contending for, I forbore to offer it otherwise than in the manner above mentioned; which I shall be sorry for, if it gives you any dissatisfaction in not having your sentiments read to the county at

large, instead of communicating them to the first people in it, by offering them the letter in the manner I did.

That I differ very widely from you, in respect to the mode of obtaining a defeat [repeal] of the acts so much and so justly complained of, I shall not hesitate to acknowledge; and that this difference in opinion may probably proceed from the different construction we put upon the conduct and intention of the ministry may also be true; but, as I see nothing on the one hand, to induce a belief that the Parliament would embrace a favorable opportunity of repealing acts, which they go on with great

rapidity to pass, and in order to enforce their tyrannical system; and, on the other, I observe, or think I observe, that government is pursuing a regular plan at the expense of law and justice to overthrow our constitutional rights and liberties, how can I expect any redress from a measure, which has been ineffectually tried already? For, Sir, what is it we are contending against? Is it against paying the duty of three pence per pound on tea because burthensome? No, it is the right only, we have all along disputed, and to this end we have already petitioned his Majesty in as humble and dutiful manner as subjects could do. Nay, more, we applied to the House of Lords and House of Commons in their different legislative capacities, setting forth, that, as Englishmen, we could not be deprived of this essential and valuable part of a constitution. If, then, as the fact really is, it is against the right of taxation that we now do, and, (as I before said), all along have contended, why should they suppose an exertion of this power would be less obnoxious now than formerly? And what reasons have we to believe, that they would make a second attempt, while the same sentiments filled the breast of every American, if they did not intend to enforce it if possible?

The conduct of the Boston people could not justify the rigor of their measures, unless there had been a requisition of payment and refusal of it; nor did that measure require an act to deprive the government of Massachusetts Bay of their charter, or to exempt offenders from trial in the place where offences were committed, as there was not, nor could not be, a single instance produced to manifest the necessity of it. Are not all these things self evident proofs of a fixed and uniform plan to tax us? If we want further proofs, do not all the debates in the House of Commons serve to confirm this? And has not General Gage's

conduct since his arrival, (in stopping the address of his Council, and publishing a proclamation more becoming a Turkish bashaw, than an English governor, declaring it treason to associate in any manner by which the commerce of Great Britain is to be affected,) exhibited an unexampled testimony of the most despotic system of tyranny, that ever was practised in a free government? In short, what further proofs are wanted to satisfy one of the designs of the ministry, than their own acts, which are uniform and plainly tending to the same point, nay, if I mistake not, avowedly to fix the right of taxation? What hope then from petitioning, when they tell us, that now or never is the time to fix the matter? Shall we, after this, whine and cry for relief, when we have already tried it in vain? Or shall we supinely sit and see one province after another fall a prey to despotism? If I was in any doubt, as to the right which the Parliament of Great Britain had to tax us without our consent, I should most heartily coincide with you in opinion, that to petition, and petition only, is the proper method to apply for relief; because we should then be asking a favor, and not claiming a right, which, by the law of nature and our constitution, we are, in my opinion, indubitably entitled to. I should even think it criminal to go further than this, under such an idea; but none such I have. I think the Parliament of Great Britain hath no more right to put their hands into my pocket, without my consent, than I have to put my hands into yours for money; and this being already urged to them in a firm, but decent manner, by all the colonies, what reason is there to expect any thing from their justice?

As to the resolution for addressing the throne, I own to you, Sir, I think the whole might as well have been expunged. I ex-

pect nothing from the measure, nor should my voice have accompanied it, if the non-importation scheme was intended to be retarded by it; for I am convinced, as much as I am of my existence, that there is no relief but in their distress; and I think, at least I hope, that there is public virtue enough left among us to deny ourselves every thing but the bare necessities of life to accomplish this end. This we have a right to do, and no power upon earth can compel us to do otherwise, till they have first reduced us to the most abject state of slavery that ever was designed for mankind. The stopping our exports would, no doubt, be a shorter cut than the other to effect this purpose; but if we owe money to Great Britain, nothing but the last necessity can justify the non-payment of it; and, therefore, I have great doubts upon this head, and wish to see the other method first tried, which is legal and will facilitate these payments.

I cannot conclude without expressing some concern, that I should differ so widely in sentiment from you, in a matter of such great moment and general import; and should much distrust my own judgment upon the occasion, if my nature did not recoil at the thought of submitting to measures, which I think subversive of every thing that I ought to hold dear and valuable, and did I not find, at the same time, that the voice of mankind is with me.

I must apologize for sending you so rough a sketch of my thoughts upon your letter. When I looked back, and saw the length of my own, I could not, as I am also a good deal hurried at this time, bear the thoughts of making off a fair copy. I am, &c.

George Washington

Acceptance of Appointment as Commander in Chief

IN CONGRESS AT PHILADELPHIA, 16 JUNE, 1775.

Mr. President,

Though I am truly sensible of the high honor done me in this appointment, yet I feel great distress from a consciousness that my abilities and military experience may not be equal to the extensive and important trust. However, as the Congress desire it, I will enter upon the momentous duty and exert every power I possess in the service

and for support of the glorious cause. I beg they will accept my most cordial thanks for this distinguished testimony of their approbation. But lest some unlucky event should happen unfavourable to my reputation, I beg it may be remembered by every gentleman in the room, that I this day declare with the utmost sincerity I do not think myself equal to the command I am honored with.

As to pay, Sir, I beg leave to assure the Congress, that as no pecuniary consideration could have tempted me to accept this arduous employment at the expense of my domestic ease and happiness, I do not wish to make any profit from it. I will keep an exact account of my expenses. Those I doubt not they will discharge, and that is all I desire.

Address to the New York Provincial Congress on Civil and Military Power

NEW YORK, 26 JUNE, 1775.

Gentlemen,

At the same time that with you I deplore the unhappy necessity of such an appointment, as that with which I am now honored, I cannot but feel sentiments of the highest gratitude for this affecting instance of distinction and regard.

May your warmest wishes be realized in

the success of America, at this important and interesting period; and be assured, that every exertion of my worthy colleagues and myself will be equally extended to the re-establishment of peace and harmony between the mother country and these colonies, as to the fatal but necessary operations of war. When we assumed the soldier, we did not lay aside the citizen; and we shall most

sincerely rejoice with you in that happy hour, when the establishment of American liberty, on the most firm and solid foundations, shall enable us to return to our private stations in the bosom of a free, peaceful, and happy country. I am, &c.

G. Washington

Letter to Lieutenant-General Gage on Rebellion

HEADQUARTERS, CAMBRIDGE, 20 AUGUST, 1775.

Sir,

I addressed you, on the 11th instant, in terms which gave the fairest scope for that humanity and politeness, which were supposed to form a part of your character. I remonstrated with you on the unworthy treatment shown to the officers and citizens of America, whom the fortune of war, chance, or a mistaken confidence had thrown into your hands.

Whether British or American mercy, fortitude, and patience are most pre-eminent; whether our virtuous citizens, whom the hand of tyranny has forced into arms to defend their wives, their children, and their property, or the mercenary instruments of lawless domination, avarice, and revenge, best deserve the appellation of rebels, and the punishment of that cord, which you affected clemency has forborne to inflict; whether the authority under which I act is usurped, or founded upon the genuine principles of liberty, were altogether foreign to the subject. I purposely avoided all political disquisition; nor shall I now avail myself of those advantages, which the sacred cause of my country, of liberty, and of human nature, give me over you; much less shall I stoop to retort and invective;

but the intelligence you say you have received from our army requires a reply. I have taken time, Sir, to make a strict inquiry, and find it has not the least foundation in truth. Not only your officers and soldiers have been treated with a tenderness due to fellow citizens and brethren, but even those execrable parricides, whose counsels and aid have deluged their country with blood, have been protected from the fury of a justly enraged people. Far from compelling or permitting their assistance, I am embarrassed with the numbers, who crowd to our camp, animated with the purest principles of virtue and love to their country. You advise me to give free operation to truth, to punish misrepresentation and falsehood. If experience stamps value upon counsel, yours must have a weight, which few can claim. You best can tell how far the convulsion, which has brought such ruin on both countries, and shaken the mighty empire of Britain to its foundation, may be traced to these malignant causes.

You affect, Sir, to despise all rank not derived from the same source with your own. I cannot conceive one more honorable, than that which flows from the un-

corrupted choice of a brave and free people, the purest source and original fountain of all power. Far from making it a plea for cruelty, a mind of true magnanimity and enlarged ideas would comprehend and respect it.

What may have been the ministerial views, which have precipitated the present crisis, Lexington, Concord, and Charlestown can best declare. May that God, to whom you then appealed, judge between America and you. Under his providence, those who influence the councils of America, and all the other inhabitants of the United Colonies, at the hazard of their lives, are determined to hand down to posterity those just and invaluable privileges, which they received from their ancestors.

I shall now, Sir, close my correspondence with you, perhaps for ever. If your officers, our prisoners, receive a treatment from me different from that, which I wished to show them, they and you will remember the occasion of it. I am, Sir, your very humble servant.

G. Washington

General Orders before the Battle of Long Island

HEAD-QUARTERS, NEW YORK, AUGUST 23, 1776.

Parole Charleston—Countersign Lee

* * * * *

The Enemy have now landed on Long Island, and the hour is fast approaching, on which the Honor and Success of this army, and the safety of our bleeding Country depend. Remember officers and Soldiers, that you are Freeman, fighting for the blessings of Liberty—that slavery will be your portion, and that of your posterity, if you do not acquit yourselves like men: Remember how your Courage and Spirit have been dis-

pirsed, and traduced by your cruel invaders; though they have found by dear experience at Boston, Charlestown and other places, what a few brave men contending in their own land, and in the best of causes can do, against base hirelings and mercenaries—Be cool, but determined; do not fire at a distance, but wait for orders from your officers—It is the Generals express orders that if any man attempt to skulk, lay down, or retreat without Orders he be instantly shot down as an example, he hopes no such Scoundrel will be found in this army; but

on the contrary, every one for himself resolving to conquer, or die, and trusting to the smiles of heaven upon so just a cause, will behave with Bravery and Resolution: Those who are distinguished for their Gallantry, and good Conduct, may depend upon being honorably noticed, and suitably rewarded: And if this Army will but emulate, and imitate their brave Countrymen, in other parts of America, he has no doubt they will, by a glorious Victory, save their Country, and acquire to themselves immortal Honor.

Letter to the President of Congress on Dependence on Militia

CAMP, ABOVE TRENTON FALLS, 20 DECEMBER, 1776.

Sir,

* * * * *

In short, the present exigency of our affairs will not admit of delay, either in council or the field; for well convinced I am, that, if the enemy go into quarters at all, it will be for a short season. But I rather think the design of General Howe is to possess himself of Philadelphia this winter, if possible; and in truth I do not see what is to prevent him, as ten days more will put an end to the existence of our army. That one great point is to keep us as much harassed as possible, with a view to injure the recruiting service and hinder a collection of stores and other necessities for the next campaign, I am as clear in, as I am of my existence. If, therefore, we have to provide in the short interval and make these great and arduous preparations, every matter that in its nature is self-evident is to be referred to Congress, at the distance of a hundred and thirty or forty miles, so much time must necessary elapse, as to defeat the end in view.

In may be said, that this is an application for powers that are too dangerous to be entrusted. I can only add, that desperate diseases require desperate remedies; and I with truth declare, that I have no lust after power, but I wish with as much fervency as any man upon this wide-extended continent for an opportunity of turning the sword into the ploughshare. But my feelings, as an

officer and a man, have been such as to force me to say, that no person ever had a greater choice of difficulties to contend with than I have. It is needless to add, that short enlistments, and a mistaken dependence upon militia, have been the origin of all our misfortunes, and the great accumulation of our debt. We find, Sir, that the enemy are daily gathering strength from the disaffected. This strength, like a snow-ball by rolling, will increase, unless some means can be devised to check effectually the progress of the enemy's arms. Militia may possibly do it for a little while; but in a little while, also, and the militia of those States, which have been frequently called upon, will not turn out at all; or, if they do, it will be with so much reluctance and sloth, as to amount to the same thing. Instance New Jersey! Witness Pennsylvania! Could any thing but the river Delaware have saved Philadelphia? Can any thing (the exigency of the case indeed may justify it) be more destructive to the recruiting service, than giving ten dollars' bounty for six weeks' service of the militia, who come in, you cannot tell how, go, you cannot tell when, and act, you cannot tell where, consume your provisions, exhaust your stores, and leave you at last at a critical moment?

These, Sir, are the men I am to depend upon, ten days hence; this is the basis, on which your cause will and must for ever depend, till you get a large standing army sufficient of itself to oppose the enemy. I

therefore beg leave to give it as my humble opinion, that eighty-eight battalions are by no means equal to the opposition you are to make, and that a moment's time is not to be lost in raising a greater number, not less, in my opinion and the opinion of my officers, than a hundred and ten. It may be urged that it will be found difficult enough to complete the first number. This may be true, and yet the officers of a hundred and ten battalions will recruit many more men, than those of eighty-eight. In my judgment this is not a time to stand upon expense; our funds are not the only object of consideration. The State of New York have added one battalion (I wish they had made it two) to their quota. If any good officers will offer to raise men upon Continental pay and establishment in this quarter, I shall encourage them to do so, and regiment them when they have done it. If Congress disapprove of this proceeding, they will please to signify it, as I mean it for the best. It may be thought that I am going a good deal out of the line of my duty, to adopt these measures, or to advise thus freely. A character to lose, an estate to forfeit, the inestimable blessing of liberty at stake, and a life devoted, must be my excuse. . . .

I have the Honor to be with great respect
Sir Your Most Obedt. Servt.

G. Washington

Letter to the President of Congress on Army Conditions

VALLEY FORGE, 23 DECEMBER, 1777.

Sir,

Full as I was in my representation of the matters in the commissary's department yesterday, fresh and more powerful reasons oblige me to add, that I am now convinced beyond a doubt, that, unless some great and capital change suddenly takes in that line, this army must inevitably be reduced to one or other of these three things; starve, dissolve, or disperse in order to obtain subsistence in the best manner they can. Rest assured, Sir, this is not an exaggerated picture, and that I have abundant reason to suppose what I say.

Yesterday afternoon, receiving information that the enemy in force had left the city, and were advancing towards Derby with the apparent design to forage, and draw subsistence from that part of the country, I ordered the troops to be in readiness, that I might give every opposition in my power; when behold, to my great mortification, I was not only informed, but convinced, that the men were unable to stir on account of provision, and that a dangerous mutiny, begun the night before, and which with difficulty was suppressed by the spirited exertions of some officers, was still much to be apprehended for want of this article. This brought forth the only commissary in the purchasing line in this camp; and, with him, this melancholy and alarming truth, that he had not a single hoof of any kind to slaughter, and not more than twenty-five barrels of flour! From hence form an opinion of our situation when I add, that he could not tell when to expect any.

All I could do under these circumstances, was to send out a few light parties to watch and harass the enemy, whilst other parties were instantly detached different ways to collect, if possible, as much provision as would satisfy the present pressing wants of the soldiery. But will this answer? No, Sir; three or four days of bad weather would prove our destruction. What then is to become of the army this winter? And if we are so often without provisions now, what is to become of us in the spring, when our force will be collected, with the aid perhaps of militia to take advantage of an early campaign, before the enemy can be reinforced? These are considerations of great magnitude, meriting the closest attention; and they will, when my own reputation is so intimately connected with the event and to be affected by it, justify my

saying, that the present commissaries are by no means equal to the execution of the office, or that the disaffection of the people is past all belief. The misfortune, however, does in my opinion proceed from both causes; and, though I have been tender heretofore of giving any opinion, or lodging complaints, as the change in that department took place contrary to my judgment, and the consequences thereof were predicted; yet, finding that the inactivity of the army, whether for want of provisions, clothes, or other essentials, is charged to my account, not only by the common vulgar but by those in power, it is 'time to speak plain in exculpation of myself. With truth, then, I can declare, that no man in my opinion ever had his measures more impeded than I have, by every department of the army.

Since the month of July we have had no assistance from the quartermaster-general, and to want of assistance from this department the commissary-general charges great part of his deficiency. To this I am to add, that, notwithstanding it is a standing order, and often repeated, that the troops shall always have two days' provisions by them, that they might be ready at any sudden call; yet an opportunity has scarcely ever offered, of taking an advantage of the enemy, that has not been either totally obstructed, or greatly impeded, on this account. And this, the great and crying evil, is not all. The soap, vinegar, and other articles allowed by Congress, we see none of, nor have we seen them, I believe, since the battle of Brandywine. The first, indeed, we have now little occasion for; few men having more than one shirt, many only the moiety of one, and some none at all. In addition to which, as a proof of the little benefit received from a clothier-general, and as a further proof of the inability of an army, under the circumstances of this, to perform the common duties of soldiers, (besides a number of men confined to hospitals for want of shoes, and others in farmers' houses on the same account,) we have, by a field-return this day made, no less than two thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight men now in camp unfit for duty, because they are barefoot and otherwise naked. By the same return it appears, that our whole strength in Continental troops, including the eastern brigades, which have joined us since the surrender of General Burgoyne, exclusive of the Maryland troops sent to Wilmington, amounts to no more than eight

thousand two hundred in camp fit for duty; notwithstanding which, and that since the 4th instant, our numbers fit for duty, from the hardships and exposures they have undergone, particularly on account of blankets (numbers having been obliged, and still are, to sit up all night by fires, instead of taking comfortable rest in a natural and common way) have decreased near two thousand men.

We find gentlemen, without knowing whether the army was really going into winter-quarters or not (for I am sure no resolution of mine would warrant the Remonstrance), reprobatng the measure as much as if they thought the soldiers were made of stocks or stones, and equally insensible of frost and snow; and moreover, as if they conceived it easily practicable for an inferior army, under the disadvantages I have described ours to be, which are by no means exaggerated, to confine a superior one, in all respects well-appointed and provided for a winter's campaign, within the city of Philadelphia, and to cover from depredation and waste the States of Pennsylvania and Jersey. But what makes this matter still more extraordinary in my eye is, that these very gentlemen,—who were well apprized of the nakedness of the troops from ocular demonstration, who thought their own soldiers worse clad than others, and who advised me near a month ago to postpone the execution of a plan I was about to adopt, in consequence of a resolve of Congress for seizing clothes, under strong assurances that an ample supply would be collected in ten days agreeably to a decree of the State (not one article of which, by the by, is yet come to hand),—should think a winter's campaign and the covering of these States from the invasion of an enemy so easy and practicable a business. I can assure those gentlemen, that it is a much easier and less distressing thing to draw remonstrances in a comfortable room by a good fireside, than to occupy a cold, bleak hill, and sleep under frost and snow, without clothes or blankets. However, although they seem to have little feeling for the naked and distressed soldiers, I feel superabundantly for them, and, from my soul, I pity those miseries, which it is neither in my power to relieve or prevent.

It is for these reasons, therefore, that I have dwelt upon the subject; and it adds not a little to my other difficulties and distress to find, that much more is expected of me than is possible to be performed, and

that upon the ground of safety and policy I am obliged to conceal the true state of the army from public view, and thereby expose myself to detraction and calumny. The honorable committee of Congress went from camp fully possessed of my sentiments respecting the establishment of this army, the necessity of auditors of accounts, the appointment of officers, and new arrangements. I have no need, therefore, to be prolix upon these subjects, but I refer to the committee. I shall add a word or two to show, first, the necessity of some better provision for binding the officers by the tie of interest to the service, as no day nor scarce an hour passes without the offer of a resigned commission; (otherwise I much doubt the practicability of holding the army together much longer, and in this I shall probably be thought the more sincere, when I freely declare, that I do not myself expect to derive the smallest benefit from any establishment that Congress may adopt, otherwise than as a member of the community at large in the good, which I am persuaded will result from the measure, by making better officers and better troops;) and, secondly, to point out the necessity of making the appointments and arrangements without loss of time. We have not more than three months, in which to prepare a

great deal of business. If we let these slip or waste, we shall be laboring under the same difficulties all next campaign, as we have been this, to rectify mistakes and bring things to order.

Military arrangement, and movements in consequence, like the mechanism of a clock, will be imperfect and disordered by the want of a part. In a very sensible degree have I experienced this, in the course of the last summer, several brigades having no brigadiers appointed to them till late, and some not at all; by which means it follows, that an additional weight is thrown upon the shoulders of the Commander-in-chief, to withdraw his attention from the great line of his duty. The gentlemen of the committee, when they were at camp, talked of an expedient for adjusting these matters, which I highly approved and wish to see adopted; namely, that two or three members of the Board of War, or a committee of Congress, should repair immediately to camp, where the best aid can be had, and with the commanding officer, or a committee of his appointment, prepare and digest the most perfect plan, that can be devised, for correcting all abuses and making new arrangements; considering what is to be done with the weak and debilitated regiments, if the

States to which they belong will not draft men to fill them, for as to enlisting soldiers it seems to me to be totally out of the question; together with many other things, that would occur in the course of such a conference; and, after digesting matters in the best manner they can, to submit the whole to the ultimate determination of Congress.

If this measure is approved, I would earnestly advise the immediate execution of it, and that the commissary-general of purchases, whom I rarely see, may be directed to form magazines without a moment's delay in the neighbourhood of this camp, in order to secure provision for us in case of bad weather. The quartermaster-general ought also to be busy in his department. In short, there is as much to be done in preparing for a campaign, as in the active part of it. Every thing depends upon the preparation that is made in the several departments, and the success or misfortunes of the next campaign will more than probably originate with our activity or supineness during this winter. I have the honor to be, &c.

G. Washington

Letter of Courtesy to Lieutenant-General Burgoyne

HEAD-QUARTERS, 11 MARCH, 1778.

Sir,

I was only two days since honored with your very obliging letter of the 11th of February. Your indulgent opinion of my character, and the polite terms in which you are pleased to express it, are peculiarly flattering; and I take pleasure in the opportunity you have afforded me, of assuring you, that, far from suffering the views of national opposition to be embittered and debased by personal animosity, I am ever ready to do justice to the merit of the man and soldier, and to esteem where esteem is due, however the idea of a public enemy may interpose. You will not think it the

language of unmeaning ceremony, if I add, that sentiments of personal respect, in the present instance, are reciprocal.

Viewing you in the light of an officer, contending against what I conceive to be the rights of my country, the reverses of fortune you experienced in the field cannot be unacceptable to me; but, abstracted from considerations of national advantage, I can sincerely sympathize with your feelings as a soldier, the unavoidable difficulties of whose situation forbid his success; and as a man, whose lot combines the calamity of ill health, the anxieties of captivity, and the painful sensibility for a reputation exposed,

where he most values it, to the assaults of malice and detraction.

As your aid-de-camp went directly to Congress, the business of your letter to me had been decided before it came to hand. I am happy that their cheerful acquiescence with your request prevented the necessity of my intervention; and wishing you a safe and agreeable passage, with a perfect restoration of your health, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.

G. Washington

Letter to Major-General Sullivan on Criticism of French Allies

HEAD-QRS., WHITE PLAINS, 1ST SEPT., 1778.

Dear Sir,

I have not received any letter from you since the 23d Ult., which I attribute to some mishap of the messengers with whom they were sent. I was anxious to learn the determination and designs of the Council of Officers, that so I might be prepared for eventual measures.—the success or misfortune of your army will have great influence in directing the movement and fortune of this.

The disagreement between the army under your command and the fleet has given me very singular uneasiness. The Continent at large is concerned in our cordiality, and it should be kept up by all possible

means, consistent with our honor and policy. First impressions you know are generally longest remembered, and will serve to fix in a great degree our national character among the french. In our conduct towards them we should remember, that they are a people old in war, very strict in military etiquette, and apt to take fire, where others scarcely seem warmed. Permit me to recommend, in the most particular manner, the cultivation of harmony and good agreement, and your endeavors to destroy that ill humbr, which may have got into the officers. It is of the greatest importance also, that the minds of the soldiers and the people should know nothing of the misunderstanding, or, if it has reached them, that ways may be used to stop its progress and prevent its effects.

I have received from Congress the enclosed, by which you will perceive their opinions with regard to keeping secret the protest of the general officers. I need add nothing on this head. I have one thing however more to say. I make no doubt but you will do all in your power to forward the repair of the Count's fleet, and rendering it fit for service, by your recommendations for that purpose to those, who can be immediately instrumental. I am, dear Sir, &c.

G. Washington

Letter to Count d'Estaing on Rhode Island Affair

HEAD-QUARTERS, 11TH SEPT., 1778.

Sir,

I have had the honor of receiving your Letter of the 5th inst., accompanied by a Copy of two Letters to Congress and Genl. Sullivan. The confidence, which you have been pleased to show in communicating these papers, engages my sincere thanks. If the deepest regret, that the best concerted enterprise and bravest exertions should have been rendered fruitless by a disaster, which human prudence is incapable of foreseeing or preventing, can alleviate disappointment, you may be assured, that the whole Continent sympathizes with you. It will be a consolation to you to reflect, that the thinking part of mankind do not form their judgment from events; and that their equity

will ever attach equal glory to those actions, which deserve success, as to those which have been crowned with it. It is in the trying circumstances to which Your Excellency has been exposed, that the virtues of a great mind are displayed in their brightest lustre, and that the General's Character is better known, than in the moment of Victory. It was yours, by every title which can give it; and the adverse element, which robbed you of your prize, can never deprive you of the Glory due to you. Tho' your success has not been equal to your expectations, yet you have the satisfaction of reflecting, that you have rendered essential services to the common cause.

I exceedingly lament, that, in addition to our misfortunes, there has been the least sus-

pension of harmony and good understanding between the generals of allied nations, whose views must, like their interests, be the same. On the first intimation of it, I employed my influence in restoring what I regard as essential to the permanence of an Union founded on mutual inclination, and the strongest ties of reciprocal advantage. Your Excellency's offer to the Council of Boston had a powerful tendency to promote the same end, and was a distinguished proof of your zeal and magnanimity. . . .

I have, &c.

G. Washington

Letter to Henry Laurens on French Allies and Canada

FRED[ERICKSBURG], [N. Y.,] 14TH NOVR., 1778.

Dr. Sir,

This will be accompanied by an official letter on the subject of the proposed expedition against Canada. You will perceive I have only considered it in a military light; indeed I was not authorized to consider it in any other; and I am not without apprehensions, that I may be thought, in what I have done, to have exceeded the limits intended by Congress. But my solicitude for the public welfare, which I think deeply interested in this affair, will, I hope, justify me in the eyes of all those, who view things through that just medium. I do not know, Sir, what may be your sentiments in the present case; but, whatever they are, I am sure I can confide in your honor and friendship, and shall not hesitate to unbosom myself to you on a point of the most delicate and important nature.

The question of the Canadian expedition, in the form it now stands, appears to me one of the most interesting that has hitherto agitated our national deliberations. I have one objection to it, untouched in my public letter, which is, in my estimation, insurmountable, and alarms all my feelings for the true and permanent interests of my country. This is the introduction of a large body of French troops into Canada, and putting them in possession of the capital of that Province, attached to them by all the ties of blood, habits, manners, religion, and former connexion of government. I fear this would be too great a temptation to be resisted by any power actuated by the common maxims of national policy. Let us realize for a moment the striking advantages France would derive from the possession of Canada; the acquisition of an extensive territory, abounding in supplies for the use of her Islands; the opening a vast source of the most beneficial commerce with the Indian nations, which she might then monopolize; the having ports of her own on this continent independent of the precarious good will of an ally; the engrossing of the whole trade of Newfoundland whenever she pleased, the finest nursery of seamen in the world; the security afforded to her Islands; and, finally, the facility of awing and controlling these States, the natural and most

formidable rival of every maritime power in Europe. Canada would be a solid acquisition to France on all these accounts, and because of the numerous inhabitants, subjects to her by inclination, who would aid in preserving it under her power against the attempt of every other.

France, acknowledged for some time past the most powerful monarchy in Europe by land, able now to dispute the empire of the sea with Britain, and if joined with Spain, I may say, certainly superior, possessed of New Orleans on our right, Canada on our left, and seconded by the numerous tribes of Indians in our rear from one extremity to the other, a people so generally friendly to her, and whom she knows so well to conciliate, would, it is much to be apprehended, have it in her power to give law to these States.

Let us suppose, that, when the five thousand french troops (and under the idea of that number twice as many might be introduced) were entered the city of Quebec, they should declare an intention to hold Canada, as a pledge and surety for the debts due to France from the United States, or, under other specious pretences, hold the place till they can find a bone of contention, and, in the mean while, should excite the Canadians to engage in supporting their pretences & claims; what should we be able to say, with only four or five thousand men to carry on the dispute? It may be supposed, that France would not choose to renounce our friendship by a step of this kind, as the consequence would be a reunion with England on some terms or other, and the loss of what she had acquired in so violent and unjustifiable a manner, with all the advantages of an alliance with us. This, in my opinion, is too slender a security against the measure, to be relied on. The truth of the position will entirely depend on naval events. If France and Spain should unite, and obtain a decided superiority by Sea, a reunion with England would avail very little, and might be set at defiance. France, with a numerous army at command, might throw in what number of land forces she thought proper, to support her pretensions; and England, without men, without money, and inferior on her favorite element, could give no effectual aid

to oppose them. Resentment, reproaches, and submission seem to be all that would be left to us. Men are very apt to run into extremes. Hatred to England may carry some into an excess of Confidence in France, especially when motives of gratitude are thrown into the scale. Men of this description would be unwilling to suppose France capable of acting so ungenerous a part. I am heartily disposed to entertain the most favorable sentiments of our new ally, and to cherish them in others to a reasonable degree. But it is maxim, founded on the universal experience of mankind, that no nation is to be trusted farther than it is bound by its interest; and no prudent statesman or politician will venture to depart from it. In our circumstances we ought to be particularly cautious; for we have not yet attained sufficient vigor and maturity to recover from the shock of any false step, into which we may unwarily fall.

If France should even engage in the scheme, in the first instance, with the purest intentions, there is the greatest danger that, in the progress of the business, invited to it by circumstances, and perhaps urged on by the solicitations and wishes of the Canadians, she would alter her views.

As the Marquis clothed his proposition, when he spoke it to me, it would seem to originate wholly with himself; but, it is far from impossible, that it had its birth in the Cabinet of France, and was put into this artful dress to give it the readier currency. I fancy that I read in the countenances of some people, on this occasion, more than the disinterested zeal of allies. I hope I am mistaken, and that my fears of mischief make me refine too much, and awaken jealousies that have no sufficient foundation. But upon the whole, Sir, to wave every other consideration, I do not like to add to the number of our national obligations. I would wish, as much as possible, to avoid giving a foreign power new claims of merit for services performed to the United States, and would ask no assistance that is not indispensable. I am, with the truest attachment and most perfect confidence, dear Sir, &c.

G. Washington

Letter to Count de Rochambeau welcoming Him to America

HEAD-QUARTERS, NEW JERSEY, 16 JULY, 1780.

Sir,

I hasten to impart to you the happiness I feel at the welcome news of your arrival; and, as well in the name of the American army, as in my own, to present you with an assurance of our warmest sentiments for allies, who have so generously come to our aid. As a citizen of the United States, and as a soldier in the cause of liberty, I thankfully acknowledge this new mark of friendship from his Most Christian Majesty, and I feel a most grateful sensibility for the flattering confidence he has been pleased to honor me with on this occasion.

Among the obligations we are under to your Prince, I esteem it one of the first, that he has made choice, for the command of his troops, of a Gentleman whose high reputation and happy union of social qualities and military abilities promise me every public advantage and private satisfaction. I beg, Sir, that you will be the interpreter of my sentiments to the Gentlemen under your command. Be pleased to assure them,

that, to the pleasure I anticipate of an acquaintance with them, I join the warmest desire to do every thing that may be agreeable to them and to the soldiers under their command. But in the midst of a war, the nature and difficulties of which are peculiar and uncommon, I cannot flatter myself in any way to recompense the sacrifices they have made, but by giving them such opportunities in the field of glory, as will enable them to display that gallantry and those talents, which we shall be always happy to acknowledge with applause.

The Marquis de Lafayette has been by me desired from time to time to communicate such intelligence, and make such propositions, as circumstances dictated. I think it so important, immediately to fix our plan of operations, and with as much secrecy as possible, that I have requested him to go himself to New London, where he will probably meet you. As a General officer, I have the greatest confidence in him; as a friend, he is perfectly acquainted with my sentiments and opinions. He knows all

the circumstances of our army and the country at large. All the information he gives, and all the propositions he makes, I entreat you will consider as coming from me. I request you will settle all arrangements whatsoever with him; and I shall only add, that I shall exactly conform to the intentions of his Most Christian Majesty, as explained in the several papers put into my hands by his order, and signed by his ministers.

Permit me to refer you to the Marquis de Lafayette for more particular assurances of what I feel on this occasion, which I the more readily do, from a knowledge of his peculiar affection and regard for you. Impatiently waiting for the time when our operations will afford me the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, I have the honor to be, with the most perfect consideration, &c.

G. Washington

Letter to Lord Cornwallis giving Terms of Surrender

HEAD QUARTERS, BEFORE YORK, 18 OCTOBER, 1781.

My Lord,

To avoid unnecessary discussion and delays I shall at once, in answer to your Lordships letters of yesterday, declare the general basis upon which a definitive treaty and capitulation must take place. The garrisons of York and Gloucester, including the seamen, as you propose, will be received Prisoners of War. The condition annexed, of sending the British and German troops to the parts of Europe to which they respectively belong, is inadmissible. Instead of this they will be marched to such parts of the Country as can most conveniently provide for their subsistence, and the benevolent treatment of Prisoners, which is invariably observed by the Americans, will be extended to them. The same honors will be granted to the surrendering Army as

were granted to the Garrison of Charlestown. The shipping and boats in the two harbors, with all their Guns, Stores, Tackling, furniture and apparel, shall be delivered in their present state to an officer of the Navy, appointed to take possession of them.

The Artillery, Arms, Accoutrements, Military Chest, and public stores of every denomination, shall be delivered, unimpaired to the heads of departments to which they respectively belong.

The officers will be indulged in retaining their side arms, and the officers and soldiers may preserve their baggage and effects, with this reserve, that property taken in the Country will be reclaimed.

With regard to the individuals in civil capacities whose interests, your Lordship

wishes may be attended to; until they are more particularly described, nothing definitive can be settled.

I have to add that I expect the sick and wounded will be supplied with their own Hospital Stores, and be attended by British Surgeons, particularly charged with the care of them.

Your Lordship will be pleased to signify your determination either to accept or reject the proposals now offered in the course of two hours from the delivery of this letter that Commissioners may be appointed to digest the articles of capitulation, or a renewal of hostilities may take place. I have the honor, &c.

G. Washington

General Orders on the Surrender of Yorktown

HEAD-QUARTERS, BEFORE YORK, SATURDAY OCTOBER 20TH, 1781.

Parole Congress—Countersigns York Gloucester

* * * * *

After Orders

The General congratulates the Army upon the glorious event of yesterday

The generous proofs which his most Christian Majesty has given of his attachment to the Cause of America must force conviction on the minds of the most deceived among the Enemy: relatively to the decisive good consequences of the Alliance and inspire every citizen of these States with sentiments of the most unalterable Gratitude

His Fleet the most numerous and powerful that ever appeared in these seas commanded by an Admiral whose Fortune and Talents ensure great Events

An Army of the most admirable composition both in officers and men are the Pledges of his friendship to the United States and their co-operation has secured us the present signal success

The General upon this occasion entreats his Excellency Count de Rochambeau to accept his most grateful acknowledgements for his Counsels and assistance at all times He presents his warmest thanks to the Generals Baron Viomenil Chevalier Chastellux Marquis de S. Simond and Count Viomenil

and to Brigadier General de Choissy (who had a separate command) for the illustrious manner in which they have advanced the interest of the common cause.

He requests that Count de Rochambeau will be pleased to communicate to the Army under his immediate command the high sense he entertains of the distinguished merits of the officers and soldiers of every corps and that he will present in his name to the regiments of Gattinois and Deux-ponts the two Pieces of Brass Ordnance captured by them; as a testimony of their Gallantry in storming the Enemy's Redoubt on the Night of the 14th instant, when officers and men so universally vied with each other in the exercise of every soldierly virtue

The General's Thanks to each individual of Merit would comprehend the whole Army But he thinks himself bound however by Affection Duty and Gratitude to express his obligations to Major Generals Lincoln de La Fayette and Steuben for their dispositions in the Trenches

To General Du Portail and Colonel Carney for the Vigor and Knowledge which were conspicuous in their Conduct of the Attacks and to General Knox and Colonel D'Aberville for their great care and attention and fatigue in bringing forward the Artillery and stores and for their judicious

and spirited management of them in the Parallels.

He requests the Gentlemen abovementioned to communicate his thanks to the officers and soldiers of their respective commands

Ingratitude which the General hopes never to be guilty of would be conspicuous in him was he to omit thanking in the warmest terms His Excellency Governor Nelson for the Aid he has derived from him and from the Militia under his Command to whose Activity Emulation and Courage much Applause is due the Greatness of the Acquisition will be an ample Compensation for the Hardships and Hazards which they encountered with so much patriotism and firmness

In order to diffuse the general Joy through every Breast the General orders that those men belonging to the Army who may now be in confinement shall be pardoned, released and join their respective corps.

Divine Service is to be performed tomorrow in the several Brigades or Divisions.

The Commander in Chief earnestly recommends that the troops not on duty should universally attend with that Seriousness of Deportment and gratitude of Heart which the recognition of such reiterated and astonishing interpositions of Providence demand of us.

Letter to Colonel Lewis Nicola refusing to be made King

NEWBURG, 22 MAY, 1782.

Sir,

With a mixture of great surprise and astonishment, I have read with attention the sentiments you have submitted to my perusal. Be assured, Sir, no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensations, than your information of there being such ideas existing in the army, as you have expressed, and I must view with abhorrence and reprehend with severity. For the present the communication of them will rest in my own bosom, unless some further agitation of the matter shall make a disclosure necessary.

I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address, which to me seems big with the greatest mischiefs, that can befall my Country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable. At the same time, in justice to my own feelings, I must add, that no man possesses a more sincere wish to see ample justice done to the army than I do; and, as far as my powers and influence, in a constitutional way, extend, they shall be employed to the utmost of

my abilities to effect it, should there be any occasion. Let me conjure you, then, if you have any regard for your Country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate, as from yourself or any one else, a sentiment of the like nature. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

G. Washington

Circular Letter addressed to the Governors of all the States on disbanding the Army

HEAD-QUARTERS, NEWBURG, 8 JUNE, 1783.

Sir,

The great object, for which I had the honor to hold an appointment in the service of my country, being accomplished, I am now preparing to resign it into the hands of Congress, and to return to that domestic retirement, which, it is well known, I left with the greatest reluctance; a retirement for which I have never ceased to sigh, through a long and painful absence, and in which (remote from the noise and trouble of the world) I meditate to pass the remainder of life, in a state of undisturbed repose. But before I carry this resolution into effect, I think it a duty incumbent on me to make this my last official communication; to congratulate you on the glorious events which Heaven has been pleased to produce in our favor; to offer my sentiments respecting some important subjects, which appear to me to be intimately connected with the tranquillity of the United States; to take my leave of your Excellency as a public character; and to give my final blessing to that country, in whose service I have spent the prime of my life, for whose sake I have consumed so many anxious days and watchful nights, and whose happiness, being extremely dear to me, will always constitute no inconsiderable part of my own.

Impressed with the liveliest sensibility on this pleasing occasion, I will claim the indulgence of dilating the more copiously on the subjects of our mutual felicitation. When we consider the magnitude of the prize we contended for, the doubtful nature of the contest, and the favorable manner in which it has terminated, we shall find the greatest possible reason for gratitude and rejoicing. This is a theme that will afford infinite delight to every benevolent and liberal mind, whether the event in contemplation be considered as the source of present enjoyment, or the parent of future happiness; and we shall have equal occasion to felicitate ourselves on the lot which Providence has assigned us, whether we view it in a natural, a political, or moral point of light.

The citizens of America, placed in the most enviable condition, as the sole lords and proprietors of a vast tract of continent, comprehending all the various soils and climates of the world, and abounding with all the necessities and conveniences of life, are now, by the late satisfactory pacification, acknowledged to be possessed

of absolute freedom and independency. They are, from this period, to be considered as the actors on a most conspicuous theatre, which seems to be peculiarly designated by Providence for the display of human greatness and felicity. Here they are not only surrounded with every thing, which can contribute to the completion of private and domestic enjoyment; but Heaven has crowned all its other blessings, by giving a fairer opportunity for political happiness, than any other nation has ever been favored with. Nothing can illustrate these observations more forcibly, than a recollection of the happy conjuncture of times and circumstances, under which our republic assumed its rank among the nations. The foundation of our empire was not laid in the gloomy age of ignorance and superstition; but at an epocha when the rights of mankind were better understood and more clearly defined, than at any former period. The researches of the human mind after social happiness have been carried to a great extent; the treasures of knowledge, acquired by the labors of philosophers, sages, and legislators, through a long succession of years, are laid open for our use, and their collected wisdom may be happily applied in the establishment of our forms of government. The free cultivation of letters, the unbounded extension of commerce, the progressive refinement of manners, the growing liberality of sentiment, and, above all, the pure and benign light of Revelation, have had a meliorating influence on mankind and increased the blessings of society. At this auspicious period, the United States came into existence as a nation; and, if their citizens should not be completely free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own.

Such is our situation, and such are our prospects; but notwithstanding the cup of blessing is thus reached out to us; notwithstanding happiness is ours, if we have a disposition to seize the occasion and make it our own; yet it appears to me there is an option still left to the United States of America, that it is in their choice, and depends upon their conduct, whether they will be respectable and prosperous, or contemptible and miserable, as a nation. This is the time of their political probation; this is the moment when the eyes of the whole world are turned upon them; this is the moment to establish or ruin their national character for ever; this is the favorable moment to give such a tone to our federal

government, as will enable it to answer the ends of its institution, or this may be the ill-fated moment for relaxing the powers of the Union, annihilating the cement of the confederation, and exposing us to become the sport of European politics, which may play one State against another, to prevent their growing importance, and to serve their own interested purposes. For, according to the system of policy the States shall adopt at this moment, they will stand or fall; and by their confirmation or lapse it is yet to be decided, whether the revolution must ultimately be considered as a blessing or a curse; a blessing or a curse, not to the present age alone, for with our fate will the destiny of unborn millions be involved.

With this conviction of the importance of the present crisis, silence in me would be a crime. I will therefore speak to your Excellency the language of freedom and of sincerity without disguise. I am aware, however, that those who differ from me in political sentiment, may perhaps remark, I am stepping out of the proper line of my duty, and may possibly ascribe to arrogance or ostentation, what I know is alone the result of the purest intention. But the rectitude of my own heart, which disdains such unworthy motives; the part I have hitherto acted in life; the determination I have formed, of not taking any share in public business hereafter; the ardent desire I feel, and shall continue to manifest, of quietly enjoying, in private life, after all the toils of war, the benefits of a wise and liberal government, will, I flatter myself, sooner or later convince my countrymen, that I could have no sinister views in delivering, with so little reserve, the opinions contained in this address.

There are four things, which, I humbly conceive, are essential to the well-being, I may even venture to say, to the existence of the United States, as an independent power.

First. An indissoluble union of the States under one federal head.

Secondly. A sacred regard to public justice.

Thirdly. The adoption of a proper peace establishment; and,

Fourthly. The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies; to make those mutual concessions, which are requisite to the general prosperity;

and, in some instances, to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community.

These are the pillars on which the glorious fabric of our independency and national character must be supported. Liberty is the basis; and whoever would dare to sap the foundation, or overturn the structure, under whatever specious pretext he may attempt it, will merit the bitterest execration, and the severest punishment, which can be inflicted by his injured country.

On the three first articles I will make a few observations, leaving the last to the good sense and serious consideration of those immediately concerned.

Under the first head, although it may not be necessary or proper for me, in this place, to enter into a particular disquisition on the principles of the Union, and to take up the great question which has been frequently agitated, whether it be expedient and requisite for the States to delegate a larger proportion of power to Congress, or not; yet it will be a part of my duty, and that of every true patriot, to assert without reserve, and to insist upon, the following positions. That, unless the States will suffer Congress to exercise those prerogatives they are undoubtedly invested with by the constitution, every thing must very rapidly tend to anarchy and confusion. That it is indispensable to the happiness of the individual States, that there should be lodged somewhere a supreme power to regulate and govern the general concerns of the confederated republic, without which the Union cannot be of long duration. That there must be a faithful and pointed compliance, on the part of every State, with the late proposals and demands of Congress, or the most fatal consequences will ensue. That whatever measures have a tendency to dissolve the Union, or contribute to violate or lessen the sovereign authority, ought to be considered as hostile to the liberty and independency of America, and the authors of them treated accordingly. And lastly, that unless we can be enabled, by the concurrence of the States, to participate of the fruits of the revolution, and enjoy the essential benefits of civil society, under a form of government so free and uncorrupted, so happily guarded against the danger of oppression, as has been devised and adopted by the articles of confederation, it will be a subject of regret, that so much blood and treasure have been lavished for no purpose, that so many sufferings have been encountered without a compensation, and that so many sacrifices have been made in vain.

Many other considerations might here be adduced to prove, that, without an entire conformity to the spirit of the Union, we cannot exist as an independent power. It will be sufficient for my purpose to mention but one or two, which seem to me of the greatest importance. It is only in our united character, as an empire, that our independence is acknowledged, that our

power can be regarded, or our credit supported, among foreign nations. The treaties of the European powers with the United States of America will have no validity on a dissolution of the Union. We shall be left nearly in a state of nature; or we may find, by our own unhappy experience, that there is a natural and necessary progression from the extreme of anarchy to the extreme of tyranny, and that arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty, abused to licentiousness.

As to the second article, which respects the performance of public justice, Congress have, in their late address to the United States, almost exhausted the subject; they have explained their ideas so fully, and have enforced the obligations the States are under, to render complete justice to all the public creditors, with so much dignity and energy, that, in my opinion, no real friend to the honor of independency of America can hesitate a single moment, respecting the propriety of complying with the just and honorable measures proposed. If their arguments do not produce conviction, I know of nothing that will have greater influence: especially when we recollect, that the system referred to, being the result of the collected wisdom of the continent, must be esteemed, if not perfect, certainly the least objectionable of any that could be devised; and that, if it shall not be carried into immediate execution, a national bankruptcy, with all its deplorable consequences, will take place, before any different plan can possibly be proposed and adopted. So pressing are the present circumstances, and such is the alternative now offered to the States.

The ability of the country to discharge the debts, which have been incurred in its defence, is not to be doubted; and inclination, I flatter myself, will not be wanting. The path of our duty is plain before us; honesty will be found, on every experiment, to be the best and only true policy. Let us then, as a nation, be just; let us fulfil the public contracts, which Congress had undoubtedly a right to make for the purpose of carrying on the war, with the same good faith we suppose ourselves bound to perform our private engagements. In the mean time, let an attention to the cheerful performance of their proper business, as individuals and as members of society, be earnestly inculcated on the citizens of America; then will they strengthen the hands of government, and be happy under its protection; every one will reap the fruit of his labors, every one will enjoy his own acquisitions, without molestation and without danger.

In this state of absolute freedom and perfect security, who will grudge to yield a very little of his property to support the common interest of society, and insure the protection of government? Who does not remember the frequent declarations, at the commencement of the war, that we should

be completely satisfied, if, at the expense of one half, we could defend the remainder of our possessions? Where is the man to be found, who wishes to remain indebted for the defence of his own person and property to the exertions, the bravery, and the blood of others, without making one generous effort to repay the debt of honor and gratitude? In what part of the continent shall we find any man, or body of men, who would not blush to stand up and propose measures purposely calculated to rob the soldier of his stipend, and the public creditor of his due? And were it possible, that such a flagrant instance of injustice could ever happen, would it not excite the general indignation, and tend to bring down upon the authors of such measures the aggravated vengeance of Heaven? If, after all, a spirit of disunion, or a temper of obstinacy and perverseness should manifest itself in any of the States; if such an ungracious disposition should attempt to frustrate all the happy effects that might be expected to flow from the Union; if there should be a refusal to comply with the requisition for funds to discharge the annual interest of the public debts; and if that refusal should revive all those jealousies, and produce all those evils, which are now happily removed, Congress, who have, in all their transactions, shown a great degree of magnanimity and justice, will stand justified in the sight of God and man; and the State alone, which puts itself in opposition to the aggregate wisdom of the continent, and follows such mistaken and pernicious counsels, will be responsible for all the consequences.

For my own part, conscious of having acted, while a servant of the public, in the manner I conceived best suited to promote the real interests of my country; having, in consequence of my fixed belief, in some measure pledged myself to the army, that their country would finally do them complete and ample justice; and not wishing to conceal any instance of my official conduct from the eyes of the world, I have thought proper to transmit to your Excellency the enclosed collection of papers, relative to the half-pay and commutation granted by Congress to the officers of the army. From these communications, my decided sentiments will be clearly comprehended, together with the conclusive reasons which induced me, at an early period, to recommend the adoption of this measure, in the most earnest and serious manner. As the proceedings of Congress, the army, and myself, are open to all, and contain, in my opinion, sufficient information to remove the prejudices and errors, which may have been entertained by any, I think it unnecessary to say any thing more than just to observe, that the resolutions of Congress, now alluded to, are undoubtedly as absolutely binding upon the United States, as the most solemn acts of confederation or legislation.

As to the idea, which, I am informed, has in some instances prevailed, that the half-pay and commutation are to be regarded merely in the odious light of a pension, it ought to be exploded for ever. That provision should be viewed, as it really was, a reasonable compensation offered by Congress, at a time when they had nothing else to give to the officers of the army for services then to be performed. It was the only means to prevent a total dereliction of the service. It was a part of their hire. I may be allowed to say, it was the price of their blood, and of your independency; it is therefore more than a common debt, it is a debt of honor; it can never be considered as a pension or gratuity, nor be cancelled until it is fairly discharged.

With regard to a distinction between officers and soldiers, it is sufficient that the uniform experience of every nation of the world, combined with our own, proves the utility and propriety of the discrimination. Rewards, in proportion to the aids the public derives from them, are unquestionably due to all its servants. In some lines, the soldiers have perhaps generally had as ample a compensation for their services, by the large bounties which have been paid to them, as their officers will receive in the proposed commutation; in others, if, besides the donation of lands, the payment of arrearages of clothing and wages (in which articles all the component parts of the army must be put upon the same footing), we take into the estimate the douceurs many of the soldiers have received, and the gratuity of one year's full pay, which is promised to all, possibly their situation (every circumstance being duly considered) will not be deemed less eligible than that of the officers. Should a further reward, however, be judged equitable, I will venture to assert no one will enjoy greater satisfaction than myself, on seeing an exemption from taxes for a limited time, (which has been petitioned for in some instances,) or any other adequate immunity or compensation granted to the brave defenders of their country's cause; but neither the adoption or rejection of this proposition will in any manner affect, much less militate against, the act of Congress, by which they have offered five years' full pay, in lieu of the half-pay for life, which had been before promised to the officers of the army.

Before I conclude the subject of public justice, I cannot omit to mention the obligations this country is under to that meritorious class of veteran non-commissioned officers and privates, who have been discharged for inability, in consequence of the resolution of Congress of the 23d of April, 1782, on an annual pension for life. Their peculiar sufferings, their singular merits, and claims to that provision, need only be known, to interest all the feelings of humanity in their behalf. Nothing but a punctual payment of their annual allowance can rescue them from the most com-

plicated misery; and nothing could be a more melancholy and distressing sight, than to behold those, who have shed their blood or lost their limbs in the service of their country, without a shelter, without a friend, and without the means of obtaining any of the necessities or comforts of life, compelled to beg their daily bread from door to door. Suffer me to recommend those of this description, belonging to your State, to the warmest patronage of your Excellency and your legislature.

It is necessary to say but a few words on the third topic which was proposed, and which regards particularly the defence of the republic; as there can be little doubt but Congress will recommend a proper peace establishment for the United States, in which a due attention will be paid to the importance of placing the militia of the Union upon a regular and respectable footing. If this should be the case, I would beg leave to urge the great advantage of it in the strongest terms. The militia of this country must be considered as the palladium of our security, and the first effectual resort in case of hostility. It is essential, therefore, that the same system should pervade the whole; that the formation and discipline of the militia of the continent should be absolutely uniform, and that the same species of arms, accoutrements, and military apparatus, should be introduced in every part of the United States. No one, who has not learned it from experience, can conceive the difficulty, expense, and confusion, which result from a contrary system, or the vague arrangements which have hitherto prevailed.

If, in treating of political points, a greater latitude than usual has been taken in the course of this address, the importance of the crisis, and the magnitude of the objects in discussion, must be my apology. It is, however, neither my wish or expectation, that the preceding observations should claim any regard, except so far as they shall appear to be dictated by a good intention, consonant to the immutable rules of justice, calculated to produce a liberal system of policy, and founded on whatever experience may have been acquired by a long and close attention to public business. Here I might speak with the more confidence, from my actual observations; and, if it would not swell this letter (already too prolix) beyond the bounds I had prescribed to myself, I could demonstrate to every mind open to conviction, that in less time, and with much less expense, than has been incurred, the war might have been brought to the same happy conclusion, if the resources of the continent could have been properly drawn forth; that the distresses and disappointments, which have very often occurred, have, in too many instances, resulted more from a want of energy in the Continental government, than a deficiency of means in the particular States; that the inefficacy of measures arising from the want of an ade-

quate authority in the supreme power, from a partial compliance with the requisitions of Congress in some of the States, and from a failure of punctuality in others, while it tended to damp the zeal of those, which were more willing to exert themselves, served also to accumulate the expenses of the war, and to frustrate the best concerted plans; and that the discouragement occasioned by the complicated difficulties and embarrassments, in which our affairs were by this means involved, would have long ago produced the dissolution of any army, less patient, less virtuous, and less persevering, than that which I have had the honor to command. But, while I mention these things, which are notorious facts, as the defects of our federal constitution, particularly in the prosecution of a war, I beg it may be understood, that, as I have ever taken a pleasure in gratefully acknowledging the assistance and support I have derived from every class of citizens, so shall I always be happy to do justice to the unparalleled exertions of the individual States on many interesting occasions.

I have thus freely disclosed what I wished to make known, before I surrendered up my public trust to those who committed it to me. The task is now accomplished. I now bid adieu to your Excellency as the chief magistrate of your State, at the same time I bid a last farewell to the cares of office, and all the employments of public life.

It remains, then, to be my final and only request, that your Excellency will communicate these sentiments to your legislature at their next meeting, and that they may be considered as the legacy of one, who has ardently wished, on all occasions, to be useful to his country, and who, even in the shade of retirement, will not fail to implore the Divine benediction upon it.

I now make it my earnest prayer, that God would have you, and the State over which you preside, in his holy protection; that he would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government; to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow citizens of the United States at large, and particularly for their brethren who have served in the field; and finally, that he would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind, which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion, and without an humble imitation of whose example in these things, we can never hope to be a happy nation.

I have the honor to be, with much esteem and respect, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant.

G. Washington

Farewell Orders

to the Armies of the United States

ROCKY HILL, NEAR PRINCETON,

[SUNDAY] 2 NOVEMBER, 1783.

The United States in Congress assembled, after giving the most honorable testimony to the merits of the federal armies, and presenting them with the thanks of their country for their long, eminent and faithful services, having thought proper, by their proclamation bearing date the 18th day of October last, to discharge such part of the troops as were engaged for the war, and to permit the officers on furlough to retire from service from and after tomorrow; which proclamation having been communicated in the public papers for the information and government of all concerned, it only remains for the Commander-in-chief to address himself once more, and that for the last time, to the armies of the United States (however widely dispersed the individuals who compose them may be), and to bid them an affectionate, a long farewell.

But before the Commander-in-Chief takes his final leave of those he holds most dear, he wishes to indulge himself a few moments in calling to mind a slight review of the past. He will then take the liberty of exploring with his military friends their future prospects, of advising the general line of conduct, which, in his opinion, ought to be pursued; and he will conclude the address by expressing the obligations he feels himself under for the spirited and able assistance he has experienced from them, in the performance of an arduous office.

A contemplation of the complete attainment (at a period earlier than could have been expected) of the object, for which we contended against so formidable a power, cannot but inspire us with astonishment and gratitude. The disadvantageous circumstances on our part, under which the war was undertaken, can never be forgotten. The singular interpositions of Providence in our feeble condition were such, as could scarcely escape the attention of the most unobserving; while the unparalleled perseverance of the armies of the United States, through almost every possible suffering and discouragement for the space of eight long years, was little short of a standing miracle.

It is not the meaning nor within the compass of this address, to detail the hardships peculiarly incident to our service, or to describe the distresses, which in several

instances have resulted from the extremes of hunger and nakedness, combined with the rigors of an inclement season; nor is it necessary to dwell on the dark side of our past affairs. Every American officer and soldier must now console himself for any unpleasant circumstances, which may have occurred, by a recollection of the uncommon scenes in which he has been called to act no inglorious part, and the astonishing events of which he has been a witness; events which have seldom, if ever before, taken place on the stage of human action; nor can they probably ever happen again. For who has before seen a disciplined army formed at once from such raw materials? Who, that was not a witness, could imagine, that the most violent local prejudices would cease so soon; and that men, who came from the different parts of the continent, strongly disposed by the habits of education to despise and quarrel with each other, would instantly become but one patriotic band of brothers? Or who, that was not on the spot, can trace the steps by which such a wonderful revolution has been effected, and such a glorious period put to all our warlike toils?

It is universally acknowledged, that the enlarged prospects of happiness, opened by the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, almost exceeds the power of description. And shall not the brave men, who have contributed so essentially to these inestimable acquisitions, retiring victorious from the field of war to the field of agriculture, participate in all the blessings, which have been obtained? In such a republic, who will exclude them from the rights of citizens, and the fruits of their labors? In such a country, so happily circumstanced, the pursuits of commerce and the cultivation of the soil will unfold to industry the certain road to competence. To those hardy soldiers, who are actuated by the spirit of adventure, the fisheries will afford ample and profitable employment; and the extensive and fertile regions of the West will yield a most happy asylum to those, who, fond of domestic enjoyment, are seeking for personal independence. Nor is it possible to conceive, that any one of the United States will prefer a national bankruptcy, and a dissolution of the Union, to a compliance with the requisitions of Congress, and the payment of its

just debts; so that the officers and soldiers may expect considerable assistance, in recommencing their civil occupations, from the sums due to them from the public, which must and will most inevitably be paid.

In order to effect this desirable purpose, and to remove the prejudices, which may have taken possession of the minds of any of the good people of the States, it is earnestly recommended to all the troops, that, with strong attachments to the Union, they should carry with them into civil society the most conciliating dispositions, and that they should prove themselves not less virtuous and useful as citizens, than they have been persevering and victorious as soldiers. What though there should be some envious individuals, who are unwilling to pay the debt the public has contracted, or to yield the tribute due to merit; yet let such unworthy treatment produce no invective, or any instance of intemperate conduct. Let it be remembered, that the unbiassed voice of the free citizens of the United States has promised the just reward and given the merited applause. Let it be known and remembered, that the reputation of the federal armies is established beyond the reach of malevolence; and let a consciousness of their achievements and fame still incite the men, who composed them, to honorable actions; under the persuasion that the private virtues of economy, prudence, and industry, will not be less amiable in civil life, than the more splendid qualities of valor, perseverance and enterprise were in the field. Every one may rest assured, that much, very much, of the future happiness of the officers and men, will depend upon the wise and manly conduct, which shall be adopted by them when they are mingled with the great body of the community. And, although the General has so frequently given it as his opinion in the most public and explicit manner, that, unless the principles of the Federal Government were properly supported, and the powers of the Union increased, the honor, dignity, and justice of the nation would be lost forever; yet he cannot help repeating, on this occasion, so interesting a sentiment, and leaving it as his last injunction to every officer and every soldier, who may view the subject in the same serious point of light, to add his best endeavors to those of his

worthy fellow citizens towards effecting these great and valuable purposes, on which our very existence as a nation so materially depends.

The Commander-in-chief conceives little is now wanting, to enable the soldier, to change the military character into that of the citizen, but that steady and decent tenor of behavior, which has generally distinguished, not only the army under his immediate command, but the different detachments and separate armies, through the course of the war. From their good sense and prudence he anticipates the happiest consequences; and, while he congratulates them on the glorious occasion, which renders their services in the field no longer necessary, he wishes to express the strong obligations he feels himself under for the assistance he has received from every class and in every instance. He presents his

thanks in the most serious and affectionate manner to the general officers, as well for their counsel on many interesting occasions, as for their ardor in promoting the success of the plans he had adopted; to the commandants of regiments and corps, and to the other officers, for their great zeal and attention in carrying his orders promptly into execution; to the staff, for their alacrity and exactness in performing the duties of their several departments; and to the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, for their extraordinary patience and suffering, as well as their invincible fortitude in action. To the various branches of the army, the General takes this last and solemn opportunity of professing his inviolable attachment and friendship. He wishes more than bare professions were in his power; that he were really able to be useful to them all in future life. He flatters himself, how-

ever, they will do him the justice to believe, that whatever could with propriety be attempted by him has been done.

And being now to conclude these his last public orders, to take his ultimate leave in a short time of the military character, and to bid a final adieu to the armies he has so long had the honor to command, he can only again offer in their behalf his recommendations to their grateful country, and his prayers to the God of armies. May ample justice be done them here, and may the choicest of Heaven's favors, both here and hereafter, attend those, who, under the Divine auspices, have secured innumerable blessings for others. With these wishes and this benediction, the Commander-in-chief is about to retire from service. The curtain of separation will soon be drawn, and the military scene to him will be closed for ever.

Address to Congress on resigning his Commission

ANNAPOLIS, 23 DECEMBER, 1783.

Mr. President,

The great events, on which my resignation depended, having at length taken place, I have now the honor of offering my sincere congratulations to Congress, and of presenting myself before them, to surrender into their hands the trust committed to me, and to claim the indulgence of retiring from the Service of my Country.

Happy in the confirmation of our Independence and Sovereignty, and pleased with the opportunity afforded the United States of becoming a respectable nation, I resign with satisfaction the appointment I accepted with diffidence; a diffidence in my abilities to accomplish so arduous a task, which, however, was superseded by a con-

dence in the rectitude of our cause, the support of the supreme Power of the Union, and the patronage of Heaven.

The successful termination of the war has verified the most sanguine expectations; and my gratitude for the interposition of Providence, and the assistance I have received from my Countrymen, encreases with every review of the momentous contest.

While I repeat my obligations to the Army in general, I should do injustice to my own feelings not to acknowledge, in this place, the peculiar services and distinguished merits of the Gentlemen, who have been attached to my person during the war. It was impossible that the choice of confidential officers to compose my family should have been more fortunate. Permit

me, Sir, to recommend in particular those, who have continued in Service to the present moment, as worthy of the favorable notice and patronage of Congress.

I consider it an indispensable duty to close this last solemn act of my official life, by commending the Interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to his holy keeping.

Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action; and, bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission, and take my leave of all the employments of public life.

Diary on Communication with the West

OCTOBER 4, 1784.

Hitherto, the people of the Western Country having had no excitements to Industry, labour very little;—the luxuriency of the Soil, with very little culture, produces provisions in abundance—these supplies the wants of the encreasing population—and the Spaniards when pressed by want have given high prices for flour—other articles they reject; and at times, (contrary I think to sound policy) shut their ports against them altogether—but let us open a good communication with the Settlements west of us—extend the inland Navigation as far as it can be done with convenience—and shew them by this means, how easy it is to bring the produce of their Lands to our Markets, and see how astonishingly our exports will be increased; and these States benefitted in a commercial point of view—wh. alone is an object of such Magnitude as to claim our closest attention—but when the subject is considered in a political point of view, it appears of much greater importance.

No well informed Mind need be told, that the flanks and rear of the United territory are possessed by other powers, and formidable ones too—nor how necessary it is to apply the cement of interest to bind all parts of it together, by one indissoluble band—particularly the middle States with the Country immediately back of them—for what ties let me ask, should we have upon those people; and how entirely unconnected shod. we be with them if the Spaniards on their right or great Britain on their left, instead of throwing stumbling blocks in their way as they now do; should invite their trade and seek alliances with them? What, when they get strength, which will be sooner than is generally imagined (from the emigration of Foreigners who can have no predeliction for us, as well as from the removal of our own Citizens) may be the consequence of their having formed such connections and alliances; requires no uncommon foresight to predict.

The Western Settlers—from my own observation—stand as it were on a pivot—the touch of a feather would almost incline them any way—they looked down the Mississippi until the Spaniards (very impolitically I think for themselves) threw difficulties in the way, and for no other rea-

son that I can conceive than because they glided gently down the stream, without considering perhaps the tediousness of the voyage back, and the time necessary to perform it in; and because they have no other means of coming to us but by a long land transportation and unimproved Roads.

A combination of circumstances make the present conjuncture more favorable than any other to fix the trade of the Western Country to our Markets. The jealous and untoward disposition of the Spaniards on one side, and the private views of some individuals coinciding with the policy of the Court of G. Britain on the other, to retain the Posts of Oswego, Niagara, Detroit, &ca. (which tho' done under the letter of the treaty is certainly an infraction of the Spirit of it, and injurious to the Union) may be improved to the greatest advantage by this State if she would open her arms, and embrace the means which are necessary to establish it. The way is plain, and the expence, comparatively speaking deserves not a thought, so great would be the prize. The Western Inhabitants would do their part towards accomplishing it, weak as they now are, they would, I am persuaded meet us half way rather than be *driven* into the arms of, or be in any wise dependent upon, foreigners; the consequence of which would be, a seperation, or a War.

The way to avoid both, happily for us, is easy, and dictated by our clearest interest. It is to open a wide door, and make a smooth way for the produce of that Country to pass to our Markets before the trade may get into another channel—this, in my judgment, would dry up the other Sources; or if any part should flow down the Mississippi, from the Falls of the Ohio, in Vessels which may be built—fitted for Sea—and sold with their Cargoes, the proceeds I have no manner of doubt, will return this way; and that it is better to prevent an evil than to rectify a mistake none can deny—commercial connections of all others, are most difficult to dissolve—if we wanted proof of this, look to the avidity with which we are renewing, after a *total* suspension of Eight years, our correspondence with Great Britain;—So, if we are supine, and suffer without a struggle the Settlers of the West-

ern Country to form commercial connections with the Spaniards, Britons, or with any of the States in the Union we shall find it a difficult matter to dissolve them altho' a better communication should thereafter, be presented to them—time only could effect it; such is the force of habit!

Rumseys discovery of working Boats against stream, by mechanical powers principally, may not only be considered as a fortunate invention for these States in general but as one of those circumstances which have combined to render the present epoche favorable above all others for securing (if we are disposed to avail ourselves of them) a large portion of the produce of the Western Settlements, and of the Fur and Peltry of the Lakes, also—the importation of which alone, if there were no political considerations in the way, is immense.

It may be said perhaps, that as the most direct Routs from the Lakes to the Navigation of Potomack are through the State of Pennsylvania—and the intert. of that State opposed to the extension of the Waters of Monongahela, that a communication cannot be had either by the Yohiogany or Cheat River;—but herein I differ—an application to this purpose would in my opinion, place the Legislature of that Commonwealth in a very delicate situation. That it would not be pleasing I can readily conceive, but that they would refuse their assent, I am by no means clear in. There is in that State, at least 100,000 Souls West of the Laurel hill, who are groaning under the inconveniences of a long land transportation. They are wishing, indeed looking, for the extension of inland Navigation; and if this can not be made easy for them to Philadelphia—at any rate it must be lengthy—they will seek a Mart elsewhere; and none is so convenient as that which offers itself through Yohiogany or Cheat River—the certain consequence therefore of an attempt to restrain the extension of the Navigation of these Rivers, (so consonant with the interest of these people) or to impose any extra duties upon the exports, or imports, to or from another State, would be a seperation of the Western Settlers from the old and more interior government; towards which there is not wanting a disposition at this moment in the former.

Letter to Henry Lee, in Congress, on Shays Rebellion

MOUNT VERNON, 31 OCTOBER, 1786.

My dear Sir,

I am indebted to you for your several favors of the 1st, 11th, and 17th of this instant, and shall reply to them in the order of their dates. But first let me thank you for the interesting communications imparted by them.

The picture which you have exhibited, and the accounts which are published of the commotions and temper of numerous bodies in the eastern States, are equally to be lamented and deprecated. They exhibit a melancholy proof of what our transatlantic foe has predicted; and of another thing perhaps, which is still more to be regretted, and is yet more unaccountable, that mankind, when left to themselves, are unfit for their own government. I am mortified beyond expression when I view the clouds, that have spread over the brightest morn that ever dawned upon any country. In a word, I am lost in amazement when I behold what intrigue, the interested views of desperate characters, ignorance, and jealousy of the minor part, are capable of effecting, as a scourge on the major part of our fellow citizens of the Union; for it is hardly to be supposed, that the great body of the people, though they will not act, can be so shortsighted or enveloped in darkness, as not to see rays of a distant sun through all this mist of intoxication and folly.

You talk, my good Sir, of employing influence to appease the present tumults in Massachusetts. I know not where that influence is to be found, or, if attainable,

that it would be a proper remedy for the disorders. *Influence* is no *government*. Let us have one by which our lives, liberties, and properties will be secured or let us know the worst at once. Under these impressions, my humble opinion is, that there is a call for decision. Know precisely what the insurgents aim at. If they have *real* grievances, redress them if possible; or acknowledge the justice of them, and your inability to do it in the present moment. If they have not, employ the force of government against them at once. If this is inadequate, *all* will be convinced, that the superstructure is bad, or wants support. To be more exposed in the eyes of the world, and more contemptible than we already are, is hardly possible. To delay one or the other of these, is to exasperate on the one hand, or to give confidence on the other, and will add to their numbers; for, like snow-balls, such bodies increase by every movement, unless there is something in the way to obstruct and crumble them before the weight is too great and irresistible.

These are my sentiments. Precedents are dangerous things. Let the reins of government then be braced and held with a steady hand, and every violation of the constitution be reprehended. If defective, let it be amended, but not suffered to be trampled upon whilst it has an existence.

With respect to the navigation of the Mississippi, you already know my sentiments thereon. They have been uniformly the same, and, as I have observed to you in a former letter, are controverted by one consideration, only of weight, and that is, the

operation which the conclusion of it may have on the minds of the western settlers, who will not consider the subject in a relative point of view, or on a comprehensive scale, and may be influenced by the demagogues of the country to acts of extravagance and desperation, under a popular declamation, that their interests are sacrificed. Colonel Mason at present is in a fit of the gout. What [his] sentiments on the subject are, I know not, nor whether he will be able to attend the Assembly during the present session. For some reasons, however, (which need not be mentioned,) I am inclined to believe he will advocate the navigation of that river. But in all matters of great national moment, the only true line of conduct, in my opinion, is dispassionately to compare the advantages and disadvantages of the measure proposed, and decide from the balance. The lesser evil, where there is a choice of them, should always yield to the greater. What benefits, more than we now enjoy, are to be obtained by such a treaty as you have delineated with Spain, I am not enough of a commercial man to give any opinion on. The china came to hand without much damage & I thank you for your attention in the procuring & forwarding it. Mrs. Washington joins me in best wishes for Mrs. Lee and yourself and I am very affectionately, Dear Sir Yr. Most Obedt. & Obligated Hble. Servant.

George Washington

Letter to Henry Knox on Crisis in the Confederation

MOUNT VERNON, 26 DECEMBER, 1786.

My dear Sir,

... I feel, my dear General Knox, infinitely more than I can express to you, for the disorders, which have arisen in these States. Good God! Who, besides a Tory, could have foreseen, or a Briton predicted them? Were these people wiser than others,

or did they judge of us from the corruption and depravity of their own hearts? The latter I am persuaded was the case and that notwithstanding the boasted virtue of America we are very little if anything behind them in dispositions to every thing that is bad.

I do assure you, that even at this moment, when I reflect upon the present prospect of our affairs, it seems to me to be like the vision of a dream. My mind can scarcely realize it as a thing in actual existence; so strange, so wonderful does it appear to me. In this, as in most other matters, we are

too slow. When this spirit first dawned, probably it might have been easily checked; but it is scarcely within the reach of human ken, at this moment, to say when, where, or how it will terminate. There are combustibles in every State, which a spark might set fire to. In this a perfect calm prevails at present; and a prompt disposition to support and give energy to the federal system is discovered, if the unlucky stirring of the dispute respecting the navigation of the Mississippi does not become a leaven that will ferment and sour the mind of it.

The resolutions of the present session respecting a paper emission, military certificates, &c., have stamped justice and liberality on the proceedings of the Assembly. By a late act, it seems very desirous of a general convention to revise and amend the federal constitution. *Apropos*; what prevented the eastern States from attending the September meeting at Annapolis? Of all the States in the Union it should have seemed to me, that a measure of this sort, (distracted as they were with internal commotions and experiencing the want of energy in the government,) would have been most pleasing to them. What are the prevailing sentiments of the one now proposed to be held in Philadelphia in May next? and how will it be attended? You are at the fountain of intelligence, where the wisdom of the nation, it is to be presumed, is concentrated; consequently better able, (as I have had sufficient experience of your intelligence, confidence, and candor,) to solve these questions.

The Maryland Assembly has been violently agitated by the question for a paper emis-

sion. It has been carried in the House of Delegates; but what has been or may be the fate of the bill in the Senate, I have not yet heard. The partisans in favor of the measure in the lower House threaten, *it is said*, a secession, if it is rejected by that branch of the legislature. Thus are we advancing. In regretting, which I have often done with the keenest sorrow, the death of our much lamented friend General Greene, I have accompanied it of late with a query, whether he would not have preferred such an exit to the scenes, which, it is more than probable, many of his compatriots may live to bemoan.

In both your letters you intimate, that the men of reflection, principle, and property in New England, feeling the inefficacy of their present government, are contemplating a change; but you are not explicit with respect to its nature. It has been supposed, that the constitution of the State of Massachusetts was amongst the most energetic in the Union. May not these disorders then be ascribed to an indulgent exercise of the powers of administration? If your laws authorized, and your powers are equal to the suppression of these tumults in the first instance, delay and unnecessary expedients were improper. These are rarely well applied; and the same causes would produce similar effects in any form of government, if the powers of it are not exercised. I ask this question for information. I know nothing of the facts.

That Great Britain will be an unconcerned spectator of the present insurrections, if they continue, is not to be expected. That she is at this moment sowing the seeds

of jealousy and discontent among the various tribes of Indians on our frontiers, admits of no doubt in my mind; and that she will improve every opportunity to foment the spirit of turbulence within the bowels of the United States, with a view of distracting our governments and promoting divisions, is with me not less certain. Her first manoeuvres in this will no doubt be covert, and may remain so till the period shall arrive when a decided line of conduct may avail her. Charges of violating the treaty, and other pretexts, will then not be wanting to color overt acts, tending to effect the great objects of which she has long been in labor. A man is now at the head of their American affairs, well calculated to conduct measures of this kind, and more than probably was selected for the purpose. We ought not therefore to sleep nor to slumber. Vigilance in watching and vigor in acting is become in my opinion indispensably necessary. If the powers are inadequate, amend or alter them; but do not let us sink into the lowest state of humiliation and contempt, and become a by-word in all the earth. I think with you, that the spring will unfold important and distressing scenes, unless much wisdom and good management is displayed in the interim. Adieu. Be assured no man has a higher esteem and regard for you, than I have; none more sincerely your friend and more affectly. yr. hble. Servt.

G. Washington

Letter to Alexander Hamilton on The Federalist and Presidency

MOUNT VERNON, 28 AUGUST, 1788.

Dear Sir,

* * * * *

As the perusal of the political papers under the signature of PUBLIUS has afforded me great satisfaction, I shall certainly consider them as claiming a most distinguished place in my library. I have read every performance, which has been printed on one side and the other of the great question lately agitated (so far as I have been able to obtain them); and, without an unmeaning compliment, I will say, that I have seen no other so well calculated, in my judgment, to produce conviction on an unbiassed mind as the *production* of your *triumvirate*. When the transient circumstances and fugitive performances, which attended this *crisis*, shall have disappeared, that work will merit the notice of posterity, because in it are candidly and ably discussed the principles of freedom and the topics of govern-

ment, which will be always interesting to mankind, so long as they shall be connected in civil society.

The circular letter from your convention I presume was the equivalent, by which you obtained an acquiescence in the proposed constitution. Notwithstanding I am not very well satisfied with the tendency of it, yet the federal affairs had proceeded, with few exceptions, in so good a train, that I hope the political machine may be put in motion, without much effort or hazard of miscarrying.

On the delicate subject with which you conclude your letter, I can say nothing, because the event alluded to may never happen, and because, in case it should occur, it would be a point of prudence to defer forming one's ultimate and irrevocable decision, so long as new data might be afforded for one to act with the greater wisdom and propriety. I would not wish to conceal my

prevailing sentiment from you; for you know me well enough, my good Sir, to be persuaded, that I am not guilty of affectation when I tell you, that it is my great and sole desire to live and die in peace and retirement on my own farm. Were it even indispensable, a different line of conduct should be adopted, while you and some others who are acquainted with my heart would acquit, the world and posterity might possibly accuse me [of] inconsistency and ambition. Still I hope I shall always possess firmness and virtue enough to maintain (what I consider the most enviable of all titles), the character of *an honest man*, as well as prove, what I desire to be considered in reality, that

I am, with great sincerity and esteem,
Dear Sir, &c.

G. Washington

Inaugural Address to Both Houses of Congress

APRIL 30, 1789.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives,

Among the vicissitudes incident to life, no event could have filled me with greater anxieties, than that of which the notification was transmitted by your order, and received on the 14th day of the present month. On the one hand, I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had chosen with the fondest predilection, and, in my flattering hopes, with an immutable decision, as the asylum of my declining years; a retreat which was rendered every day more necessary as well as more dear to me, by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in my health to the gradual waste committed on it by time. On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the trust, to which the voice of my country called me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with despondence one, who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpractised in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies. In this conflict of emotions, all I dare aver is, that it has been my faithful study to collect my duty from a just appreciation of every circumstance by which it might be affected. All I dare hope is, that, if in executing this task, I have been too much swayed by a grateful remembrance of former instances, or by an affectionate sensibility to this transcendent proof of the confidence of my fellow-citizens; and have thence too little consulted my incapacity as well as disinclination for the weighty and untried cares before me; my error will be palliated by the motives which misled me, and its consequences be judged by my country with some share of the partiality in which they originated.

Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station, it would be peculiarly improper to omit, in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being, who rules over the universe, who presides in the councils of nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that his benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States a government instituted by themselves for these

essential purposes, and may enable every instrument employed in its administration to execute with success the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own; nor those of my fellow-citizens at large, less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand, which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every step, by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency. And, in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities, from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established, without some return of pious gratitude along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seem to presage. These reflections, arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking that there are none, under the influence of which the proceedings of a new and free government can more auspiciously commence.

By the article establishing the executive department, it is made the duty of the President "to recommend to your consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." The circumstances, under which I now meet you, will acquit me from entering into that subject farther than to refer you to the great constitutional charter under which we are assembled; and which, in defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more consistent with those circumstances, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to substitute, in place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude, and the patriotism, which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them. In these honorable qualifications I behold the surest pledges, that as, on one side, no local prejudices or attachments, no separate views or party animosities, will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye, which ought to watch over

this great assemblage of communities and interests; so, on another, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality, and the pre-eminence of a free government be exemplified by all the attributes, which can win the affections of its citizens, and command the respect of the world.

I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction, which an ardent love for my country can inspire; since there is no truth more thoroughly established, than that there exists in the economy and course of nature an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity; since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itself has ordained; and since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as *deeply*, perhaps as *finally* staked, on the experiment intrusted to the hands of the American people.

Besides the ordinary objects submitted to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide, how far an exercise of the occasional power delegated by the fifth article of the Constitution is rendered expedient at the present juncture by the nature of objections which have been urged against the system, or by the degree of inquietude which has given birth to them. Instead of undertaking particular recommendations on this subject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in your discernment and pursuit of the public good; for I assure myself, that, whilst you carefully avoid every alteration, which might endanger the benefits of a united and effective government, or which ought to await the future lessons of experience; a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmony, will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the question, how far the former can be more impregably fortified, or the latter be safely and advantageously promoted.

To the preceding observations I have one to add, which will be most properly addressed to the House of Representatives. It concerns myself, and will therefore be as

brief as possible. When I was first honored with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required, that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed. And being still under the impression which produced it, I must decline as inapplicable to myself any share in the personal emoluments, which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the

executive department; and must accordingly pray, that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I am placed may, during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

Having thus imparted to you my sentiments, as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together, I shall take my present leave; but not without resorting once more to the benign Parent of

the human race, in humble supplication, that, since he has been pleased to favor the American people with opportunities for liberating in perfect tranquillity, and dispositions for deciding with unparalleled unanimity on a form of government for the security of their union and the advancement of their happiness; so his divine blessing may be equally *conspicuous* in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures, on which the success of this government must depend.

Letter to John Jay on Democratic Societies and Whiskey Insurrection

PHILADELPHIA, 1 NOVEMBER, 1794.

My dear Sir,

On Tuesday last I returned from my tour to the westward. On Monday Congress by adjournment are to meet, and on the day following Mr. Bayard, according to his present expectation, is to leave this city for London. . . .

As you have been, and will continue to be, fully informed by the Secretary of State of all transactions of a public nature, which relate to, or may have an influence on, the points of your mission, it would be unnecessary for me to touch upon any of them in this letter, was it not for the presumption that the insurrection in the western counties of this State has excited much speculation, and a variety of opinions abroad, and will be represented differently according to the wishes of some and the prejudices of others, who may exhibit it as an evidence of what has been predicted, "that we are unable to govern ourselves." Under this view of the subject, I am happy in giving it to you as the general opinion, that this event having happened at the time it did was fortunate, although it will be attended with considerable expense.

That the self-created societies, which have spread themselves over this country, have been laboring incessantly to sow the seeds of distrust, jealousy, and of course discontent, thereby hoping to effect some revolution in the government, is not unknown to you. That they have been the fomenters of the western disturbances admits of no doubt in the mind of any one, who will examine their conduct; but fortunately they have precipitated a crisis for which they were not prepared, and thereby have unfolded views, which will, I trust, effectuate their annihilation sooner than it might

otherwise have happened; at the same time that it has afforded an occasion for the people of this country to show their abhorrence of the result, and their attachment to the constitution and the laws; for I believe that five times the number of militia, that was required, would have come forward, if it had been necessary, in support of them.

The spirit, which blazed out on this occasion, as soon as the object was fully understood, and the lenient measures of the government were made known to the people, deserves to be communicated. There are instances of general officers going at the head of a single troop, and of light companies; of field-officers, when they came to the places of rendezvous, and found no command for them in that grade, turning into the ranks and proceeding as private soldiers, under their own captains; and of numbers, possessing the first fortunes in the country, standing in the ranks as private men, and marching day by day with their knapsacks and haversacks at their backs, sleeping on straw with a single blanket in a soldier's tent, during the frosty nights, which we have had, by way of example to others—nay more, many young Quakers, not discouraged by the elders, of the first families, character, and property, having turned into the ranks and are marching with the troops.

These things have terrified the insurgents, who had no conception that such a spirit prevailed, but, while the thunder only rumbled at a distance, were boasting of their strength, and wishing for and threatening the militia by turns; intimating that the arms they should take from them would soon become a magazine in their hands. Their language is much changed indeed, but their principles want correction.

I shall be more prolix in my speech to Congress on the commencement and progress of this insurrection, than is usual in such an instrument, or than I should have been on any other occasion; but, as numbers at home and abroad will hear of the insurrection, and will read the speech, that may know nothing of the documents to which it might refer, I conceived it would be better to encounter the charge of prolixity by giving a cursory detail of facts, that would show the prominent features of the thing, than to let it go naked into the world, to be dressed up according to the fancy or inclination of the readers, or the policy of our enemies.

I write nothing in answer to the letter of Mr. Wangenheim, enclosed by you to me. Were I to enter into correspondences of that sort, admitting there was no impropriety in the measure, I should be unable to attend to my ordinary duties. I have established it as a maxim neither to invite nor to discourage emigrants. My opinion is, that they will come hither as fast as the true interest and policy of the United States will be benefited by foreign population. I believe many of these, as Mr. Wangenheim relates, have been, and I fear will continue to be, imposed on by speculators in land and other things; but I know of no prevention but caution, nor any remedy except the laws. Nor is military or other employment so easily obtained as foreigners conceive, in a country where offices bear no proportion to the seekers of them.

With sincere esteem, & very grt. regd. I am Dr. Sir Yr. Affe. Sert.

George Washington

Letter to Secretary Randolph on Jay Treaty

MOUNT VERNON, 31 JULY, 1795.

My dear Sir,

* * * * *

To be wise and temperate, as well as firm, the present crisis most eminently calls for. There is too much reason to believe, from the pains which have been taken before, at, and since the advice of the Senate respecting the treaty, that the prejudices against it are more extensive than is generally imagined. This I have lately understood to be the case in this quarter, from men, who are of no party, but well-disposed to the present administration. How should it be otherwise, when no stone has been left unturned, that could impress on the minds of the people the most arrant misrepresentation of facts; that their rights have not only been *neglected*, but absolutely *sold*; that there are no reciprocal advantages in the treaty; that the benefits are all on the side of Great Britain; and, what seems to have had more weight with them than all the rest, and most pressed, that the treaty is made with the design to oppress the French, in open violation of our treaty with that nation, and contrary, too, to every principle of gratitude and sound policy? In time, when passion shall have yielded to sober reason,

the current may possibly turn; but, in the mean while, this government in relation to France and England may be compared to a ship between the rocks of Scylla and Charybdis. If the treaty is ratified, the partisans of the French, (or rather of war and confusion,) will excite them to hostile measures, or at least to unfriendly sentiments; if it is not, there is no foreseeing all the consequences, which may follow, as it respects Great Britain.

It is not to be inferred from hence, that I am or shall be disposed to quit the ground I have taken, unless circumstances more imperious than have yet come to my knowledge should compel it; for there is but one straight course, and that is to seek truth and pursue it steadily. But these things are mentioned to show, that a close investigation of the subject is more than ever necessary, and that they are strong evidences of the necessity of the most circumspect conduct in carrying the determination of government into effect, with prudence as it respects our own people, and with every exertion to produce a change for the better from Great Britain.

The memorial seems well designed to answer the end proposed; and by the time

it is revised and newdressed, you will probably (either in the resolutions, which are or will be handed to me, or in the newspaper publications, which you promised to be attentive to,) have seen all the objections against the treaty, which have any real force in them, and which may be fit subjects for representation in the memorial, or in the instructions, or both. But how much longer the presentative of the memorial can be delayed without exciting unpleasant sensations here, or involving serious evils elsewhere, you, who are at the scene of information and action, can decide better than I. In a matter, however, so interesting and pregnant of consequences as this treaty, there ought to be no precipitation; but, on the contrary, every step should be explored before it is taken, and every word weighed before it is uttered or delivered in writing.

The form of the ratification requires more diplomatic experience and legal knowledge than I possess, or have the means of acquiring at this place, and therefore I shall say nothing about it. I am, &c., &c.

George Washington

George Washington's Farewell Address to the People of the United States

SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1796.

WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address to the people of the United States was issued September 17, 1796, primarily for the purpose of eliminating himself as a Presidential candidate for a third term. It was never read by the President in public, but was given to the people through the medium of David Claypoole's AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER, Philadelphia, in its issue of September 19, 1796.

The address may be analyzed as consisting of two parts: The first, the definite declination to serve a third term as President, and an explanation of Washington's reason therefor, together with the acknowledgment of his debt of gratitude to the country for the honors conferred upon him and the confidence with which the people had supported him.

The second, and more important part of the address, presents, as a last legacy of advice, Washington's thoughts upon the government of the United States, the result of his experience.

Friends, and Fellow-Citizens,

The period for a new election of a Citizen, to administer the Executive Government of the United States, being not far distant, and the time actually arrived, when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person, who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more dis-

tinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those, out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken, without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation, which binds a dutiful citizen to his

country—and that, in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest, no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but act under and supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the office to which your suf-

frages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire.—I constantly hoped, that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives, which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement, from which I had been reluctantly drawn.—The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign Nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.—

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty, or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions, with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion.—In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable.—Not unconscious, in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome.—Satisfied, that, if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe, that, while choice and prudence invited me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment, which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude, which I owe to my beloved country,—for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal.—If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the Passions agitated in every direction were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging, in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism, the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guar-

antee of the plans by which they were effected.—Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to the grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence—that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained—that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue—that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and adoption of every nation, which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop.—But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments; which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a People.—These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsels.—Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.—

The Unity of Government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you.—It is justly so; for it is a main Pillar in the Edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquillity at home; your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity in every shape; of that very Liberty, which you so highly prize.—But as it is easy to foresee, that, from different causes, and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth;—as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment, that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness;—that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the Palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly

frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our Country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest.—Citizens by birth or choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections.—The name of AMERICAN, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of Patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations.—With slight shades of difference, you have the same Religion, Manners, Habits, and political Principles.—You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together. The Independence and Liberty you possess are the work of joint councils, and joint efforts—of common dangers, sufferings and successes.—

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those, which apply more immediately to your Interest.—Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the Union of the whole.

The *North* in an unrestrained intercourse with the *South*, protected by the equal Laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise—and precious materials of manufacturing industry.—The *South* in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the *North*, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the *North*, it finds its particular navigation invigorated;—and, while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength to which itself is unequally adapted.—The *East*, in a like intercourse with the *West*, already finds, in the progressive improvement of interior communications, by land and water, will more and more find, a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home.—The *West* derives from the *East* supplies requisite to its growth and comfort,—and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest, as one Nation.—Any other tenure by which the *West* can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connexion with any foreign Power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While then every part of our Country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in Union, all the parts combined in the united mass of means and efforts cannot fail

to find greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their Peace by foreign Nations; and, what is of inestimable value! they must derive from Union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce; but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues would stimulate and embitter.—Hence likewise they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown Military establishments, which under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to Republican Liberty: In this sense it is, that your Union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind,—and exhibit the continuance of the UNION as a primary object of Patriotic desire.—Is there a doubt, whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere?—Let experience solve it.—To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. 'Tis well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to Union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those, who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bands.—

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by *Geographical* discriminations—*North-ern* and *Southern*—*Atlantic* and *Western*; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief, that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of Party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts.—You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart burnings which spring from these misrepresentations;—They tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection.—The inhabitants of our Western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head.—They have seen, in the negotiation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event, throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the General Government and in the Atlantic States un-

friendly to their interests in regard to the *MISSISSIPPI*.—They have been witnesses to the formation of two Treaties, that with G. Britain, and that with Spain, which secure to them every thing they could desire, in respect to our Foreign Relations, towards confirming their prosperity.—Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the UNION by which they were procured?—Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their Brethren, and connect them with Aliens?—

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a Government for the whole is indispensable.—No alliances however strict between the parts can be an adequate substitute.—They must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced.—Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a Constitution of Government, better calculated than your former for an intimate Union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns.—This government, the offspring of your own choice uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support.—Respect for its authority, compliance with its Laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true Liberty.—The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their Constitutions of Government.—But the Constitution which at any time exists, 'till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole People, is sacredly obligatory upon all.—The very idea of the power and the right of the People to establish Government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government.

All obstructions to the execution of the Laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, controul, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency.—They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force—to put in the place of the delegated will of the Nation, the will of a party;—often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community;—and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests.—However combina-

may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the Power of the People and to usurp for themselves the reins of Government; destroying afterwards the very engines, which have lifted them to unjust dominion.—

Towards the preservation of your Government and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts.—One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the Constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown.—In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of Governments, as of other human institutions—that experience is the surest standard, by which to test the real tendency of the existing Constitution of a Country—that facility in changes upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion:—and remember, specially, that, for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a Government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of Liberty is indispensable.—Liberty itself will find in such a Government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest Guardian.—It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the Government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of Parties in the State, with particular reference to the founding of them on *Geographical* discriminations.—Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the Spirit of Party, generally.

This Spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind.—It exists under different shapes in all Governments, more or less stifled, controuled, or repressed; but, in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.—

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism.—But this leads at

length to a more formal and permanent despotism.—The disorders and miseries, which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an Individual: and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of Public Liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind, (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight), the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of Party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise People to discourage and restrain it.—

It serves always to distract the Public Councils, and enfeeble the Public administration.—It agitates the community with ill founded jealousies and false alarms, kindles the animosity of one part against another, foment occasionally riot and insurrection.—It opens the doors to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the Government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country, are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the Administration of the Government, and serve to keep alive the Spirit of Liberty.—This within certain limits is probably true—and in Governments of a Monarchical cast, Patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favour, upon the spirit of party.—But in those of the popular character, in Governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged.—From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose,—and there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it.—A fire not to be quenched; it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres; avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another.—The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism.—A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position.—The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the Guardian of the Public Weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and mod-

ern; some of them in our country and under our own eyes.—To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If in the opinion of the People, the distribution or modification of the Constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates.—But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed.—The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.—

Of all the dispositions and habits, which lead to political prosperity, Religion and morality are indispensable supports.—In vain would that man claim the tribute of Patriotism, who should labour to subvert these great Pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of Men and Citizens.—The mere Politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them.—A volume could not trace all their connexions with private and public felicity.—Let it simply be asked where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation *desert* the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in Courts of Justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion.—Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure—reason and experience both forbid us to expect, that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.—

'T is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government.—The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of Free Government.—Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?—

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.—

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit.—One method of preserving it is, to use it as sparingly as possible:—avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it—avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of Peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burthen which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your Represen-

tatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should cooperate.—To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be Revenue—that to have Revenue there must be taxes—that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant—that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the Government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining Revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.—

Observe good faith and justice towards all Nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all.—Religion and Morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a People always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence.—Who can doubt that in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages, which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a Nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature.—Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded; and that in place of them just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated.—The Nation, which indulges towards another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest.—Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur.—Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed and bloody contests.—The Nation prompted by ill-will and resentment sometimes impels to War the Government, contrary to the best calculations of policy.—The Government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject;—at other times, it makes the animosity of the Nation subservient to projects of hostility instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives.—The peace often, sometimes perhaps the Liberty, of Nations has been the victim.—

So likewise a passionate attachment of one Nation for another produces a variety of evils.—Sympathy for the favourite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification: It leads also to concessions to the favourite Nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the Nation making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill-will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambition, corrupted, or deluded citizens, (who devote themselves to the favourite Nation) facility to betray, or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity:—gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.—

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent Patriot.—How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practise the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to be *constantly* awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican Government.—But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it.—Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other.—Real Patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favourite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.—

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign Nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little *Political* connection as possible.—So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.—

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation.—Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which

are essentially foreign to our concerns.—Hence therefore it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships, or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course.—If we remain one People, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected. When belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest guided by our justice shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation?—Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground?—Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humour, or caprice?—

'T is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances, with any portion of the foreign world;—so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it—for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements, (I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy).—I repeat it therefore let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense.—But in my opinion it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.—

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectably defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.—

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand:—neither seeking nor granting exclusive favours or preferences;—consulting the natural course of things;—diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing;—establishing with Powers so disposed—in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our Merchants, and to enable the Government to support them—conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit; but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view that 't is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favours from another,—that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character—that by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favours and yet of being reproached

with ingratitude for not giving more.—There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon real favours from Nation to Nation.—'T is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my Countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression, I could wish,—that they will controul the usual current of the passions, or prevent our Nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of Nations.—But if I may even flatter myself, that they may be productive of some partial benefit; some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism, this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.—

How far in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public Records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to You, and to the world.—To myself the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting War in Europe, my Proclamation of the 22d of April 1793 is the index to my plan.—Sanctioned by your approving voice and by that of Your Representatives in both Houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me:—uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest, to take a Neutral position.—Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it, with moderation, perseverance, and firmness.—

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the Belligerent Powers, has been virtually admitted by all.—

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without anything more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every Nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of Peace and Amity towards other Nations.—

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience.—With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavour to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress without interruption to that

degree of strength and consistency, which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortune.

Though, in reviewing the incidents of my Administration, I am unconscious of intentional error—I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors.—Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend.—I shall also carry

with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man, who views in it the native soil of himself

and his progenitors for several generations;—I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good Laws under a free Government,—the ever favourite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labours, and dangers.

Letter to General Lafayette on Trouble with France

MOUNT VERNON, 25 DECEMBER, 1798.

My dear Sir,

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To give you a complete view of the politics and situation of things in this country would far exceed the limits of a letter, and to trace effects to their causes would be a work of time. But the sum of them may be given in a few words, and amounts to this. That a party exists in the United States, formed by a combination of causes, which oppose the government in all its measures, and are determined (as all their conduct evinces) by clogging its wheels indirectly to change the nature of it, and to subvert the constitution. To effect this, no means which have a tendency to accomplish their purposes are left unessayed. The friends of government, who are anxious to maintain neutrality, and to preserve the country in peace, and adopt measures to secure these are charged by them as being monarchists, aristocrats, and infractors of the constitution, which, according to their interpretation of it, would be a mere cipher. While they arrogated to themselves (until the eyes of the people began to discover how outrageously they had been treated in their commercial concerns by the Directory of France, and that that was a ground on which they could no longer tread) the sole merit of being the friends of France, when in fact they had no more regard for that nation than for the Grand Turk, further than their own views were promoted by it; denouncing those who differed in opinion, (whose principles are purely American, and whose sole view was to observe a strict neutrality) with acting under British influence, and being directed by her counsels, now with being her pensioners.

This is but a short sketch of what requires much time to illustrate; and is given with no other view, than to show you what would be your situation here at this crisis under such circumstances as it unfolds.

You have expressed a wish, worthy of the

benevolence of your heart, that I would exert all my endeavors to avert the calamitous effects of a rupture between our countries. Believe me, my dear friend, that no man can deprecate an event of this sort with more horror than I should, and that no one, during the whole of my administration, labored more incessantly, and with more sincerity and zeal, than I did, to avoid this, and to render every justice, nay favor, to France, consistent with the neutrality, which had been proclaimed, sanctioned by Congress, approved by the State legislatures, and the people at large in their town and county meetings. But neutrality was not the point at which France was aiming; for, whilst it was crying *Peace, Peace*, and pretending that they did not wish us to be embroiled in their quarrel with Great Britain, they were pursuing measures in *this country* so repugnant to its sovereignty, and so incompatible with every principle of neutrality, as must inevitably have produced a war with the latter. And when they found, that the government *here* was resolved to adhere steadily to its plan of neutrality, their next step was to destroy the confidence of the people in and to separate them from it; for which purpose their diplomatic agents were specially instructed, and in the attempt were aided by inimical characters among ourselves, not, as I observed before, because they loved France more than any other nation, but because it was an instrument to facilitate the destruction of their own government.

Hence proceeded those charges, which I have already enumerated, against the friends to peace and order. No doubt remains on this side of the water, that to the representations of, and encouragement given by, these people is to be ascribed, in a great measure, the infractions of our treaty with France; her violation of the laws of nations, disregard of justice, and even of sound policy. But herein they have not only deceived France, but were deceived themselves, as the event has proved; for, no sooner did the

yeomanry of this country come to a right understanding of the nature of the dispute, than they rose as one man with a tender of their services, their lives, and their fortunes to support the government of their choice, and to defend their country. This has produced a declaration from them (how sincere let others judge), that, if the French should attempt to invade this country, they themselves would be amongst the foremost to repel the attack.

You add in another place, that the Executive Directory are disposed to accommodation of all differences. If they are sincere in this declaration, let them evidence it by actions; for words unaccompanied therewith will not be much regarded now. I would pledge myself, that the government and people of the United States will meet them heart and hand at *fair* negotiations; having no wish more ardent, than to live in peace with all the world, provided they are suffered to remain undisturbed in their just rights. Of this, their patience, forbearance, and repeated solicitations under accumulated injuries and insults, are incontestable proofs; but it is not to be inferred from hence, that they suffer any nation under the sun, (while they retain a proper sense of virtue and independence,) to trample upon their rights with impunity, or to direct or influence the internal concerns of their country.

It has been the policy of France, and that of the opposition party among ourselves, to inculcate a belief that all those, who have exerted themselves to keep this country in peace, did it from an overweening attachment to Great Britain. But it is a solemn truth, and you may count upon it, that it is void of foundation, and propagated for no other purpose, than to excite popular clamor against those, whose aim was peace, and whom they wished out of the way.

That there are many among us, who wish to see this country embroiled on the side of Great Britain, and others, who are anxious that we should take part with France against

her, admits of no doubt. But it is a fact, on which you may entirely and absolutely rely, that the governing powers of the country and a large part of the people are truly Americans in principle, attached to the interest of it, and unwilling under any circumstances whatsoever to participate in the politics or contests of Europe; much less, since they have found that France, having forsaken the ground she first took, is interfering in the internal concerns of all nations, neutral as well as belligerent, and setting the world in an uproar.

After my Valedictory Address to the people of the United States, you would no doubt be somewhat surprised to hear, that I had again consented to gird on the sword. But, having struggled eight or nine years against the invasion of our rights by one power, and to establish our independence of it, I could not remain an unconcerned spectator of the attempt of another power to accomplish the same object, though in a different way, with

less pretensions; indeed, without any at all.

On the politics of Europe I shall express no opinion, nor make any inquiry who is right or who is wrong. I wish well to all nations and to all men. My politics are plain and simple. I think every nation has a right to establish that form of government, under which it conceives it shall live most happy; provided it infracts no right, or is not dangerous to others; and that no governments ought to interfere with the internal concerns of another, except for the security of what is due to themselves.

I sincerely hope, that Madame de Lafayette will accomplish all her wishes in France, and return safe to you with renovated health. I congratulate you on the marriage of your eldest daughter, and beg to be presented to them both and to Virginia in the most respectful and affectionate terms. To George I have written. In all these things Mrs. Washington, as the rest of the family would do if they were at home, most cordially joins me; as she does in wishing you and

them every felicity, which this life can afford, as some consolation for your long, cruel, and painful confinement and sufferings.

I shall now only add, what you knew well before, that, with the most sincere friendship and affectionate regard, I am always yours,



P. S. Your old aid de camp—and my worthy nephew George A. Washington; died about five years ago of a pulmonary complaint. He left 3 fine children, a daughter & two sons, the eldest of the boys was called after you.

The letters herewith enclosed and directed one to yourself, another to George and the third to Mr. Frestel, have been some time in my possession and detained to be delivered to you here upon the same principle that prevented me from writing to you at an earlier period.

Washington and the Constitution of the United States

THE correct text of the Federal Constitution and the first ten amendments find a place in the Highlights of the Writings of General George Washington because, though he had little to do with the wording of them, he did have much to do with the formation of them. Washington's Unionism dates back to the French and Indian War, and his insistence upon this is a prominent feature in his writings during the Revolution. He experienced more than any other man the evils of a Congress generally desirous of furnishing him with sufficient men and adequate means to carry on the war efficiently and in accordance with his plans, but with no power to carry out the measures and with no authority to compel the states to do so. Bitterly did Washington see his strategy brought to naught by failure of soldiers and supplies, and bitingly did he sum up the reasons for this when he exclaimed, "One nation to-day and thirteen to-morrow."

With peace came further elements of disintegration; and as in retirement he continued by word, pen, and action to combat this, the practicable character of his statesmanship is admirably illustrated by the fact that he recognized that the issue was primarily an economic one. He promoted commercial conferences between Virginia and Maryland, and recognized that the interstate interests of Delaware and Pennsylvania should be considered. The next step was the Annapolis Convention for a nation-wide conference on commercial welfare, of which he approved. Finally, when this convention, not sufficiently attended to produce results, suggested a more comprehensive gathering, Washington with great reluctance consented to be a delegate from Virginia; and his choice as president of this Federal Convention, which met at Philadelphia on May 25, 1787, was merely the formal recognition of his right of leadership.

We do not know precisely in what manner this leadership was exerted in the Convention. His diary is silent on the subject, and the journal and private notes of debates do not show direct participation in the proceedings, though Luther Martin declared that in committee of the whole Washington advocated a strong centralized government. We do know that the immortal document which the Convention framed was in harmony with his avowed principles and met with his approval, and that his approval was, more than any other fact, the cause of its ratification by the states.

Washington did not consider the document perfect, but pointed out that there was a "constitutional door open for alterations or amendments" if experience should show the need of such changes. He did not approve of amendment as a condition of ratification; but when many of the states made recommendations intended to prevent Congress from usurping power or adopting tyrannous measures, Washington in his inaugural address said: "It will remain with your judgment to decide, how far an exercise of the occasional power delegated by the fifth article of the Constitution is rendered expedient at the present juncture by the nature of objections which have been urged against the system, or by the degree of inquietude which has given birth to them. Instead of undertaking particular recom-

mentations on this subject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in your discernment and pursuit of the public good; for I assure myself, that, whilst you carefully avoid every alteration, which might endanger the benefits of a united and effective government, or which ought to await the future lessons of experience; a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmony, will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the question, how far the former can be more impregably fortified, or the latter be safely and advantageously promoted." Following this suggestion, the first ten amendments, which became a part of the Constitution on November 3, 1791, are merely a bill of rights that does not diminish the powers granted to Congress.

This copy of the Federal Constitution has been carefully compared with the original manuscript in order to assure accuracy. As it is included here as a Washington document, the amendments after he ceased to be President of the United States are omitted.

The Constitution of the United States

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article. I.

Section. 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen

every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section. 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section. 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section. 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law: But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section. 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section. 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section. 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter

into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

Article. II.

Section. 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected as follows

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section. 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article III.

Section. 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section. 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls,—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason

unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

Article. IV.

Section. 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section. 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Section. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

Article. V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of it's equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Article. VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall

be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Article. VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independance of the United States of America the Twelfth In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

George Washington - - - Presidt.
and deputy from Virginia

Attest William Jackson Secretary

	{ Geo: Read
	{ Gunning Bedford jun
Delaware	{ John Dickinson
	{ Richard Bassett
	{ Jaco: Broom
	{ James McHenry
Maryland	{ Dan of St Thos. Jenifer
	{ Danl Carroll
	{ John Blair—
Virginia	{ James Madison Jr.
	{ Wm. Blount
North Carolina	{ Richd. Dobbs Spaight.
	{ Hu Williamson
	{ J. Rutledge
South Carolina	{ Charles Cotesworth Pinckney
	{ Charles Pinckney
	{ Pierce Butler.
	{ William Few
Georgia	{ Abr Baldwin
	{ John Langdon }
New Hampshire	{ Nicholas Gilman }
	{ Nathaniel Gorham
Massachusetts	{ Rufus King
	{ Wm. Saml. Johnson
Connecticut	{ Roger Sherman
	Alexander Hamilton
	{ Wil: Livingston
New Jersey	{ David Brearley.
	{ Wm. Paterson
	{ Jona: Dayton
	{ B Franklin
	{ Thomas Mifflin
	{ Robt Morris
	{ Geo. Clymer
Pennsylvania	{ Thos. FitzSimons
	{ Jared Ingersoll
	{ James Wilson
	{ Gouv Morris

THE FIRST TEN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Article I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Article III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty,

or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Article VII

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII

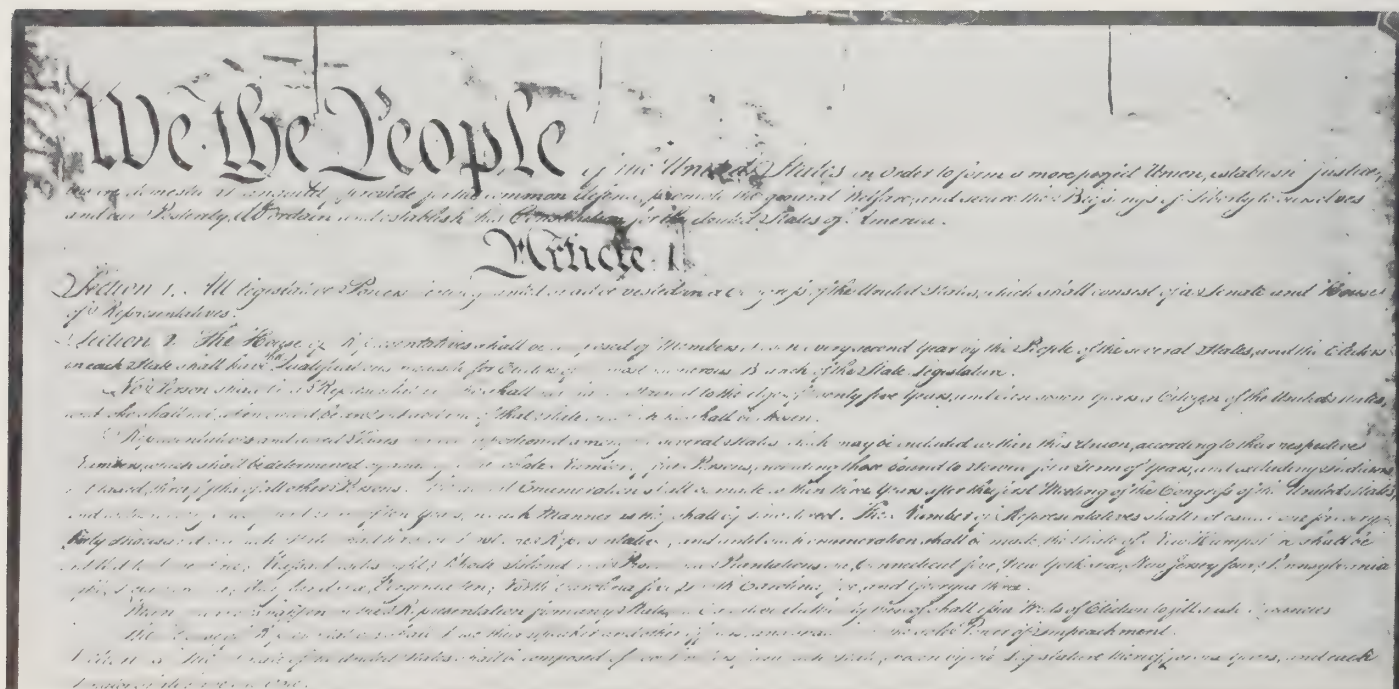
Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.



CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

Facsimile of the beginning, from the original in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

THE
“OLIVE BRANCH” PETITION
TO
KING GEORGE III
FROM THE
SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
JULY 8, 1775

INTRODUCTION

THE "Olive Branch" Petition sent by the Continental Congress to King George III in July, 1775, is a valuable historic document. It was sent to England because of the feeling in the colonies that unless some final effort was made at reconciliation with the Mother Country, the middle colonies could not be aroused to action.

While it is couched in most respectful, even humble, language, it yet shows the determination of the people of the colonies to uphold their rights. By some it was considered as the final gesture of the people of this country to avoid war, which even then was considered by others as inevitable.

The document belongs with the other petitions and addresses of the early Congress, the failure of which left the way clear for the Declaration of Independence—an essential preliminary of that great state paper and referred to in it. This signed duplicate of the original petition has recently come to light, and was brought to the United States, the original petition being still preserved in the Public Record Office in London. It is certified by comparison with the original and is now presented as properly belonging to the history of our country. It has been duly authenticated by the historians of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission as a genuine document; and though it is not one of Washington's writings or unknown, the rediscovery of this duplicate makes opportune its inclusion in the historical material issued by this Commission.

SOL BLOOM.

A Study of the “Olive Branch” Petition

The “Olive Branch” petition, manuscript document, seven pages, folio, undated, but July 8, 1775, signed by John Hancock and forty-five other Members of the Second Continental Congress. To the King’s Most excellent Majesty. Stitched with old blue tape and enclosed in a polished Cambridge calf box, silk-lined, with protecting moiré silk covers. On the front cover of the box are the Fitzwilliam Arms.

This is practically the last official effort of the United Colonies to head off the American Revolution. Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill had already been fought. The second Continental Congress had assembled in Philadelphia, to decide what should be done next. On June 10, 1775, John Adams, of Massachusetts, delegate to Congress wrote his friend, Moses Gill, in Cambridge:

“I find the general sense abroad is, to prepare for a vigorous defensive war, but at the same time to keep open the door of reconciliation; to hold the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other.”

Here is the “Olive Branch”—autographed by forty-six Members of Congress. Twenty-five of these forty-six also signed the Declaration of Independence a year later. Moreover, many of the “Olive Branch” signers who did not sign the Declaration are as important as those who affixed their autographs to the independence document. Patrick Henry, the orator of the Revolution; John Jay, first Chief Justice of the United States; Silas Deane, the first American diplomat; Robert R. Livingston, who officiated at the first inaugural of George Washington as President—all signed the “Olive Branch” but not the Declaration.

But what was the “Olive Branch?” The First Continental Congress met in 1774, and adopted a petition to the King, wherein it blamed all the trouble on the ministers of George III, and begged His Majesty to call them off before it was too late. The King gave little heed—and the result was seen at Lexington on the 19th of April, 1775. The Second Continental Congress met at Philadelphia on May 10, 1775, and adopted a “Declaration of the Causes of taking up Arms,” which it addressed to the people of Great Britain. Yet the colonies were not ripe for independence. Only nine months before, George Washington himself had said that no thinking man in all North America desired independence. It was not yet assured that the colony of Georgia would join in the general revolt. The conservative business men of two leading commercial

cities, New York and Philadelphia, were by no means sure they wanted to make the final decision of war. Therefore, the Second Continental Congress drew up a second petition to the King, again requesting him to call off his minions.

Such a paper has far more significance than its importance in the history of the United States. The supreme problem of politics for a thousand years has been how to mediate between the claim of complete independence and the obvious fact that no nation can live unto itself alone. The lack of a political formula which will allow a nation political autonomy, yet prevent it from hurting its neighbors, underlies most of the wars of modern times—and many of the revolutions. Ireland, Poland, Manchuria, South Africa, India, and the Philippines are but a few of the states involved in this problem. In all truth it is the same problem which confronts the greater states. France and her “honor;” Italy and her “fascismo;” Russia and her “communism;” Germany and her “Deutschtum”—all the way down to California and her “immigration problem”—all these ought to be “internal problems,” if they did not constantly involve external difficulties. It is becoming increasingly difficult to draw any line between dependence and independence.

Now, among the most effective political thinkers who saw that problem as a problem were our Revolutionary ancestors. They did not want to break up the British Empire. They wanted political and economic autonomy within the British Empire. Lord Chatham spoke better than he knew, when he said that in ability and sagacity the Congress at Philadelphia was the equal of any similar assembly in history. These Americans were boldly attacking the supreme problem of politics, and in their many writings they made a contribution to the subject, the significance of which we are only just beginning to appreciate. The “Olive Branch” was the last effort of those who said, as they had said before, that what they wanted for America was dominion self government. Because they could not make the King of England understand that they would be loyal to him but wanted no truck with his Parliament, they cut the Gordian knot, and finally declared independence. But the Declaration of Independence was a confession of failure—failure to solve the great problem of politics. Therefore, this “Olive

Branch” may be presented as a document of equal, if not greater, historical importance than the great Declaration of a year later.

Who wrote the “Olive Branch?” The first petition to the King of 1774, the Declaration of the Causes of taking up Arms, and the second petition to the King (the “Olive Branch”) were all three the products of that “penman of the Revolution,” John Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, author of the famous “Farmer’s Letters.” Two historians have attempted to disprove this general statement, because Jefferson had some hand in the Declaration of the Causes of taking up Arms. Both historians burned their fingers. It is of considerable interest that John Marshall and George Bancroft had publicly to retract their doubts about Dickinson’s claim to the authorship. As to the “Olive Branch”—we have Jefferson’s own evidence that Dickinson was solely responsible for writing it, and that an indulgent Congress adopted it very largely because of the respect they had for Dickinson’s opinions.

What is the history of the document? The Journals of Congress record that it was ordered engrossed and signed on July 8, 1775. John Adams records on July 10, “A petition was sent yesterday by Mr. Richard Penn in one ship and a Duplicate goes in another Ship this day.” When Penn reached London, he associated with him Arthur Lee, and the two waited on Lord Dartmouth, at the Colonial Office. His Lordship was down in the country. On August 21, Penn and Lee sent Dartmouth a “copy” by post, saying that they retained the “original” to present to the King. This “copy” was probably not the one which came over in John Adams’ “another Ship,” but that which is still in Lord Dartmouth’s family archives at Patshull. From the description given by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, it is apparently unsigned. It was not until September 1 that Penn and Lee were able to hand the “original” to Dartmouth, by whom they were told that “as His Majesty did not receive it upon the throne, no answer would be given.” George III is on record as giving a general refusal to receive any communications from any congress in America. Moreover, he may have been a little embarrassed by this one, because Penn and Lee appeared with it at the same time that he was delivering his own bloodthirsty proclamation on rebellion.

Of course, the “Olive Branch” was good American propaganda, as demonstrating the intense sincerity of the colonists. Many contemporary unsigned manuscript copies

were made, which is the reason one finds them in the Archives des Affaires Etrangères at Paris, in the Rijks-Archiv at The Hague, and in the Archives at both Madrid and Simancas. The "original" signed copy delivered to Dartmouth is probably that in the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London. An excellent facsimile of the Record Office copy has been prepared by Mr. B. F. Stevens in his famous series, "Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives relating to America, 1773 to 1783," and is now in the Library of Congress.

Up to the present time one might have been justified in assuming that the only surviving signed copy of the "Olive Branch" was that preserved in the Public Record Office. Whence, then, this second signed copy? John Adams' remark doubtless supplies the answer. In those days it was often necessary to prepare more than one copy of an important document, forwarding the duplicate or triplicate by different carriers to avoid loss at sea or in war. When Major Henry Gladwin was being besieged by Pontiac at Detroit, he sometimes sent the same letter by three different carriers, and there are instances where only the third signed copy reached its destination.

The present signed copy of the "Olive Branch" has recently been discovered at Milton, near Peterborough, in England. Milton was the country seat of the second Earl Fitzwilliam, a nephew of the second Marquis of Rockingham. Rockingham was a well-known Whig leader and an advocate of conciliation with America. When Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, it was Rockingham whom the King called to succeed Lord North and save the British Empire. Rockingham might well have had this paper given to him. He had no direct heirs, and his estates went to Earl Fitzwilliam. Later, the Earls Fitzwilliam moved, with most of their papers, to Rockingham's country estate in Yorkshire. This paper may have been left for the branch of the family which retained Milton.

There is another possibility. Edmund Burke was also a great friend of the colonies and at the time was acting as agent for New York. When Congress sent Richard Penn to England, it instructed him to associate with him the other colonial agents—hence Arthur Lee's participation. Burke was asked to be present with Penn and Lee when they presented the petition, but he declined on the ground that he had no definite instructions from the colony of New York. It is, however, altogether possible that Penn and Lee turned this second signed copy over to Burke. At all events, Burke was at this time closely associated with both Rockingham and the second Earl Fitzwilliam—so intimate was he with the latter that at Burke's death, Mrs. Burke turned most of Burke's papers over to Earl Fitzwilliam. Which of these explanations is correct, or whether some third story of the

document's provenance will yet be worked out, it is at present difficult to say. At all events the signed copy of the "Olive Branch" was found at Milton, by its present owner, Mr. George C. W. Fitzwilliam.

That there is nothing unusual about this copy's having found its way to private hands may be seen by the fact that Benjamin Franklin himself kept the second signed copy of the *first* Petition to the King of 1774. It was found among the Franklin papers by Henry Stevens of Vermont. This copy of the 1774 petition is now in the Library of Congress, but only because the Library bought it from Mr. Stevens.

Who signed the "Olive Branch"? This question is best answered in the following tabulated form. Because of the variety of terms then used to designate the various colonial assemblies, the word "legislature" is here used to mean the supreme legislative body of both colonies and states. The modern name of colleges and universities is employed. All these men were, of course, members of the Second Continental Congress. Those marked with the asterisk (*) also signed the Declaration of Independence.

*JOHN HANCOCK (1737-1793) of Massachusetts. Harvard. Merchant. Member of Massachusetts legislature; President of the Continental Congress; Major General of Massachusetts militia; Governor of Massachusetts; signer of the Articles of Confederation.

JOHN LANGDON (1741-1819) of New Hampshire. Seaman and soldier. Speaker in New Hampshire legislature; three times Governor of New Hampshire; present at battle of Bennington and surrender at Saratoga; President *pro tem.* of the U. S. Senate which counted the votes and announced the first election of Washington as President; signer of the Federal Constitution.

THOMAS CUSHING (1725-1788) of Massachusetts. Harvard. Merchant. Speaker of Massachusetts legislature; acting Governor of Massachusetts.

*SAMUEL ADAMS (1722-1803) of Massachusetts. Harvard. Merchant. Politician. Author of the Massachusetts Circular Letter of 1768; one of the instigators of the Boston Tea-Party; member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention of 1779 and the Massachusetts convention to ratify the Federal Constitution; signer of Articles of Confederation; Governor of Massachusetts.

*JOHN ADAMS (1735-1826) of Massachusetts. Harvard. Lawyer. U. S. Minister to Holland; commissioner to negotiate peace of 1782-3; Vice-President of the U. S.; President of the U. S.

*ROBERT TREAT PAINE (1731-1814) of Massachusetts. Harvard. Lawyer. Prose-

cuted the British soldiers in the *cause celebre* of the Boston Massacre; Speaker of Massachusetts legislature; Attorney General of Massachusetts; member of Massachusetts constitutional convention of 1779; Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

*STEPHEN HOPKINS (1707-1785) of Rhode Island. Merchant and pamphleteer. Speaker in Rhode Island legislature; Chief Justice of Rhode Island; Governor of Rhode Island.

SAMUEL WARD (1725-1776) of Rhode Island. Member of Rhode Island legislature; Chief Justice of Rhode Island; Governor of Rhode Island; one of the founders of Brown University.

ELIPHALET DYER (1721-1807) of Connecticut. Yale. Lawyer. Regiment in French and Indian War; member of Connecticut legislature; agent of the Susquehanna Company; delegate to Stamp Act Congress; Chief Justice of Connecticut.

*ROGER SHERMAN (1721-1793) of Connecticut. Lawyer. Justice of Supreme Court of Connecticut; signer of Articles of Confederation; signer of Constitution of the United States; member of U. S. House of Representatives; U. S. Senator.

SILAS DEANE (1737-1789) of Connecticut. Yale. Lawyer. U. S. envoy to France, who helped negotiate treaty of alliance of 1778; spent large sums of his own money to advance cause of independence, which Congress would not repay. His heirs were paid by Congress 53 years after his death.

*PHILIP LIVINGSTON (1716-1778) of New York. Yale. Merchant and philanthropist. Member of New York legislature; co-founder of Columbia University.

JAMES DUANE (1733-1797) of New York. Lawyer. State Senator; Mayor of New York City; signer of Articles of Confederation; member of New York convention to ratify Federal Constitution; U. S. judge.

JOHN ALSOP (— -1794) of New York. Merchant. Member of First Continental Congress.

JOHN JAY (1745-1829) of New York. Columbia. Lawyer. Chief Justice of Supreme Court of New York; President of Continental Congress; U. S. envoy to Spain; commissioner to negotiate treaty of peace 1782-3; Secretary for Foreign Affairs; co-author of *The Federalist*; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S.; commissioner to negotiate treaty with England in 1794; Governor of New York.

*FRANCIS LEWIS (1713-1803) of New York. Merchant. Contractor for sup-

plying troops in French and Indian War, and Revolution; signer of Articles of Confederation.

*WILLIAM FLOYD (1734-1821) of New York. State Senator; member of U. S. House of Representatives; member of New York constitutional convention of 1801.

HENRY WISNER (1725-1790) of New York. Member of New York legislature; member of New York constitutional conventions of 1777 and 1788; State Senator.

*LEWIS MORRIS (1726-1798) of New York. Yale. Farmer. Member of New York legislature; Major-General of New York militia.

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, JR. (1747-1813), of New York. Columbia. Lawyer. Member of New York legislature; member of committee to draft Declaration of Independence; Secretary for Foreign Affairs; chairman of New York convention to ratify Federal Constitution; Chancellor of New York before whom Washington took oath of office as first President of the United States; envoy to France who negotiated Louisiana purchase; shared Robert Fulton's steamboat experiments on the Seine and on the Hudson (Fulton's "Clermont" was named for Livingston's country seat); patron of arts and sciences.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON (1723-1790) of New Jersey. Yale. Lawyer and author. Brigadier General of New Jersey militia; Governor of New Jersey; signer of Federal Constitution.

*JOHN DE HART (or HART) (1708-1780) of New Jersey. Farmer. Member of New Jersey legislature; best remembered by the extreme fortitude with which he endured the depredations of the British forces during the campaigns in his state.

RICHARD SMITH (1735-1803) of New Jersey. Best known for the correspondence he conducted with Tobias Smollett.

*BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (1706-1790) of Pennsylvania. Printer; author; newspaper man; scientist; philosopher. Postmaster-General; colonial agent in England; envoy to France who negotiated treaty of alliance of 1778; commissioner to negotiate treaty of peace of 1782-3; signer of Federal Constitution.

*GEORGE ROSS (1750-1779) of Pennsylvania. Lawyer. Member of Pennsylvania legislature; chairman of committee that framed the organization of the state government; judge of Court of Admiralty.

*JAMES WILSON (1742-1798) of Pennsylvania. Lawyer. Director of Bank of North America; signer of Federal Con-

stitution; founder of University of Pennsylvania Law School; Justice of Supreme Court of the U. S. Next to Madison, he was the greatest single influence in the formation of the Federal Constitution.

EDWARD BIDDLE (1739-1779) of Pennsylvania. Lawyer. Speaker in Pennsylvania legislature.

JOHN DICKINSON (1732-1808) of Pennsylvania and Delaware. Lawyer. Member of Delaware and Pennsylvania legislatures; author of the "Olive Branch"; signer of the Articles of Confederation and Federal Constitution.

*CAESAR RODNEY (1728-1783) of Delaware. Speaker in Delaware legislature; delegate to Stamp Act Congress; Judge of Court of Admiralty; President of Delaware; General of militia.

*THOMAS MCKEAN (1734-1817) of Delaware and Pennsylvania. Lawyer. Member of Delaware legislature; delegate to Stamp Act Congress; Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; signer of Articles of Confederation; author of first constitution of Delaware; member of Pennsylvania constitutional convention of 1790; President of Congress; Governor of Pennsylvania.

*GEORGE READ (1733-1798) of Delaware. Lawyer. Attorney-General of Delaware; member of first Delaware constitutional convention; member of Delaware convention to ratify Federal Constitution; U. S. Senator; Chief Justice of Delaware.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN (1718-1790) of Maryland. Lawyer. Speaker in Maryland legislature; president of Maryland constitutional convention of 1776; State Senator.

THOMAS JOHNSON, JR. (1732-1819), of Maryland. Lawyer. Governor of Maryland; U. S. Judge; Justice of Supreme Court of the U. S. He nominated George Washington Commander-in-Chief of Army of the United Colonies.

*WILLIAM PACA (1740-1799) of Maryland. Lawyer. Member of Maryland legislature; State Senator; Chief Justice of Maryland; Governor of Maryland; member of Maryland convention to ratify Federal Constitution; U. S. District Judge.

*SAMUEL CHASE (1741-1811) of Maryland. Lawyer. Justice of Supreme Court of the U. S.

*THOMAS STONE (1743-1787) of Maryland. Lawyer. Member of Maryland legislature; elected to Federal Constitutional Convention of 1787, but died in that year.

PATRICK HENRY (1736-1799) of Virginia. Lawyer. Member of Virginia legislature; Governor of Virginia; member

of Virginia convention to ratify the Federal Constitution.

*RICHARD HENRY LEE (1732-1794) of Virginia. Lawyer. Member of Virginia legislature; moved resolution for Declaration of Independence; signer of Articles of Confederation; effective advocate of first ten amendments to Federal Constitution; U. S. Senator; President *pro tem*, of U. S. Senate; committeeman extraordinary.

EDMUND PENDLETON (1721-1803) of Virginia. Lawyer. Member of Virginia legislature; Speaker; president of Virginia conventions of 1775-6 offering the instruction to the Virginia delegates for independence; president of Virginia convention to ratify Federal Constitution.

*BENJAMIN HARRISON (1726-1791) of Virginia. College of William and Mary. Lawyer. Member of Virginia convention of 1774; Speaker in Virginia legislature; Governor of Virginia; member of Virginia convention to ratify Federal Constitution.

*THOMAS JEFFERSON (1743-1826) of Virginia. College of William and Mary. Lawyer. Member of Virginia legislature; author of Declaration of Independence; Governor of Virginia; U. S. Minister to France; Secretary of State; President of the U. S.

*WILLIAM HOOPER (1742-1790) of North Carolina. Harvard. Lawyer. Member of North Carolina legislature; opposed the "Regulators."

*JOSEPH HEWES (1730-1779) of North Carolina. Merchant. Member of North Carolina legislature; first *de facto* Secretary of the Navy.

THOMAS LYNCH (1720-1776) of South Carolina. Planter. His son, Thomas Lynch, Jr., signed the Declaration of Independence.

CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN (1724-1805) of South Carolina. Delegate to Stamp Act Congress; Brigadier General of the Continental Army; elected Governor of South Carolina but could not serve; member of South Carolina convention to ratify Federal Constitution; member of South Carolina constitutional convention of 1790.

JOHN RUTLEDGE (1739-1800) of South Carolina. Lawyer. President of South Carolina and Commander-in-Chief of South Carolina militia; signer of the Federal Constitution; member of U. S. House of Representatives; Chief Justice of South Carolina; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S.

At least seventeen members of the Congress did not sign the "Olive Branch"—and for a variety of reasons. General George Washington of Virginia had already gone to

take command of the army at Cambridge, and with him went Thomas Mifflin of Pennsylvania as a member of his staff. General John Sullivan of New Hampshire was commanding his brigade outside of Boston. George Clinton and General Philip Schuyler of New York were busy organizing the defences of the state. Richard Caswell and Robert Goldsborough were absent on official business connected with the new constitutional organization of their respective states of North Carolina and Maryland. Peyton Randolph of Virginia was ill. Lyman Hall of the Parish of St. Johns, in Georgia, could not sign, as his state had not yet properly accredited its delegation to Congress.

Charles Humphrey of Pennsylvania, Henry Middleton and Edward Rutledge of South Carolina signed the Public Record Office copy of the "Olive Branch" but not this copy.

A word should be said about John Dickinson, whose reputation at this time was so great as to compel the adoption of the "Olive Branch." A year later he suffered an eclipse by declining to vote for independence—but when most of the Signers of the Declaration affixed their autographs, Colonel John Dickinson was absent from Congress because he was commanding his regiment of Pennsylvania troops against Sir William Howe near Elizabeth, New Jersey. That was not exactly timidity, at any rate.

Yet the "Olive Branch" ought not to be considered merely because of the Signers it contains. Its historic importance should in no way be subordinated to that of the Declaration of Independence. Since George III would not receive what John Adams called the olive branch, there was no alternative for the people of America but to take up the sword which Adams noted was being carried in the other hand. Years later, in 1807, John Dickinson wrote: "After the rejection [of this petition], not a syllable, to my recollection, was ever uttered in favor of reconciliation with Great Britain."

RANDOLPH G. ADAMS,
Director, William L. Clements Library,
University of Michigan.



THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS IN SESSION

After a painting by Robert Edge Pine and Edward Savage. Now in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

To the **Kings** most excellent Majesty

Most gracious Sovereign,

We your Majesty's faithful subjects of the colonies of New-hampshire, Massachusetts-bay, Rhode-island and Providence plantations, Connecticut, & New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the counties of New-Castle Kent & Sussex on Delaware, & Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina and South Carolina in behalf of ourselves and the inhabitants of these colonies, who have deputed us to represent them in general Congress, entreat your Majesty's gracious attention to this our humble petition.

The union between our Mother Country and these colonies, and the energy of mild and just government, produced benefits so remarkably important and afforded such an assurance of their permanency and increase, that the wonder and envy of other Nations were excited, while they beheld Great-Britain rising to a power the most extraordinary the world had ever known.

Her rivals observing, that there was no probability of this happy connection being broken by civil dissensions, and apprehending its future effects if left any longer undisturbed, resolved to prevent her receiving such continual and formidable accretions of wealth and strength, by checking the

growth



growth of those settlements from which they were to be derived

In the prosecution of this attempt, events so unfavourable to the design took place, that every friend to the interests of Great Britain and these colonies entertained pleasing and reasonable expectations of seeing an additional force and extention immediately given to the operations of the union hitherto experienced, by an enlargement of the dominions of the crown, and the removal of ancient and warlike enemies to a greater distance

At the conclusion therefore of the late war, the most glorious and advantageous that ever had been achieved on by British arms, your loyal colonists having contributed to its success, by such repeated and strenuous exertions, as frequently procured them the distinguished approbation of your Majesty, of the late king, and of parliament doubted not, but that they should be permitted with the rest of the empire, to share in the blessings of peace and the emoluments of victory and conquest.

While these recent and honorable acknowledgments of their merits remained on record in the journals and acts of that august legislature the parliament, undefaced by the imputation or even the suspicion of any offence, they were alarmed by a new system of statutes and regulations adopted for the administration of the colonies, that filled their minds with the most painful fears & jealousies; and to their unexpressible astonishment, perceived the dangers of a foreign quarrel quickly succeeded by domestic dangers, in their judgment of a more dreadful kind.

Nor were their anxieties alleviated by any tendency in this system to promote the welfare of their Mother country:

For

For tho' its effects were more immediately felt by them, yet its influence appeared to be injurious to the commerce and prosperity of Great Britain .

We shall decline the ungrateful task of describing the various variety of artifices practised by many of your Majesty's ministers, the delusive pretences, fruitless terrors, and unavailing severities, that have from time to time been dealt out by them in their attempts to execute this impolitic plan, or of tracing thro' a series of years past the progress of the unhappy differences between Great Britain and these colonies, that have flowed from this fatal source .

Your Majesty's ministers, persevering in their measures and proceeding to open hostilities for enforcing them, have compelled us to arm in our ^{own} defence, and have engaged us in a controversy so peculiarly abhorrent to the affections of your still faithful colonists, that when we consider whom we must oppose in this contest, and if it continues what may be the consequences, our own particular misfortunes are accounted by us, only as parts of our distress .

Knowing, to what violent resentments and incurable animosities, civil discords are apt to exasperate and inflame the contending parties, we think ourselves required by indispensable obligations to Almighty God, to your Majesty, to our fellow subjects, and to ourselves, immediately to use all the means in our power not incompatible with our safety, for stopping the further effusion of blood, and for averting the impending calamities that threaten the British empire .



Thus

Thus called upon to address your Majesty on af-
 -fairs of such moment to America, and probably to
 all your dominions, we are earnestly desirous of per-
 -forming this office with the utmost deference for your
 Majesty; and we therefore pray, that your royal mag-
 -nanimity and benevolence may make the most favourable
 construction of our expressions on so uncommon an oc-
 -casion. Could we represent in their full force the
 sentiments that agitate the minds of us your dutiful
 subjects, we are persuaded, your Majesty would ascribe
 any seeming deviation from reverence, in our lan-
 -guage, and even in our conduct, not to any reprehens-
 ible intention, but to the impossibility of reconciling
 the usual appearances of respect with a just attenti-
 -on to our own preservation against those artful
 and cruel enemies, who abuse your royal confidence
 and authority for the purpose of effecting our destruc-
 -tion.

Attached to your Majesty's person, family
 and government with all the devotion that principle
 and affection can inspire, connected with Great Bri-
 -tain by the strongest ties that can unite societies, and
 deploring every event that tends in any degree to weak-
 -en them, we solemnly assure your Majesty, that we
 not only most ardently desire the former harmony
 between her and these colonies may be restored, but that
 a concord may be established between them upon so
 firm a basis, as to perpetuate its blessings uninterrupted
 by any future dissensions to succeeding generations in
 both countries, and to transmit your Majesty's name
 to posterity adorned with that signal and lasting glory
 that has attended the memory of those illustrious person-
 -ages, whose virtues and abilities have extricated states
 from dangerous convulsions, and by securing happi-
 -ness to others have erected the most noble and durable
 monuments to their own fame.

We

We beg leave further to assure your Majesty, that notwithstanding the sufferings of your loyal colonists during the course of the present controversy, our breasts retain too tender a regard for the kingdom from which we derive our origin, to request such a reconciliation, as might in any manner be inconsistent with her dignity or her welfare. These, related as we are to her, honor & duty, as well as inclination induce us to support and advance; and the apprehensions that now oppress our hearts with unspeakable grief, being once removed, your Majesty will find your faithful subjects on this continent, ready and willing at all times, as they ever have been, with their lives and fortunes to assert and maintain the rights and interests of your Majesty and of our Mother country.

We therefore beseech your Majesty, that your royal authority and influence may be graciously interposed to procure us relief from our afflicting fears and jealousies occasioned by the system before mentioned, and to settle peace thro' every part of your dominions, with all humility submitting to your Majesty's wise consideration, whether it may not be expedient for facilitating those important purposes, that your Majesty be pleased to direct some mode by which the united applications of your faithful colonists to the throne in pursuance of their common councils may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation; and that in the mean time, measures be taken for preventing the further destruction of the lives of your Majesty's subjects; and that such statutes as more immediately distress any of your Majesty's colonies be repealed: For by such arrangements as your Majesty's wisdom can form, for collecting the united sense of your American people, we are convinced, your Majesty would receive such satisfactory proofs of the disposition of the colonists towards their sovereign and the

parent



parent State, that the wished for opportunity would be restored to them, of evincing the sincerity of their professions by every testimony of devotion becoming the most dutiful subjects and the most affectionate colonists

That your Majesty may enjoy a long & prosperous reign, and that your descendants may govern your dominions with honor to themselves and happiness to their subjects is our sincere and fervent prayer.

John Hancock

Colony of New Hampshire

John Langdon

John Langdon

Massachusetts-bay

Thomas Cushing

Sam Adams

John Adams

Asa Great Pine

Rhode Island & Providence Plantations

Step Hopkins

Sam. Ward

Connecticut

Sam. Dyer

Roger Sherman

Isaac Deane

New York

John Livingston

John Livingston

John Alsup

John Jay

Fran. Lewis

Ben. Floyd

Henry Wyner

Lewis Morris

Robt. A. Livingston Junr

New Jersey

Wm. Livingston

John D. Hart

Richd. Smith

Pennsylvania

B. Franklin

Geo. Ross

James Wilson

Edw. Biddle

John Dickinson

New Castle Kent & Sussex on Delaware

Caesar Rodney

Tho. M. Mendenhall

Geo. Read

Maryland

Wm. Tilghman

Thos. John Day

Wm. Paca

Samuel Chase

Tho. Stone



Virginia

A. Henry Jr.

Richard Henry Lee

Edmund S. Pendleton

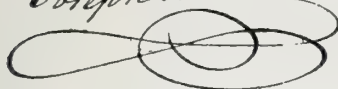
Benj. Harrison

Th. Jefferson

North Carolina

Will. Cooper

Joseph Hewes



South Carolina

Thos. M. Pickens

Christ. Gadsden

J. Pickens



WASHINGTON THE NATION-BUILDER

BICENTENNIAL POEM

Written especially for the
CELEBRATION OF THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

By

EDWIN MARKHAM

Author of "The Man With the Hoe"



A Spartan mother called him into Time,
And kindled duty in him as a flame;
While he was schooled by the primeval hills
Of old Virginia—schooled by her mighty woods,
Where Indians war-whooped and the wild beast prowled.
His name was written on no college scroll;
But he drank wisdom from the wilderness.
The mountains poured into his soul their strength,
The rocks their fortitude, the stars their calm.

He grew a silent man;
Yet carried on all roads
The lofty courtesies, the high reserves.
He seemed to know, even in this noise of time,
The solemn quiet of Eternity.
But fiery energy, a live crater, slept
Under that mountain calm; yet never blazed
Into a passion, save in some black hour
When craven souls betrayed the people. Then
He was all sword and flame, a god in arms.

With the heart of a child, the wisdom of a sage,
He toiled with no self to serve.
He grew in greatness, year by luminous year
Until he carried empire in his brain.
Yet if no Cause, no high commanding Cause,
Had called him to the hazard of the deed,
None would have guessed his power
To build a nation out of chaos, give
To her the wings of soaring destinies.
But at the Hour, the People knew their Man,
The one ordained of Heaven, ordained to stand
In the deadly breach and hold the gate for God.

And when the Scroll was signed and the glad Bell
Of Independence echoed round the world,
He led his tattered host on stubborn fields,
Barefoot and hungry, thru the ice and mire—
Thru dolours, valors, desperations, dreams—
Thru Valley Forge on to world-startling hours
When proud Cornwallis yielded up his sword.
And all the way, down to the road's last bend,
Cool Judgment whispered to his listening mind.
Where there was faltering, he was there as faith;
Where there was weakness, he was there as strength;
Where there was discord, he was there as peace.

His trust was in the Ruler of Events—
In Him who watches. He could say, "The ends
Are in God's hand. I trust,
But while I trust I battle." In this creed,
His soul took refuge and his heart found rest,
When, after Yorktown, all the guns were husht,
Still was our Chieftain on a battle line,
Fighting old laws, old manners, old beliefs.
He fought the outworn old,
And lit new torches for the march ahead.

Life tried his soul by all the tests of time—
By hardship, treachery, ingratitude;
Yes, even by victory and the loud applause.
When fortune flung to him a crown, he flung
The bauble back and followed the People's dream.
He turned from all the tempters,
Stood firm above the perils of success—
Stood like Monadnock high above the clouds.

He did the day's work that was given him;
He toiled for men until he flamed with God.
Now in his greatness, ever superbly lone,
He moves in his serene eternity,
Like far Polaris wheeling on the North.

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